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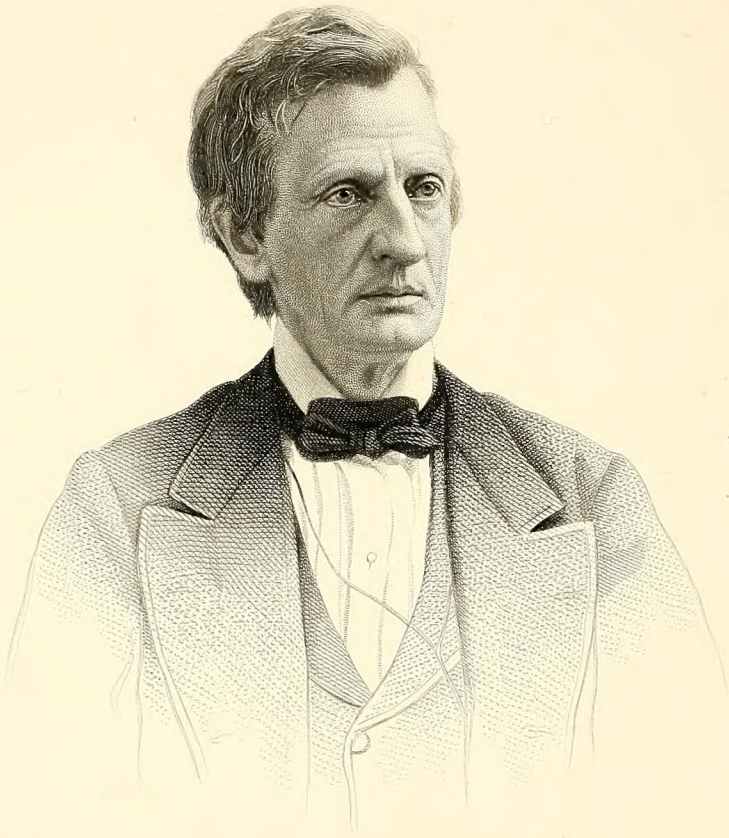
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HISTORY OF THE
BENCH AND BAR OF NEW YORK



WILLIAM M. EVARTS.

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HISTORY OF THE BENCH AND BAR OF NEW YORK

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THE BAR OF NEW YORK, 1792-1892¹



LE TOCQUEVILLE, in his great work on the United States, comments upon the exceptional position occupied by the Bar in the United States, and concludes that the profession in our country constitutes an aristocracy. In one sense, probably the one in which it was intended, the remark is true. In every free country the Bar constitutes, and necessarily must, an order of unusual importance. Its function in peace is similar to that of the army in war, viz.: to defend society and to guard the general welfare. Whether special privileges are, or are not, conceded in terms to such a body of men, enlightened opinion must realize its value and rely upon its service. It is the natural organ by which outraged law protests against tyranny, whether from above or below; the sentinel and advance post which signals danger and warns the community of impending peril. The chosen men who gather around a monarch as the fountain of honor shine with reflected lustre because of their proximity to the royal person. So it is with the Bar. Its members and they alone can serve in the Temple of Justice and see that due reverence is paid to the only recognized sovereign, the Law. To be the mouthpiece of that sovereign, to expound his decrees, to stand firmly by his throne, to protect his dignity, this is no mean function. Take away the sanction of the Law and nothing is left in Pandora's box; least of all Freedom, for Freedom without the Law ceases to be anything of value. It changes its name and is not worth preserving. The history of free government shows the truth of this so clearly that illustration drawn from the past records becomes unnecessary. Whether an unwholesome transition has not already begun is another and far different question.

It may be that Plutocracy is gradually displacing the profession of the Law. There are signs that point in that direction, but thus far the peril has only been a threat and not a reality. With scarcely an exception every President of the United States has been a lawyer by profession; the two candidates now before the people² have been eminent as members of the Bar; Senators and Representatives are almost universally trained and reputable lawyers, and if it be true that a practice has of late years been growing, in remote States, to confer

¹ Mr. Frederic R. Conder, having been invited by me to prepare a paper for this work, sent a copy of this interesting paper, which had previously been published,

and to which we are pleased to give a place in our pages.

RICHARD H. CLARKE.

² President Cleveland and General Harrison.

high legislative offices on men of wealth because they are able and willing to pay for the privilege of serving the public, these are but rare exceptions. We may still truly say that the government of the United States for the last one hundred years has been in the hands of the legal profession. As we have prospered and grown on a scale of greatness heretofore unknown, it may not be a reckless instance of deductive reasoning to suggest that government by law, as administered by lawyers, is the best that has thus far been tried. Some persons, in other respects rational, claim that our progress is due to paternal government protection. It may be curious to speculate upon the effect of a possible combination of free trade and lawyers in office as common factors in the future prosperity of our country, but this would be foreign to my purpose.

True, Washington was not a lawyer, at least so far as I am informed. Probably there were many occasions in which this chasm in his early training was to him a source of deep but unavailing regret. But the necessity for a legal training was not as obvious in his day as it has been since his great service to the nation.

The seeds of our Revolution were sown and cultivated by the lawyers, who plainly saw that the struggle must come. The youthful giant was stretching his young and awkward limbs and fretting at the shackles which bound him and checked his growth. He was uneasy, then impatient, and finally angry. He was slow to wrath, but when he was at length moved to righteous indignation the lawyers told him why he was justified in his complaints; they taught him the duty of resistance; they encouraged him in its assertion; they instructed him as to his rights and helped him by voice and pen, and often too with musket and sword, to vindicate his dignity by claiming his independence. Years before the war broke out the lawyers of Boston and New York had formed societies to discuss the great questions that agitated the public mind. The Sodality of Boston was one of these, composed not of striplings trying their young voices on their neighbors and practicing their arts on open-mouthed rustics, but men of years and standing, like John Adams and James Otis; earnest, thoughtful, patriotic, and wise men who might well assume to act as self-constituted pedagogues of a young and rising community. The "Moot" was another, which had its headquarters in New York, and consisted of the ablest lawyers of the State. Their debates were of great importance, and their opinions so highly valued that counsel often cited them as bearing upon, illustrating, and establishing the law. In one case it is recorded that the Chief Justice of the State of New York referred a difficult point of law to the Moot for its opinion.

There were many conspicuous men at the Bar as the last century closed and the present one displaced it—men of unsurpassed ability and independent character. The war that had just ended was a training school that kept its influence for many years, indeed until the next

conflict revived the warlike spirit and made the peaceful disputes of the forum seem tame and unprofitable.

What young lawyer of to-day has ever heard of Egbert Benson, Brockholst Livingston, John Lansing, Melancthon Smith, or Joseph Ogden Hoffman? And yet they were learned, eloquent, honorable, and patriotic men. They were giants while they lived, and did much to settle important questions for the generations to come. They served the public as well as their clients, faithfully and well; but the lawyer's fame is evanescent as the speech that makes it. His contemporaries bear testimony to his merits, but when he has passed from the scene of his labors his glory sleeps with his perishable body.

Seeming exceptions there are to this, but exceptions only in appearance. The names of the two greatest lawyers, the acknowledged leaders of the bar of one hundred years ago, still live, but only because the men who bore them have entered into history in a public capacity, and because their names are bound together in one bloody tragedy. Alexander Hamilton and Aaron Burr were the leaders in their day. Hamilton especially enjoyed an undisputed title to pre-eminence. Chancellor Kent, in an address delivered in 1836, speaks of him in terms of unstinted admiration. "Among all his brethren," he says, "Colonel Hamilton was undisputably pre-eminent." This was universally conceded. He rose at once to the loftiest heights of "professional eminence by his profound penetration, his power of analysis, the comprehensive grasp and strength of his understanding, and the firmness, frankness, and integrity of his character. We may say of him in reference to his associates, as was said of Papinian, *Omnes longo post se intervallo relinquerit.*"

Such praise as this, coming from such a source, is sufficient to place Hamilton on the pinnacle of professional fame. It is, however, the gallant soldier, the friend of Washington, the writer of the *Federalist*, the founder of our financial system and the victim of Burr's pistol, who is really recalled by tradition and who will be remembered by remote posterity. He might otherwise be discovered only by the patient explorer into those musty records that history half scornfully glances at, to mitigate the dryness of more important themes. Who will care to know, a generation hence, that Hamilton¹ made a great speech in *Croswell's* case, or that he argued with success, fifty years before *Erskine*, that the jury in a libel case were the judges of the law as well as of the facts?

Nor can it be said that Burr's name would arouse an echo of even passing interest but for the part he took in great events, wherein he showed his consummate ability and absolute indifference to principle. As the would-be usurper of the Presidency, as Jefferson's Vice-President, as the defendant in a great treason trial, and as the slayer of

¹ This, however, was *Andrew* Hamilton, whose fame was only that of a lawyer, and hence has passed into oblivion.

Hamilton, his place is fixed forever beyond the destructive processes of time. Unfortunately for him, if there be such a thing as posthumous misfortune, he will not be forgotten.

These two men, great lawyers as they were, cannot therefore be cited as exceptions to the rule. If they had been engaged in the manufacture of tin plate they would have been equally (if not more) conspicuous, provided other elements of their fame had concurred to make them prominent.

One of the most eminent of the lawyers whom I have named, Brockholst Livingston, became subsequently a Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States. Mr. Hunt, in his charming biography of Edward Livingston, narrates an incident in the other Livingston's life which is very characteristic of the times, and for that reason deserves repetition here. It seems that Mr. Livingston was a bit of a wag—this was of course before he was placed on the bench—and amused himself on a certain occasion in writing an account of a political meeting, which had been attended by some of his political adversaries. These he sought in turn to ridicule. His raillery seems to us at this day quite harmless. He spoke of a Mr. Fish as a stripling about forty-eight years old, and of a Mr. Jones as "Master Jimmy Jones, another stripling about sixty." Why Messrs. Jones and Fish should have resented so mild a form of pleasantry does not appear, but they did feel very deeply whatever sting there may have been in these mysterious imputations. They demanded an explanation of Mr. Livingston while he was walking on the Battery with his wife and children. The explanation does not appear to have suited Mr. Jones, who proceeded to chastise Mr. Livingston with a cane, whereupon Mr. Livingston became, in his turn, dissatisfied and gave evidence thereof by challenging and killing Mr. Jones, after which performance he felt at liberty to resume his promenade, *en famille*, on the Battery, which he did without further molestation. Mr. Jones having been removed in this summary but orthodox fashion, there was nothing to prevent Mr. Livingston from reaching high political preference. He accordingly became shortly after a Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States.

This gentle toleration of a duelist who had killed an adversary is in striking contrast with the treatment of Burr after he had killed Hamilton. Certainly the provocation in the latter case was real, the fashion of dueling was still recognized as a legitimate mode of settling differences between gentlemen, both men were tried and brave soldiers, accustomed to face death without flinching, and the fight was a fair one, in which the regular forms were minutely observed. And yet Burr became practically an outcast, and spent the balance of his life in friendless solitude. He was punished for his other offenses; not for the venial sin of dueling. The man whom he happened to kill was an eminent citizen, honorable and respected. If Hamilton had slain Burr his own social and professional standing would probably

have remained unimpaired; possibly it might have received something of increased dignity. But Hamilton enjoyed a good character and Burr did not. The moral of this seems to be that before a man determines to commit an offense against the law he should be sure that his character is good. If his character is bad, the risk is greatly enhanced. The jury or the public, as the case may be, will convict him of something. Sir Jonas Barrington assures his readers that a man was once convicted at the Irish Assizes of murder, although the victim came into court apparently alive and ready to swear that he had not been killed. They were then about retiring, and in spite of the judge, did so. They explained their verdict of guilty by saying that while they knew that he had not killed that particular man, they also knew that he had stolen a cow that belonged to one of the jurors, and they might not find another and so good a chance to hang him.

It is, of course, the fashion to decry the Bar of to-day and to cite illustrious examples in the past to shame the advocates and practitioners of our own time. But this is natural enough; at least it has been universal. Those who look back upon the men and things of a past generation, to which their own life was linked, the memory of which comes back with the joyousness of departed youth, will always find a fitting theme for mournful retrospection in the degeneracy of the times. Imagination, uncontrolled, joins hands with vain regret; the harsh contours of unpleasant fact are smoothed into beauty by the softening process of uncounted years, and grow beautiful in proportion as our vision grows dim. Chancellor Kent himself indulged in this pessimistic fashion of reviewing the past. In the lecture above cited he mournfully descants upon the "tendency of things at present to disenchant the profession of much of its attraction. The spirit of the age," he says, "is restless and presumptuous and revolutionary! The rapidly increasing appetite for wealth, the inordinate taste for luxury which it engenders, the vehement spirit of speculation, are so many bad symptoms of a diseased state of the public mind." Who would have believed that our professional forerunners were afflicted with such fearful propensities? Good, great, venerable gentlemen we supposed them to be, eminently respectable from the top of their bald heads to the soles of their gaitered feet, moving with decorous deliberation from their shabby office to their uptown residence in Prince or Houston street for dinner, returning to work until supper time, unmolested by telephones, undisturbed by telegraphs, ignorant of messenger boys, living in happy though unconscious immunity from stenographers, interviewers, law reporters, daily law journals, and other sources of unhappiness:—to think that the virus of avarice, gambling, selfishness, and the like had polluted their simple and virtuous natures! Perhaps, after all, we may be better than they, for we have to contend against all these insidious foes, and yet we still exist as a body, and upon the whole may claim, in comparison with

the rest of the community, to constitute a very respectable class of citizens.

Whatever may have been the merits or shortcomings of the Bar when Chancellor Kent spoke thus mournfully, there was a class of young men coming to the front, than which the history of our Bar offers nothing more admirable. From 1835 to 1870 our roll was bright with splendid names and our courts filled with life and learning. Charles O'Connor was then at his best, the *facile princeps* of the profession in his mastery of the principles that underlie the law, and in his incisive ability to communicate to others what he had first made clear to himself; Cutting, with his splendid presence and perfect mastery of the commercial law; Brady, the orator, lawyer, poet, wit; George Wood, the massive expounder of all the learning that related to trusts and real property; Evarts, polished, self-possessed, keen witted, the hero of the three great cases of our generation—the Johnson impeachment, the Tilden election case of 1876, the Geneva arbitration case; Fullerton, the peerless examiner and cross-examiner—both of these last still ready with memory intact to tell of the great battles which they fought and the giants that they met: David Dudley Field, aggressive, earnest, impressive, relentless, and like Achilles that Horace describes:

Impiger iracundus inexorabilis acer.

He, too, is still among us¹ in the radiance of an undimmed intellect, to show of what material were made the men whom Chancellor Kent looked upon with such mournful suspicion. "Prince" John Van Buren, too, who covered up his real genius with a cold affectation of cynical indifference, and lived to be the putative father of numberless sayings from Aristophanes to date; William Curtis Noyes, ever courteous and ever ready, diligent and indefatigable, until the overstrained cords suddenly snapped while he was still in his prime. And James W. Gerard—"Jimmie" to his friends—with the polish and wit of his French ancestry, his inexhaustible *bonhomie* and good nature, his irresistible facility and felicity in winning juries over to the wrong side, on which he was most at home. "Never attack your adversary with a bludgeon," the writer once heard him say, "run him through with a rapier." He lived up to his own precept. He ran his adversary gracefully and thoroughly through the vital parts, and when he was sure that his victim was thoroughly dead he held out his hand to help him to his feet. And Benjamin D. Silliman, the veteran of sixty odd years' practice, still ready to counsel his many clients, to unravel intricate knots of law and to delight hosts of friends with his winning smile, his wise speech, his kindly judgments of men long since gone. Time, alas! will not let my willing pen run on to tell of so many others whom the young Bar of my generation looked upon with some-

¹ Mr. Field was still living when the above was written.

thing akin to superstitious admiration. A volume would hardly suffice to tell of their virtues and their frailties, for it is a comfort to think that they, too, were human.

Have they left successors worthy of themselves? Certainly they have. The Bar is now as firm as it ever has been in the possession of learned, upright, sagacious, and honorable members. We are too near them now to judge them fairly, but we may feel assured that the young men of to-day will, after their hair has turned, recall the broad and scientific arguments of Carter, the brilliant versatility of Choate, the deadly keenness of Parsons, the scholarly erudition of Butler—nay, the splendid qualities of a host of others whom it would be tedious and invidious to single out:—they, too, will rank with the best examples of what our profession has produced. But, alas! we shall not be there to see!



BBOTT, AUSTIN (born in Boston, Massachusetts, December 18, 1831; died in New York City, April 19, 1896), was a son of Jacob Abbott the author, and a brother of Dr. Lyman Abbott. He received his early educational training under the personal supervision of his parents, at Boston and Roxbury, Massachusetts, and Farmington, Maine. In 1843 his father removed to New York. In 1847 Austin entered the University of the City of New York, from which he was graduated in 1851, taking an English oration at the commencement. He subsequently studied law, and in 1852 was admitted to the bar, having been allowed by the court to offer



AUSTIN ABBOTT.

himself for examination shortly before he attained his majority on the condition that he should not take the oath or enroll until he became of age.

He entered into partnership with his elder brother, Benjamin Vaughan, his brother Lyman afterwards joining the firm. They practiced law and wrote on legal subjects under the firm name of Abbott Brothers. Austin Abbott prepared the greater part of "Abbott's New York Digest" and "Abbott's Forms." After the dissolution of the firm by the removal of his brothers, Mr. Abbott continued in practice alone, being chiefly engaged as counsel in important cases, serving as consulting counsel in many in which he never appeared in court. In the conduct of the defense of the suit of Theo-

dore Tilton against Henry Ward Beecher he gained a national reputation. He was associated with the counsel for the government in the Guiteau case, in which his advice was sought on the question of insanity and the practice in selection of jurors.

Mr. Abbott began the publication, in 1880, of a series of works, for the writing of which he had been long preparing. The first volume, the "Trial Evidence," was followed in 1883 by a "Brief for the Trial of Civil Issues before a Jury," and in 1889 by a "Brief for the Trial of Criminal Cases," and another on the "Modes of Proving the Facts in Either Class of Trials." In 1891 a "Brief on Questions Arising on the Pleadings in Civil Actions" appeared. The object of these works was to aid in clearing and simplifying the technical difficulties of procedure, and in reducing the number of mistrials, thus facilitating contests on their merits. These works have been adopted as text-books and desk-books for the bench in all parts of the country. Few legal works have had so extended a circulation in so short space of time. Speaking of these books, the Albany *Law Journal* says: "The treatment is in every way admirable. The series of four is indispensable to the safe conduct of causes, civil and criminal. There is no other living lawyer who devotes such shining powers to the benefit of his profession in such unambitious and practical ways."

In 1889 the University of the City of New York conferred on Mr. Abbott the degree of doctor of laws, and in 1891 he was appointed dean of the Law School of the University, with the chair of pleading, equity, and evidence, he having already lectured in the special course of the institution for several years. By his advice the undergraduate course was revised and enlarged and the practical features increased, as the best preliminary introduction to the theory of the law, and a graduate course, founded on the same principle, was adopted; improvements which have resulted in a great increase of numbers in the school, and a higher grade of instruction. Among Mr. Abbott's other works are, "Reports of Practice Cases," "Report of New Cases," "New Practice and Forms."

Mr. Abbott was one of the foremost members of the New York bar, and died universally lamented.



DEE, FREDERIC WILLIAM (born in New York City, April 19, 1853), is the third son of George Townsend Adeë and Ellen Louise, daughter of Philip Henry, of New York. His early education was received at the private school of Brainerd T. Harrington, in Westchester, New York. He entered the Academic Department of Yale University in 1869, at the age of sixteen, and was graduated with honors in 1873.

Choosing the profession of law, he entered Columbia College Law School in October, 1873, graduating in the spring of 1875. He was

admitted to the bar the same year, at the May General Term of the Second Department. In May, 1874, he commenced the practice of law with the well-known law firm of Lord, Day & Lord, with which he



Frederick C. Ledge

was associated for more than eight years. In January, 1883, he established an office of his own for general practice. He has attained to a recognized standing in the practice of commercial, corporate, and real estate law, and in matters pertaining to estates.



DEE, PHILIP HENRY (born in Westchester, New York, August 19, 1851), is the son of George Townsend Adee and Ellen Louise Henry. His father was a dry-goods merchant of New York City, the head of the firm of Adee, Timpson

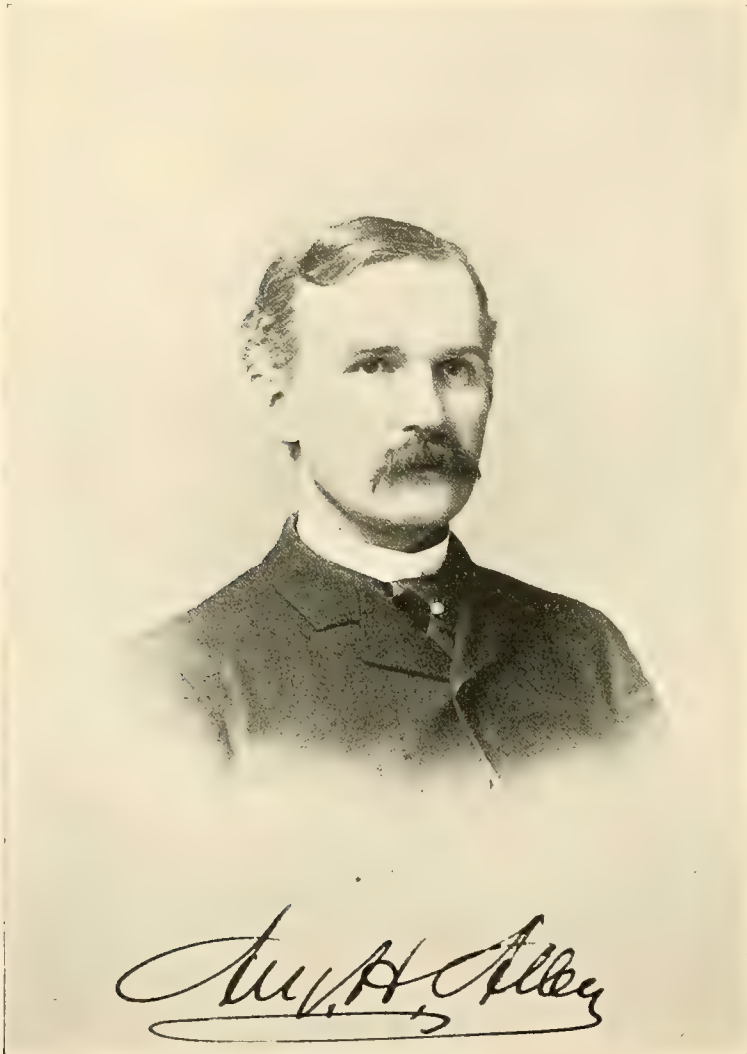


Philip H. Adee

& Co. His mother was a daughter of Philip Henry, also a New York merchant, and a veteran of the War of 1812.

Philip Henry Adee received his education in Harrington's School, Westchester, New York, and at Yale College, from which he graduated in 1873. After taking a year's course in the Sheffield Scientific School,

he studied law in the office of Honorable Benjamin D. Silliman, of New York, and attended the Columbia College Law School, from which he graduated in 1876. He was admitted to the bar in May of the same year, since which time he has been in the active practice of his profession in New York City, Brooklyn, and Westchester County, in association with Honorable Benjamin D. Silliman.



ALLEN, AUGUSTUS HENRY (born in New York City, August 6, 1841), was the son of Horatio Philonzo Allen and Hannah Jarvis Ingersoll. His father (the son of Nathan Allen and Mary Putnam, both of New England ancestry) was one of the oldest members of the New York bar, having been



Thomas Allison

admitted to practice in 1835. In October, 1894, he died at his residence in Bedford Park in his eighty-sixth year. Mr. Allen's mother was the daughter of Doctor John Jarvis Ingersoll, a well-known physician in the early days of New York.

Mr. Allen passed his early childhood in the city of New York, in 1851 removing with his parents to Poughkeepsie, New York (his father continuing to practice his profession in New York City), remaining there until 1860, when they returned to New York.

During his parents' residence at Poughkeepsie he attended a public school, the Dutchess County Academy, and subsequently Laurel Bank Seminary, at Deposit, Delaware County, New York. After returning to New York he was engaged in various pursuits, and finally entered his father's law office, graduated from the New York University Law School, and was admitted to the bar in New York City, June 14, 1872. Two years later he was, with John B. Talmage, taken into partnership with his father, thus forming the firm of Allen, Talmage & Allen, which continued until his father's death, when the present firm of Allen & Talmage was formed.

Mr. Allen has always been a Republican in politics and is a member of the Republican and Fordham clubs. He and his wife are members of the Collegiate Reformed Church of Harlem, of which church he is counsel. They have one son.



ALLISON, THOMAS (born in New York City, September 19, 1840), is the son of Michael Allison and Susan Gentil, both of New York families. His grandparents on his father's side were Richard Allison and Elizabeth Ruckel, the former of New York, the latter of St. John's, New Brunswick.

Mr. Allison was graduated from the public schools, and in 1860 from the College of the City of New York. He studied law immediately after, entering the office of ex-Judge John W. Edmonds, of the Supreme Court, and was admitted to the bar in 1861. After his admission to the bar he served for many years as a clerk, but steadily advanced until he had achieved his present professional standing. While his private practice has included cases frequently cited, he has won especial prominence in municipal law, being employed as special counsel in cases in which the city was a party by every Corporation counsel irrespective of political affiliations, from ex-Secretary Whitney to the present time. Judge Allison brought the suit in which Hubert O. Thompson enjoined Tammany Hall from initiating 167 new members, thus balking the scheme to control the Presidential nomination in the Tilden campaign. While Edward Cooper was mayor he argued against the Public Burdens bill before the Senate Committee, and secured its rejection after it had passed the Assembly. By means of this bill Tammany Hall had sought to legislate the County Democracy out of

office. He represented the city as sole counsel throughout the Broadway surface railroad litigation, obtaining the final injunction restraining the Board of Aldermen from passing the ordinance giving the franchise to the Broadway company. He represented the city in proceedings to condemn lands for the speedway, and reduced the claims for damages from \$3,850,000 to \$255,000. Mr. Allison's private practice has also been extensive. Among his cases may be mentioned that of the Tenth National Bank, in which he recovered a judgment for nearly \$400,000; *Geery vs. Cockroft*; *Mechanics' and Traders' Bank vs. Crow*; *Avery vs. Willson*; *Mabie vs. Bailey*; in *re* the Third Avenue Savings Bank in the matter of Juch; and *Abernethy vs. Knight*, involving intricate points of the law of partnerships.

In the following cases the opinions delivered by Mr. Allison as referee have been accepted by the courts on appeal as their opinion, and ordered printed in official reports; *Jordan vs. Haran*, 56 Superior Court (24 J. & S.) 185; *Avery vs. Jacob*, 15 New York Supp. 564 and 59 Superior Court (27 J. & S.) 585; *Leadbetter vs. N. H. Leadbetter Lt'd*, 11th New York Supp. 228.

For nine years Mr. Allison was at the head of the firm of Allison & Shaw. Since May, 1882, he has practiced alone, being employed almost exclusively to try cases for other lawyers. In politics Judge Allison has been with the people against machine domination even in his own party. In 1889 he was the Citizens' Republican and County Democracy candidate for judge of the Court of Common Pleas, and polled about 92,000 votes, winning from the press, irrespective of party, the most cordial tributes. In April, 1895, by Governor Morton, he was appointed a judge of the Court of General Sessions, succeeding Honorable Randolph B. Martine, deceased. He proved an able judge. During his term of eight months occurred some of the most difficult cases ever tried in that court, including that of Sheriff Tamsen. He was nominated to succeed himself by the Republicans, State Democracy, and Good Government clubs, and in the election in the fall of 1895 polled over 110,000 votes, the highest vote on the tickets on which his name appeared. At the very end of his term as judge, the jurors who had served under him presented him with a silver and ivory gavel and set of resolutions, while the members of the bar who had practiced before him presented him with a silver service, the presentation speech being made by General Benjamin F. Tracy.

On August 30, 1871, Judge Allison was married to Mary C., daughter of the late William E. Millet, of New York. Three sons and three daughters were born to them, of whom only the daughters survive.



ANDERSON, ELBERT ELLERY (born in New York City, October 31, 1833), is the son of Henry James Anderson, also born in New York, a man of singular attainments in languages, the classics, modern literature, and mathematics.

Mr. Anderson traveled in Europe, Asia, and Africa from 1843 to 1848, was graduated from Harvard College, and admitted to the New York bar in 1854, since which time he has continuously practiced law in New York, appearing as counsel in many notable cases. In late years he has conducted extensive railroad litigations, and has accomplished a number of successful reorganizations. In the suit against Jay Gould, to recover interest on the income bond coupons of the Missouri, Kansas & Texas Railway Company, he secured the payment of more than \$2,000,000 to his clients.

But Mr. Anderson is even better known, perhaps, for his prominent services in the cause of reform in the Democratic party. In 1871 he was actively engaged in the fight against the Tweed ring. He subsequently joined Tammany Hall, and for several years was its chairman in the Eleventh District; but in 1879 withdrew and, with Abram S. Hewitt, William C. Whitney, and Edward Cooper, organized the County Democracy, and for some years was chairman of its General Committee. He was active in the reform campaign of 1884, resulting in the election of William R. Grace as mayor. He has also been one of the most effective champions of tariff reform, and in recent years a leader of the Cleveland element of the Democratic party in New York. His energy in the organization of the "Anti-Snappers" in 1892, in revolt against the Democratic "snap" convention of that year, was a chief, if not the principal factor, in defeating Senator Hill and securing the nomination of President Cleveland by the Democratic National Convention at Chicago. He was prominent during the campaign of the same year, preceding Mr. Cleveland's election, as president of the Reform Club and chairman of the Tariff Reform Committee.

Mr. Anderson has declined nominations as Supreme Court Justice, and has never held a political office. He has accepted a number of public trusts, however, such as school trustee, rapid transit commissioner, and commissioner in reference to acquiring lands both for the Croton aqueduct and the elevated railway. In 1887 President Cleveland appointed him a commissioner to investigate the affairs of the Union Pacific and Central Pacific railway companies, and the majority report of the commission was prepared by him.

During the Civil War Mr. Anderson served as major in the New York State Militia, and going to the front in 1862 was captured by Stonewall Jackson. He was subsequently released on parole.



ANDERSON, HENRY HILL (born in Boston, Massachusetts, November 9, 1827; died at York Harbor, Maine, September 17, 1896), was of Scotch descent, his family having been long settled in the State of Maine. He was the son of the Reverend Rufus Anderson, a distinguished clergyman of Boston, who was for over forty years the secretary of the American Board of Foreign Missions, and a grandson of another noted clergyman of the same name. His grandmother was a cousin of Chief Justice Parsons of Massachusetts. He prepared for college at Phillips Andover Academy and graduated at Williams College *cum laude* in 1848. He came to New York immediately after his graduation and commenced the study of law, supporting himself for some time as an instructor in the Friends' School.

In 1849 he entered the office of Henry E. Davies, then counsel to the corporation, and in that year was admitted to the bar. He was immediately entrusted with work of large responsibility in the preparation and trial of important cases, which he conducted with favorable results to the city.

In 1852 he became the partner of Amiel J. Willard, afterward Chief Justice of South Carolina. He later became a partner of Claudius L. Monell, subsequently Chief Justice of the Supreme Court. The firm continued until 1857, when he retired in consequence of a severe affliction in the loss of his wife and children and spent two years in foreign travel. Upon his return in 1859 he became assistant under the Honorable Greene C. Bronson, then counsel to the corporation, and in that capacity had entire charge of all cases for the city. His industry and ability in this position were so marked and crowned with such signal and successful results that his reputation as a lawyer became widespread and assured. He was a partner of Judge Bronson after the latter's retirement from office until his death in 1863, when he formed a partnership with Mason Young. Later the Honorable Henry E. Howland became a member of the firm. After the retirement of Mr. Young from the partnership George Welwood Murray and Henry B. Anderson were admitted to the partnership.

Mr. Anderson was nominated by a branch of the Democratic party for the bench of the Supreme Court in 1871, but was defeated by Judge Noah Davis, and thereafter steadily refused public office, and although nominated in 1872 as a Judge of the Superior Court, when the nomination was equivalent to an election, and subsequently offered the office of counsel to the corporation, and urged by the Governor to accept an appointment to the bench of the Court of Appeals, he refused the honors, preferring to devote himself to his private practice.

He stood in the first rank of the New York bar and was universally respected by the members for his learning, his integrity, his ability and force.

He was for many years the adviser and representative of large estate



Henry H. Anderson.

and corporation interests, in the service of which his remarkable sagacity and legal knowledge were conspicuously displayed.

The long period of his active life brought him into contact with most men of prominence in New York during its later history, and he thus acquired a broad understanding of men and affairs. He was careful in his judgments, tenacious of his conclusions, a formidable adversary, a kind and generous friend, and a jealous guardian of the honor of his profession.

He was a member of the Calvary Protestant Episcopal Church and for many years a member of its vestry.

A member of many clubs, he was particularly active in the organization of the University Club in its present form, and was elected its first president, continuing in that office for nine years. The success and prosperity of the club is largely due to his wise administration.

He was twice elected a vice-president of the Association of the Bar, and has served on the Committee on Grievances, the Executive Committee, the Judiciary Committee, and the Committee on Judicial Nominations of the Association.

His wife, Sarah B., daughter of the late William P. Burrall, of Hartford, and his three sons, Henry B., William B., and Chandler P., survive him.



ANDERTON, EDWARD KNAPP (born in New York City, April 18, 1848), is the son of Ralph L. and Sarah A. Anderton, of English descent on both sides. His father was also born in New York City and his mother in Richmond, Virginia.

Mr. Anderton was carefully educated. He attended a private classical school at Woodstock, New York, Grammar School No. 14 of this city, and was admitted to the Free Academy (now the College of the City of New York) in 1864, but withdrew before being graduated.

Mr. Anderton studied law with ex-Judge Albert Cardozo and Richard L. Newcombe, attended Columbia College Law School, from which he was graduated in 1870, and was admitted to the bar at Poughkeepsie on June 16th of the same year.

After his admission he at once engaged in active practice in New York City, where he has continuously followed his profession since, enjoying a successful business.



ANDREWS, GEORGE CLINTON (born in Rye, Westchester County, New York, December 3, 1858), is the son of George Andrews and Maria Clinton Whiley. His great-great-grandfather Andrews was the seventh man to enter Fort Ticonderoga in the famous assault of Colonel Ethan Allen in the Revolutionary War, and his collateral line includes Governor Andrews, the famous "war governor" of Massachusetts. His mother is the daughter of Richard Whiley and Anna Maria Beekman, daughter of Stephen D.

Beekman and Maria Clinton, fifth daughter of Governor George Clinton and Cornelia Tappan. Stephen D. Beekman was the son of Gerard G. Beekman and Cornelia Van Cortlandt, and through him a great-granddaughter of Frederick Philipse, the first Lord of the Manor House of Philipsburg, Westchester County, New York, and who built the historic old Dutch Church there. The ancestral line thus including the distinguished families of the Philipses, Clintons, Van Cortlandts, and Beekmans.

At an early age removing from the town of Rye to Tarrytown, New York, Mr. Andrews attended school there, subsequently graduating from the Delaware Literary Institute, Franklin, New York. Perfecting himself in stenography, he was appointed official court stenographer of Rockland County, holding the position for ten years. While thus engaged he studied medicine to aid in reporting criminal cases and acquired a proficiency that would have admitted him to practice as a physician. He has since continued the study as a specialty. Pursuing the study of law, he was admitted to the bar in 1882 and began practice in Tarrytown. While young in practice, the courts gave him appointments in difficult cases, and he frequently won suits with little opportunity for preparation. He was made executor of the estate of the late millionaire, William L. Wallace, candy confectioner, of New York City, and was for several years counsel for the villages of Tarrytown and Irvington. He also has devoted much time to criminal practice, for which his medical knowledge affords special qualifications. Among conspicuous cases was that of John Foley, indicted for murder, whose acquittal he secured; the case of Alfred Wood, charged with grand larceny, whom he acquitted by proving conspiracy, although the goods were found secreted in the defendant's bed; the case of Michael Hayes, indicted for killing his wife, where, through skill in handling medical testimony, Mr. Andrews succeeded in reducing the verdict to manslaughter in the second degree. In the case of *Rosalia Whitmore vs. The Village of Tarrytown* (137 N. Y. 109), he successfully established that an action for damages for changing the grade of a street could not be maintained where the grading done was merely widening and completing a portion of the street to make it conform to the grade already established. Mr. Andrews' contention was disallowed successively in the lower courts and General Term, but in the Court of Appeals he secured a unanimous reversal, the court holding that "the grade of the street having been established in 1882, it was not altered or changed by the cutting down of the embankment on either side of the street for the purpose of making the whole street conform to the grade thus established," and that the act of 1883, giving damages in such cases, did not apply.

Having declined a nomination as member of the Assembly in the fall of 1894, Mr. Andrews was elected District Attorney of Westchester County on the Republican ticket the following year, with a majority



Wm. H. H. H.

of 1,929 votes, the office for twenty-one years having been held by Democratic officials.

In 1884 Mr. Andrews was happily married to Julia Biers, daughter of Charles and Charity Biers, of Tarrytown, and has three children—Florence B., George Clinton, Junior, and Charles B. In 1894 he erected the handsome Andrews Block in Tarrytown in which the post-office is now located. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity, Sons of the Revolution, Royal Arcanum, League of American Wheelmen, City Club of Yonkers, and other societies.



ANDREWS, GEORGE PEIRCE (born in North Bridgeton, Maine, September 29, 1835), is the son of Solomon Andrews and Sibyl Ann Farnsworth, both of old Puritan families of New England. Upon the completion of a common and high school course, Mr. Andrews attended Williston Seminary, Easthampton, Massachusetts, and Dudley's Institute, Northampton, Massachusetts, and graduated from Yale College in 1858, having been elected class orator. Upon the completion of his college course Judge Andrews began the study of law in Portland, Maine, in the office of Honorable William Pitt Fessenden, United States Senator from that State, and subsequently Secretary of the Treasury. A little later he spent a year in the South as private tutor, and then coming to New York City, entered the office of Henry P. Fessenden, a cousin of the Senator. Two years later he was admitted to the bar, and at once opened an office in New York, which city has been continuously since the field of his activities as lawyer and judge.

Under the Buchanan administration Judge Andrews was appointed Assistant District Attorney for the Southern District of New York, a position he filled for six years, under four different chiefs. A remarkable tribute to the esteem in which he was held was the action of E. Delafield Smith, one of the chiefs under whom he served, himself a Republican, who refused absolutely to entertain the request of a delegation of Republicans that Mr. Andrews be removed from office on the ground that he was a Democrat. In his official position Mr. Andrews' practice covered a wide and varying field, especially including revenue cases, criminal prosecutions, and internal revenue, bankruptcy, common law, and equity suits.

From 1872 to 1882 Judge Andrews served as assistant counsel to the Corporation of New York City; and during two years immediately following he was Corporation counsel. His service in this position was thus characterized at the time:

Mr. Andrews as Corporation counsel is the legal adviser of all the departments of the city government, the Mayor, the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund, Board of Estimate and Apportionment, Aqueduct Commission, Gas Commission, and Board of Assessors, and is himself a member of the Board for the Revision and Correction

of Assessments and City Record Board. Indefatigable as a worker, Mr. Andrews' time, outside of the litigated business of his office, is largely occupied in investigating the laws pertaining to the departments and their proper administration, and in answering the thousand-and-one questions that are submitted to him by the various branches of the city government. Since his occupancy of office he has written hundreds of opinions on questions relating to departmental law and other matters. He has personally appeared in court and conducted very many important and difficult cases, and has been signally successful in compelling the payment of taxes by banks, railroads, telegraph and insurance companies, and other corporations. The amount actually realized to the city by the efforts of Mr. Andrews in this direction in the past two or three years is between three and four millions of dollars. The saving to the city in resisting fictitious and fraudulent claims has saved many millions more. Mr. Andrews is a genial gentleman, broad in his views and a friend to all classes. With no bigotry toward any party or factions, he is an honest worker for unity and the greatest good to the greatest number.

In November, 1883, Judge Andrews was elected a justice of the Supreme Court for the First Judicial District, and in this capacity has now served for more than twelve years, distinguishing himself by his judicial temperament and his able decisions.



ANDREWS, HENRY CHANDLER (born in New York City, April 10, 1846), is the son of Henry Q. Andrews and Esther Chandler. His mother, a lineal descendant of Richard Warren of the *Mayflower*, was sister of Peleg W. and Theophilus P. Chandler and related to Chief-Justice Parsons and William Pitt Fessenden.

Mr. Andrews was educated for five years in English schools during his early youth, followed by five years in schools in Massachusetts and between two and three years in the Brooklyn Polytechnic Institute. He prepared for college at New Church school, Waltham, Massachusetts, and entered Harvard University, graduating in 1870. Subsequently, in 1873, he graduated from Columbia College Law School, and was admitted to the bar in New York City the same year.

In his early career Mr. Andrews was for two years assistant to Frank Loomis, attorney of the New York Central & Hudson River Railway Company, and for six years managing clerk in the office of Wingate & Cullen. In 1878 he took a special course in chemistry and the School of Mines, Columbia College, acquiring a special equipment for expert practice in patent law cases, to which he has given close attention.

Among the more prominent litigations with which he has been connected was the Telephone case reported in 126 United States Reports. He was also associated with John R. Bartlett in the enterprise to furnish New York City with an independent water supply. This company now furnishes the water supply of Newark, Montclair, Paterson, East Orange, Passaic, and other towns in New Jersey. Mr. Andrews is president of the West Milford Water Storage Company, a similar enterprise.



George T. Andrews.

Mr. Andrews has a pleasing literary style which he has frequently employed in various articles for the public press. He has also written



Henry J. Andrews.

a number of book reviews and was at one time musical critic for the New York *Evening Post*.



RNOW, RICHARD NAUDAIN (born in Eastchester, Westchester County, New York, March 20, 1851), is the son of Richard Arnow and Elizabeth Secor, of French descent. His great-grandparents on both sides were born in Westchester



Richard N. Arnow.

County, the Arnow and Secor families being among the first settlers. His early education was confined entirely to the public schools of Westchester. Choosing the law as a profession, he entered the office of Samuel M. Purdy, of New York City, where, with the exception of

one term in Columbia Law School, his legal preparatory course was completed. He was admitted to the bar in New York.

Immediately upon admission he began practice in New York, with offices in the *Tribune* Building until May 1, 1896, when he removed to the American Tract Society Building. His principal practice has been in New York until within the last five or six years, when he changed his residence from New York to his old home in Westchester. His practice has been confined almost entirely to real estate law, in which by unremitting labor he built up a large practice.

In March, 1896, he was appointed by Governor Mortan justice of the District Court in the City of New York for the Twelfth Judicial District, comprising the territory which in June, 1895, was by an act of the Legislature annexed to the city of New York, and including the old towns of Westchester, Williamsbridge, Wakefield, and parts of the towns of Eastchester and Pelham.



ASHLEY, CLARENCE DEGRAND (born in Boston, Massachusetts, July 4, 1851), is the son of Ossian Doolittle and Harriet Amelia Ashley. The Ashley family is of old Puritan stock, the first of the name settling in Massachusetts in the early days of the colony. His father is a notable financier and business man, and has been for many years president of the Wabash Railroad Company.

Clarence Degrand Ashley received his early education in private schools and was prepared for college at Phillips Academy, Andover, Massachusetts, graduating in 1869. He was graduated from Yale in 1873; soon after graduation he went to Berlin, and having matriculated at the Berlin University, studied Roman law for two years. Returning to New York, he entered the office of Scudder & Carter, and in 1880 was graduated from the Columbia College Law School, having been admitted to the New York bar the previous year. Mr. Ashley began active practice in this city in association—under the firm name of Ashley & Keener—with William A. Keener, now dean of the Columbia College Law School. Later on he became a member of the firm of Dixon, Williams & Ashley, which in 1891, upon the death of the senior partner (Edward H. Dixon, brother of the United States Senator from Rhode Island), was reorganized under the firm style of Williams & Ashley.

Mr. Ashley was a member of the board of trustees and the executive committee of the Metropolis Law School, and, in the capacity of professor of law, a member of its faculty. In the spring of 1895 the Metropolis Law School was consolidated with the law department of the University of the City of New York, and Mr. Ashley was appointed professor of contracts in the law faculty of that university and vice-dean in charge of the evening law department.

As a practicing lawyer, Mr. Ashley has represented in divers matters such estates as those of Samuel J. Tilden, William B. Ogden, and Courtlandt Palmer, Junior, and has upheld the interests of the Wabash



Clarence L. Ashley

Railroad Company in many litigations. He was one of the counsel who successfully defended the case of *Howe vs. Woodruff*, which evoked much newspaper comment. He also successfully represented Galusha A. Grow and others in a protracted litigation over the Old

Brady's Bend Iron Company of Pennsylvania, of which Tilden was once counsel; and as attorney for First Receiver Rice—as well as in other relations—was connected with most of the suits growing out of the failure of the Rockaway Beach Hotel. Mr. Ashley has recently been appointed dean of the Law School of the University of the City of New York, to succeed the late Austin Abbott.



STARITA, ANTONIO C. (born in Vico Equense, Italy, December 28, 1864), is the son of Captain Vincenzo G. Astarita and Luigia Starace, his ancestors on both sides for many generations having been seafaring people, traders in the Orient. His father, who had made many voyages to this port, abandoned the sea in 1873 and established himself in business in New York City. In 1879 his family followed him.

Antonio C. Astarita was destined for the ministry. He attended Sozii Carafa College, Italy, so far as to complete the first year of the gymnasium; after which he continued his studies in the public schools of New York and under private tutors. He determined to study law, and entered the offices of Ullo, Ruebsamen & Hubbe, also studying under a private tutor, Mr. Louis O. Van Doren. He entered the Columbia College Law School, and graduated, and was admitted to the bar in May, 1887, being "the first Italian graduating from Columbia College and admitted to the bar of the State of New York." In 1891 he was admitted to practice in the United States Supreme Court.

Mr. Astarita was retained for the defense in several noted cases. He defended Giuseppi Longobardi, who shot John Barrett, a policeman's son, while the latter was protecting his sisters from insult and assault, in 1887. An attempt to lynch Longobardi was feared, yet his sentence was reduced to manslaughter. Mr. Astarita was also associated with ex-Judge Curtis in the notorious "Cooper Union" murder case, in which Vincenzo Quartararo, the alleged representative of the Mafia, was charged with the assassination of Antonio Flaccomio for betraying the secrets of the Italian organization. The jury disagreed, and the case was never re-tried. He likewise was one of the attorneys in the case of Charles McElvaine, tried for the murder of grocer Lucca of Brooklyn. Mr. Astarita secured a stay of execution, and carried an appeal to the United States Supreme Court on the ground of the unconstitutionality of the New York statute requiring electrocution, since it incidentally enjoined solitary confinement prior to the execution (an added punishment of the condemned man not authorized by the judge who pronounced sentence), and by prohibiting the presence of newspaper reporters at executions abridged and restrained the liberty of the press.

Since 1887 Mr. Astarita has been actively interested in local politics

in New York City, and in efforts to secure better government. He is president of the Italian Republican League, the largest Italian political organization in the State, and is a member of the Republican Club. In



A stylized, cursive signature of the man depicted in the portrait above. The signature is written in black ink and features a large, sweeping flourish at the end.

1893 he received the Republican nomination for Civil Justice in the Second Judicial District of this city, but was defeated with the rest of

the ticket. He was active in bringing about the conviction of a number of election inspectors for fraud in this election.

For the past five years he has abandoned criminal practice, devoting his entire time to civil causes.



JAMES KNOX AVERILL.



AVERILL, JAMES KNOX (born in Sand Lake, Rensselaer County, New York, October 12, 1846), is the son of James Gill Averill and Clarissa Sluyter. He is descended from Isaac Averill, born 1685, who emigrated from Milford Haven, Wales, to Topsfield, Massachusetts, and thence to Preston, Connecticut.¹

¹ The line is as follows: Isaac Averill¹, the emigrant; Moses Averill², of Preston, Connecticut; Dr. Isaac Averill³, of Preston, Connecticut; James Gill Averill⁴, born at Flatbush, Long Island, May 28, 1804; James Knox Averill⁵.

His mother, born in Sand Lake, New York, September 20, 1809, was the daughter of Clement Sluyter, of Sand Lake, and granddaughter of William Sluyter, from Holland, who settled at New Canaan, Connecticut, removing to Sand Lake about 1776. James K. Averill married Rebecca Jane, daughter of John F. Davis, of Warren, Pennsylvania, February 4, 1886.

Mr. Averill attended the local district schools, the Sand Lake Academy and Brookside Institute, Phillips Exeter Academy, Exeter, New Hampshire, and subsequently Phillips Academy at Andover, Massachusetts. In 1865 he entered Yale College, but temporary illness and straitened finances interrupted his course. He taught school at Berlin, New York, and in 1867 entered the Columbia College Law School, at the same time studying in the law office of his brother, Horatio F. Averill, of New York. Graduating from the Law School in 1869, he was at once admitted to the bar.

From 1869 to 1873 Mr. Averill practiced in New York in association with the late Horatio F. Averill and Honorable Thomas Allison, under the firm name of Averill, Allison & Averill; from 1873 to 1877 he practiced alone; from 1877 to 1883 he practiced at Troy, New York, in partnership with the late Honorable Albert E. Wooster, then district attorney of Rensselaer County; since 1883 he has practiced alone in New York City.

Among cases specially noticed in the public press were the action against the estate of William Engeman, the racetrack king, in which Mr. Averill represented the deceased's widow, taking her from the door of the workhouse; the suit against the estate of Belle Rivers, whose sister he took from Charity Hospital, securing to her a half of the estate; the case of the Countess Cheseboro, also taken from a charitable institution and well provided for; and the action against the estate of William Larkin, for whose aged mother he spent a season in San Francisco, securing for her a competency.

In recent years Mr. Averill has spent much time and money in the development of that part of his native town of Sand Lake known as "Averill Park." In May, 1895, he organized a syndicate of Troy capitalists and built that part of the Troy & New England Railroad, located between Averill Park and Troy, New York, and now in successful operation. He has since conveyed several hundred acres of his holdings to the "Averill Park Land Improvement Company," a corporation which will immediately develop the property.

Mr. Averill has never been a candidate for public office, but is in sympathy with the conservative element of the Democratic party.



ACH, ALBERT (born in New York City, December 28, 1854), received his early education in Paris and London, and, returning to New York in his twelfth year, graduated from the public schools and in 1873 from the College of the City of New York as prize orator of his class. He studied law in the office of



*Faithfully Yours
Albert Pack*

Henry L. Clinton, graduated from Columbia College Law School in 1875, and was admitted to the bar in June, 1876. He has practiced in New York City continuously since with the exception of three years,

from 1878 to 1881, when he was located in San Francisco, being a member of the bar of the Supreme Court of California.

Mr. Bach's practice embraces both civil and criminal law. In the recent notable case of Adolf Hirshkopf, tried in July, 1896, for murder in the first degree in connection with arson, as the alleged leader of the so-called "fire-bugs" of New York (conspirators resorting to arson for purposes of insurance swindle), Mr. Bach saved his client's life in the face of inflamed public opinion. He has also represented the city of New York as special counsel in cases of great importance, one of these being the question of the right of the city to condemn property for Colonial Park, involving a matter of several million dollars.

Mr. Bach is known for his earnest efforts in the cause of reform in our lunacy laws, and is the author of such papers as "Lunacy, Real and Fictitious, and its Treatment"; "Medico-Legal Aspects of Privileged Communications," and "Proposed Reforms of the Lunacy Laws of New York State." The address last mentioned is credited with having been a chief factor in bringing about the enactment by the New York Legislature, May 12, 1896, of chapter 28 of the general laws requiring that notice must be given before commitment to one accused of insanity, a hearing granted upon demand, and, in case of dissatisfaction, a jury trial granted. Under the old law the certificate of two physicians of three years' standing was sufficient to commit to an asylum without notice or hearing.

Mr. Bach has written much on medico-legal subjects and has been an active political speaker. For many years he has been vice-president of the Medico-Legal Society. He is a member of the Continental Whist Club of New York, the Order of Royal Arcanum, and the Order of the American Legion of Honor, of which he is a Deputy Grand Commander and president of the Board of Deputies Grand Commander of this State.



BACKUS, HENRY CLINTON (born in Utica, New York, May 31, 1848), is the son of Charles Chapman Backus and Harriet Newell Baldwin. His ancestors were Puritans, the first, William Backus, coming from England and settling at Saybrook, Connecticut, about 1637. He and his son Stephen were among those who twenty-two years later received letters patent for and settled Norwich, Connecticut. In 1700 his grandson Stephen settled the town of Canterbury, Connecticut. From 1744 to 1756 Timothy Backus engaged with success in a keen, theological discussion causing much dissension in New England. Elisha Backus, great-grandfather of Henry C., was a major in the Revolution, and among the soldiers under General Putnam at the battle of Bunker Hill. At the close of the war he removed to Onondaga County, New York, settling the village of Manlius. His son Elisha was a colonel in the War



Cordially yours
Henry Clinton Backus

of 1812, and after its close owned and operated the stage route connecting Utica with Watertown and Ogdensburg, New York. Charles Chapman Backus, his son, was a prominent citizen of Utica, where for several years he was a member of the book concern and publishing house of Bennett, Backus & Hawley, and issued *The Baptist Register*, now *The Examiner*, of New York, which is the leading Baptist publication in the country. He removed to New York City about 1850, and became active in the formation of the American Express Company and in other enterprises. His wife, Harriet Newell Baldwin, was a daughter of Edward Baldwin who came to this country from Wales in 1800, settling in Utica, New York, in 1805.

Henry Clinton Backus received his early education in the public schools of New York City, and at private schools and under private tutors. He prepared for college at Phillips Exeter Academy, New Hampshire, and entered Harvard University, from which he graduated in 1871. He graduated from the Columbia College Law School in 1873, and was admitted to the bar of New York. He was at first connected with the office of Sanford, Robinson & Woodruff; and a year later with that of Beebe, Wilcox & Hobbs. The latter firm enjoyed a large admiralty practice in the United States courts, and Mr. Backus gained valuable experience in this department. He has acted as counsel in important cases; and in the management of estates. While not making a specialty of criminal practice, in the notable case of the State of Kansas *vs.* Baldwin he undoubtedly saved the life of an innocent man. Sentence of death had been passed upon the defendant for the murder of his sister, in response to local public clamor for a conviction. The Supreme Court of the State refused to rectify the wrong. Mr. Backus prepared an elaborate brief; and caused the publication and distribution throughout Kansas of editorial articles in the *New York Tribune*, *New York Sun*, and the *Albany Law Journal*, thereby creating a counter public opinion: which constrained the Governor of Kansas to investigate carefully; and ultimately to grant the application for an absolute and unconditional pardon.

Mr. Backus is a Republican, and has been a member of the Republican County Committee of New York for over ten years, during five of which he served upon its Committee on Resolutions. He secured the passage of an amendment to the constitution of the County Committee whereby twenty-five enrolled voters in any assembly district were empowered to compel the polls at any primary election to remain open twelve instead of six hours. In 1891 he became a member of the Executive Committee of the Republican County Committee, and was chosen district leader of his Assembly district. Frequently he has represented his district in county and State conventions. He has refused nominations for the Assembly, for Surrogate, and for Judge of the City Court. In 1893 he was nominated to represent the Seventh Senatorial District in the Constitu-

tional Convention of New York, but the district was overwhelmingly Democratic. He was a member of the committee upon the construction of the monument on Riverside Drive, New York City, to Ulysses S. Grant.

Mr. Backus is a member of the Chelsea Republican Club, the Dwight Alumni Association, the City and State Bar Associations, a Fellow of the American Geographical Society, and an honorary member of the Railway Conductors Club of North America.



BALDWIN, GEORGE VAN NEST (born in New York City, January 23, 1838), is the son of Reverend Doctor Eli Baldwin, for many years pastor of the Dutch Reformed Church, formerly located at the corner of Greene and Houston streets, New York City, and is lineally descended from Joseph Baldwin, a member of the original colony of New Haven, one of the founders of the settlement of Milford, Connecticut, in 1639, and who subsequently removed to Newark with the band of pioneers who founded that city. He was of the ancient family of Baldwin settled in Bucks County, England, prior to the accession of William the Conqueror. The line can be traced in direct descent from John Baldwin, who in 1485 inherited from his brother Richard "the Manor of Otterarsfee," acquired "in socage of the King, by the service of finding litter for the King's bed." A century later the family is described as "of the Manor of Dundryge"—a gift from the King in 1544 to Sir John Baldwin, Chief-Justice of the Common Pleas from 1536 to 1546. A later descendant, Richard Baldwin, of Cholesbury, County Bucks, was the father of Joseph Baldwin. Mr. Baldwin's great-grandfather, Ezekiel Baldwin, was a Revolutionary patriot, serving among the New Jersey troops. On his mother's side he is descended from the old Dutch family of Van Nest. His great-grandfather, George Van Nest, served during the Revolutionary War in the New Jersey Line in Captain Jacob Ten Eyck's company, First Battalion. After the war he was a resident of Somerset County, New Jersey, and a large landowner and slaveholder. Mr. Baldwin's grandfather, Abraham Van Nest, was a wealthy New York merchant and owned a handsome country seat in the part of the present city then known as Greenwich Village.

Mr. Baldwin was prepared for college at a private school at New Brunswick, New Jersey, and graduated from Rutgers College in 1856 and from the Columbia College Law School in 1860. In the latter institution he took first honors, winning the first prize of \$250. He was admitted to the New York bar, and from that time to the present has been in active practice in this city, enjoying a large and successful business and recognition as one of the leading members of the bar. He has devoted much attention to the law of trusts and the investiga-

tion and trial of causes arising under it. In recent years his practice has been largely as a consulting lawyer and in the management of large estates.

Mr. Baldwin was one of the original members of the Bar Association, was the first vice-president and one of the founders of the Univer-



Geo. V. N. Baldwin

sity Club and for many years a member of its council. He is the president of the board of trustees of the New York Society Library and a member of the Metropolitan, Union, and Century clubs, the St. Nicholas Society, and various other social and literary associations.

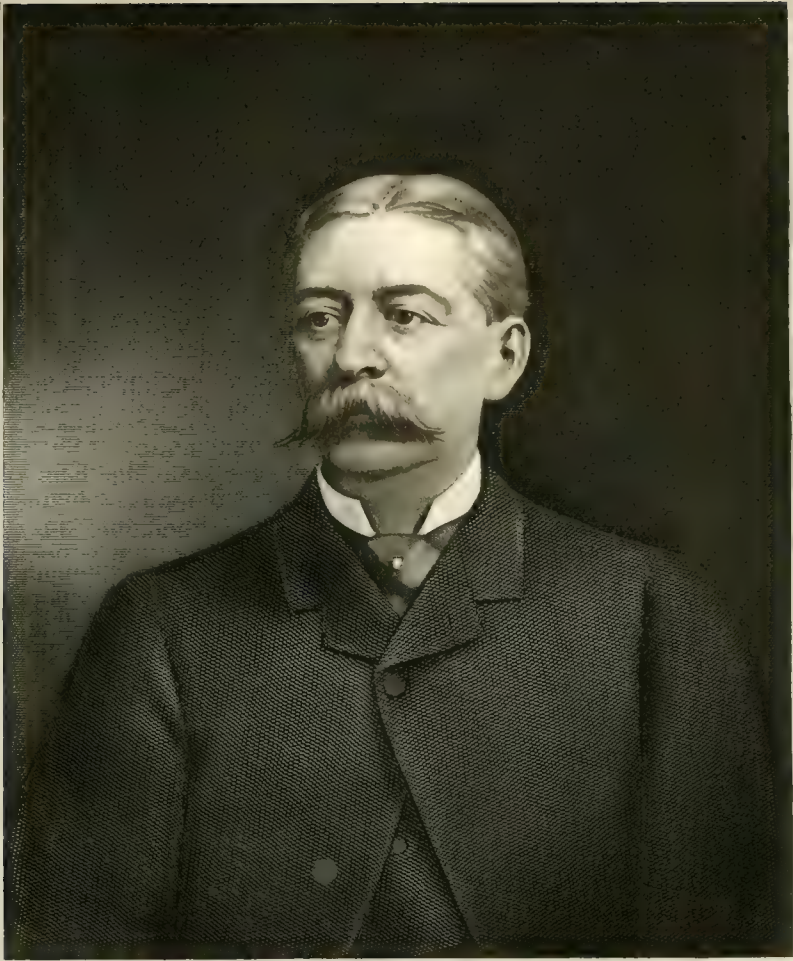


BARGER, SAMUEL F. (born in New York City, October 19, 1832), is representative among lawyers who having displayed not merely legal talent but aptitude for the management of practical affairs, have been induced to abandon general practice to devote their whole energies to building up a single great interest. The demands of the vast corporations which have sprung up in America have created a special department for the adjustment of business intricacies. The association of men with legal training and executive ability with a single enterprise is another step in this development. The Vanderbilts have been among the first to recognize the advantage of this, and their policy of calling to their aid such helpers as Mr. Barger and Mr. Depew has been justified by the results. With the continued development of corporate enterprises we may expect to see frequent imitations of this policy; yet the credit of establishing the precedent must always remain with the Vanderbilt management, and the two lawyers named will hold a unique place in the history of contemporaneous legal practice.

Mr. Barger is descended from Dutch ancestors who came to New Amsterdam in the early days of the settlement, and located on Staten Island. He was educated at the Columbia College Grammar School, conducted by Doctor Charles Anthon, and the University of the City of New York, then under the chancellorship of Theodore Frelinghuysen; and studying law in the office of Honorable Aaron S. Pennington, of Paterson, New Jersey, was admitted to the New Jersey bar in 1854, and to the New York bar in 1855. Beginning practice in New York City, he exhibited such abilities as to attract the attention of the late Commodore Vanderbilt, who employed him in various legal capacities, and in 1867, when Mr. Barger had been in practice but twelve years, associated him with himself as a director of the New York Central Railroad Company.

From this time Mr. Barger's energies were employed almost exclusively in building up this enterprise. With the consolidation of the "Central" and "Hudson River" companies¹ in 1869, he became a director of the new organization, Mr. Depew then holding the post of corporation attorney. The details of Mr. Barger's efforts from that time to the present in assisting in the acquisition and development of the western lines and various connections which make this great railroad system what it is cannot be entered into here. His success has doubtless been due to his ability to add to business qualifications of the first order the advantage of looking at all questions from the standpoint of a trained lawyer. According to the characterization by one of his colleagues, he also has "what seems to be an almost intuitive knowledge of men and human nature, and a remarkable faculty

¹ The confidence in Mr. Barger entertained by the directors of these two companies, says the "Memorial History of New York," was "shown by the fact that he was chosen to preside over the famous meeting in Albany, November 1, 1869, at which the consolidation was effected."



Saml. J. Langer

for judging abilities and motives in those with whom he comes in contact or has dealings.”¹

In addition to the responsible positions of director and member of the executive committee and chairman of the law committee of the New York Central & Hudson River Railroad Company, Mr. Barger has for many years served in the same relation to the greater number of the chief allied lines.² While he has never permitted the use of his name in connection with political office, he has accepted a few public trusts where his services were rendered gratuitously, such as commissioner on the Board of Education of New York City, and commissioner by appointment of the Legislature in 1860 to appraise the damage done the Quarantine Station on Staten Island by rioters. He likewise represented the State of New York as Presidential elector on the Democratic ticket in 1876.

Mr. Barger occupies a prominent place in the social circles of New York City and Newport. He is a patron of art, and has collected many exquisite paintings. His library also contains many rare treasures of the book-making art. He is a life member both of the New York Historical and American Geographical societies, as well as of the Saint Nicholas Society, a patron of the Metropolitan Museum of Art, an attendant of the Fifth Avenue Presbyterian Church (Doctor John Hall, pastor), and a well-known club man.³



BARLOW, FRANCIS CHANNING (born in Brooklyn, New York, October 19, 1834; died in New York City, January 11, 1896), was the son of David Hatch Barlow. His father was a prominent Unitarian minister, born at Windsor, Vermont, his mother a native of Brookline, Massachusetts. General Barlow graduated from Harvard College in 1855, taking the highest honor, and pursuing his legal studies in the office of William Curtis Noyes, of New York, was admitted to the New York bar and practiced continuously in this city, except when engaged in the public service, until his death.

Soon after his admission to the bar the Civil War broke out, and from April 19, 1861, to November 16, 1865, his career was one of con-

¹ Cited in "Memorial History of New York."

² Including the Harlem Railroad, the West Shore, Lake Shore & Michigan Southern, Chicago & Northwestern, Michigan Central, and the Canada Southern systems. From its inception he has been a trustee of the Wagner Palace Car Company; and he is a director of the Albany Bridge Company and of the Canada Southern Bridge Company. He is a trustee of the Union Trust Company. He was also a director and member of the executive committee of the Western Union Telegraph Company from the death of Commodore Vanderbilt in 1877 until Jay Gould secured a controlling interest in 1881, when he resigned. Mr. Barger is the only surviving member of the board of directors

of the original "Central" company prior to the consolidation of 1869. His associates in that body were Commodore Vanderbilt, William H. Vanderbilt, Augustus Schell, Horace F. Clarke, Daniel Torrance, C. W. Chapin, James H. Banker, H. H. Baxter, William A. Kissam and George J. Whitney.

³ He was one of the founders and early governors of the Manhattan Club; for a number of years one of the governing committee of the Union Club, of which he has been a member for thirty years; and a member of the Metropolitan, Knickerbocker, Racquet, Tennis, and New York Yacht clubs of New York, the Somerset Club of Boston, and the Casino and Reading Room of Newport.

tinuous and conspicuous military service to his country. Enrolling as a private in the Engineer Company of the Twelfth New York State Militia Volunteers, he emerged as major-general of volunteers, having been appointed to the full grade May 26, 1865. His promotion was rapid, his service gallant and daring throughout. He participated with his regimental command, the Sixty-first New York Volunteers, in the battle of Fair Oaks, Virginia, May 31 and June 1, 1862; in the seven days' battle of the Peninsular campaign, including actions at Peach Orchard, June 29, 1862; White Oaks Swamp, June 30, 1862; Malvern Hill, July 1, 1862; and in the valley of Antietam, Maryland, September 17, 1862. With his brigade command (Second Brigade, Second Division, Eleventh Army Corps) he took part in the Chancellorsville campaign of May, 1863, and in the first day's battle at Gettysburg, July 1, 1863. With his division command (First Division, Second Army Corps) he participated in the battles of the Wilderness, May 5 and 6, 1864; Spottsylvania Court House, May 12 and 18, 1864; Cold Harbor, June 3, 1864; and the campaign before Petersburg in June, July, and August, 1864, including the battle of Deep Bottom, Virginia, August 14, 1864.

Returning from the war General Barlow was elected Secretary of State of New York, serving from 1866 to 1867; was appointed United States Marshal in 1869; and elected Attorney-General of New York State for the year 1872-73.

General Barlow appeared as counsel in the following litigations growing out of the Tweed frauds: *People vs. Starkweather*, *People vs. Connolly*, *People vs. Ingersol*, *People vs. Tweed*. While Attorney-General he began the fight against the Canal Ring, which was carried on by his successors. He was counsel in the interest of depositors in a number of savings bank litigations, including the following: *French, Receiver vs. O'Brien*; *Hun, Receiver vs. Salter*; *Hun, Receiver vs. Carey*; *Paine, Receiver vs. Willett*. He also appeared in many other prominent cases, bearing on corporation and general commercial law.



BARRETT, GEORGE CARTER (born in Ireland, July 28, 1838), is the son of Reverend Gilbert Carter Barrett, a clergyman of the Church of England, who subsequently became a missionary to the Canadian Indians, and grandson of Lieutenant John Carter Barrett, of the English army, who served in the campaigns against Napoleon, receiving a medal for bravery at Waterloo.

Judge Barrett was educated in the schools of London, West Canada, Columbia College Grammar School of New York, and Columbia College, leaving the latter at the end of his freshman year to begin the study of law. He largely supported himself at this time by contributing articles to the newspapers and short stories and serials to various literary periodicals. He was engaged in the successful practice of law

for several years after his admission to the bar, and in 1863 was elected justice of the Sixth Judicial District of New York City. In 1869 he was elected a judge of the Court of Common Pleas, serving one year and nine months, when he resigned to resume practice as a lawyer.

Just at this time, however, occurred the attack upon the Tweed ring, in which Judge Barrett was active. Of the Young Men's Municipal Reform Association, which so strenuously opposed Tweed, he was president; while he was also a member of the Reform Committee of Seventy of that period, serving as its counsel, with A. R. Lawrence, Francis C. Barlow, and Wheeler H. Peckham. He was counsel of John Foley in the famous injunction suit brought against the ring.

In 1871 Judge Barrett was elected a justice of the Supreme Court, for the term of fourteen years, and in 1885 was re-elected. He was transferred to the Supreme Court by the State Constitution of 1894, and is one of the seven members of its Appellate Division. "Identified for nearly a quarter of a century with the Supreme Court, although at all times possessed of unusual political power, yet unsullied in reputation either as a man, lawyer, or judge, it is not an unfitting tribute that Judge Barrett should be one of the original seven members of the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court of the First Judicial District of the State of New York."¹



BEACH, MILES (born at Saratoga Springs, New York, in 1833), is the son of the late Honorable William A. Beach, one of the most prominent leaders of the bar of his generation. He graduated from Union College with honors in 1854, and studied law, and after his admission to the bar associated himself with his father as a member of the law firm of Beach & Smith, of Troy, New York, whither his father had removed from Saratoga Springs long before.

Judge Beach attracted attention as a young lawyer, and was elected mayor of the city of Troy, as the nominee of the Democratic party, serving two successive terms.

In 1871 Judge Beach removed to New York with his father, with whom he succeeded Judge Rapallo (elected to the Court of Appeals), in the firm of Rapallo, Daly & Brown, which thus became Beach, Daly & Brown. With the subsequent retirement of Mr. Daly, the firm style was changed to Beach & Brown. Representing the interests of Jay Gould, as well as of the Vanderbilts largely, they had the most extensive railway business of any firm in New York.

Governor Robinson, in 1879, appointed Judge Beach to succeed Judge Robinson, deceased, as a justice of the Court of Common Pleas. The following year he was elected for the full term of fourteen years, over such opponents as ex-Recorder Smyth and Elihu Root. In 1893

¹ "History of the Court of Common Pleas," by James Wilton Brooks (New York, 1896), page 98.

he was re-elected for another term, and by the Constitution of 1894 transferred permanently to the Supreme Court Bench, in connection with which court, however, his work previously had been chiefly done.

"More litigation came before the Supreme Court in the city of New York than was brought before either the Superior Court or the Court of Common Pleas. To relieve the Supreme Court judges the governor was accustomed to appoint one of the judges of the Superior Court, and one of the judges of the Court of Common Pleas, to sit on the Supreme Court Bench. Judge Miles Beach, through frequent appointments of successive governors to act with the justices of the Supreme Court, was always more identified in the popular mind with the latter than with the court to which he had been originally appointed and twice elected, and of which he was one of the last judges. . . .

"Judge Beach has been known for many years as one of the most cultivated judges of the New York courts. His opinions are models of conciseness. He has a notable faculty of expressing his conclusions in half the space usually required by others."¹



BEAMAN, CHARLES COTESWORTH (born at Houlton, Maine, May 7, 1840), is the son of Reverend Charles C. Beaman and Mary Stacy, both of old New England families. He was educated at Smithville Seminary (in North Scituate, Rhode Island) and at Harvard College, from which he was graduated in 1861, subsequently receiving the degree of master of arts. He studied law at the Harvard College Law School, and in 1866 was admitted to the bar in New York City.

Since 1866 Mr. Beaman has practiced law continuously in New York City, during the greater part of this time as a member of the well-known firm of Evarts, Choate & Beaman. In 1871 Mr. Beaman was appointed examiner of claims, at the State Department, Washington, and in 1872 he was solicitor of the United States before the Tribunal of Arbitration, at Geneva, Switzerland, in the matter of the famous Alabama claims.



BEECHER, WILLIAM C. (born in Brooklyn, New York, January 26, 1849), is the second son of the late famous Henry Ward Beecher. He was educated in several institutions, spending two years at the Brooklyn Polytechnic Institute, a period more than twice as long in the Gunnery School at Washington, Connecticut, and three years in the Round Hill School at Northampton, Massachusetts. In 1868 he entered Yale College, graduating four years later.

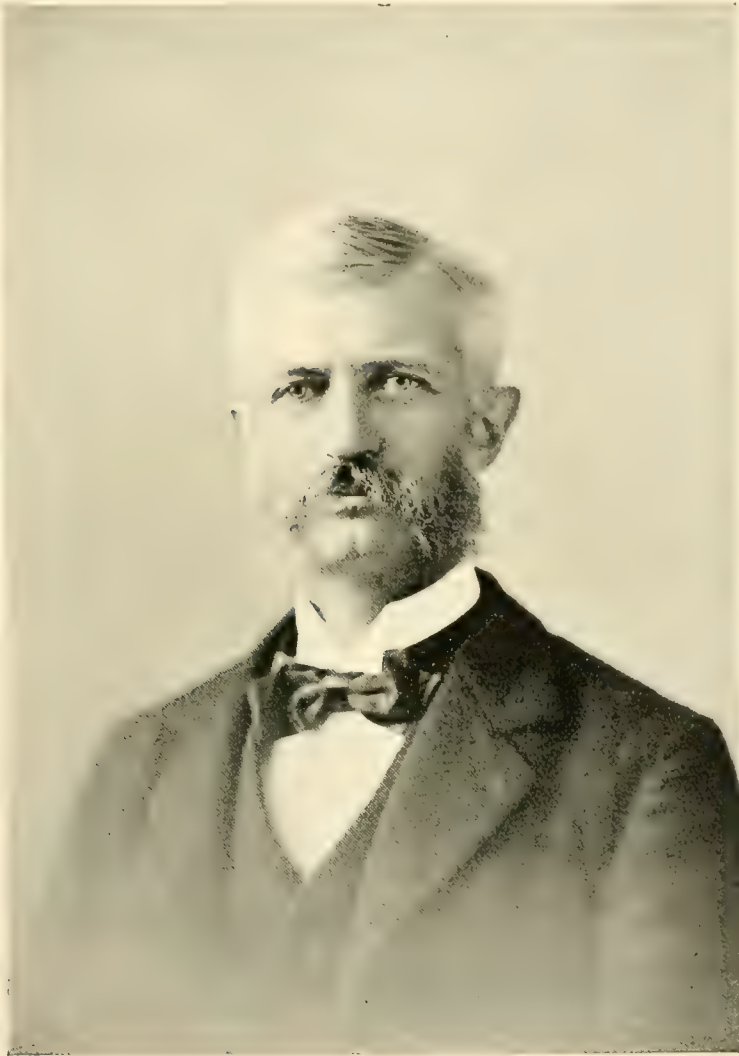
In the autumn of 1873 Mr. Beecher entered the Columbia College

¹ Brooks' "History of the Court of Common Pleas," pages 119, 120.



Charles C. Beaman

Law School, and two years later, in May, 1875, was graduated and admitted to the bar. He began practice as a partner in the firm of Lewis & Beecher, which enjoyed a prosperous existence until its dissolution in 1885. In 1881 Judge Rollins appointed Mr. Beecher



W. C. Beecher

Assistant District Attorney for New York County, a position which he held until the following year, when he resumed his private practice. General C. T. Christensen in 1880 having appointed Mr. Beecher

judge-advocate, with the rank of major, on the staff of the Third Brigade, National Guard, New York, he served in this position until the reorganization of the National Guard in 1886; the merging of all existing organizations in the newly formed Second Brigade necessitating the retirement of all staff officers.

Although following no one branch of the law as a specialty, Mr. Beecher has had much experience in insurance assignment and negligence causes, and in the trial of causes in court has proven himself a successful jury lawyer. He is special counsel for a number of law firms in New York and Brooklyn.

He resides in Brooklyn, where he is a member of the Hamilton, Crescent Athletic, and Rembrandt clubs.



BECKMAN, HENRY RUTGERS (born in New York City, December 8, 1845), is the son of William F. Beekman, late of New York, and Catherine A. Neilson, daughter of a New York merchant. Judge Beekman was graduated from Columbia College in 1865, and from Columbia College Law School in 1867, in the latter year being admitted to the New York bar, and entering upon the practice of his profession. He was a successful lawyer, and at the time of his elevation to the bench, in 1894, was a member of the law firm of Ogden & Beekman.

Judge Beekman was for many years interested in political reform, and the study of practical social and economical questions. In 1884 he was appointed school trustee for the Eighteenth Ward, New York City. Mayor Grace, in 1885, appointed him a park commissioner, to fill the unexpired term of William M. Oliffe, deceased, while the following year, being reappointed for the term of five years, he was made president of the board. The project of establishing small parks, as "breathing-places," in the heart of the most thickly settled parts of the city, for the benefit of the poorer classes, was his conception; and Mulberry Street Park and the extension of the East River Park were fruits of his efforts, he having in 1887 prepared and secured the passage of the legislative bill providing for the completion of these and other similar park enterprises.

In 1886, however, having been elected president of the Board of Aldermen of the city, on the United Democratic ticket, Judge Beekman resigned from the park board, December 31, 1886. In January, 1888, he was appointed by Mayor Hewitt Corporation Counsel, to succeed Honorable Morgan J. O'Brien, who had been elected to the Supreme Court. In 1888, under Mayor Hewitt, and in 1889, under Mayor Grant, respectively, Judge Beekman drew up the two bills providing schemes of rapid transit for the city, and also was the author of the "Chamber of Commerce" bill, and legal adviser of the commission appointed under it. In 1890 Governor Hill appointed him

a member of the commission to secure uniform marriage laws in all the States, and he was elected chairman of the conference of State commissions on this subject.

In the fall of 1894 Mr. Beekman was a candidate for justice of the Superior Court of New York City on the Union, or "Committee of Seventy" ticket; while by the Constitution adopted in the same election he was transferred to the Supreme Court.

He is a member of the Century, Union, Manhattan, Democratic, Reform, and University clubs. In 1870 he married Isabella, daughter of Mr. Richard Lawrence, of New York City, and has four children, two sons and two daughters.



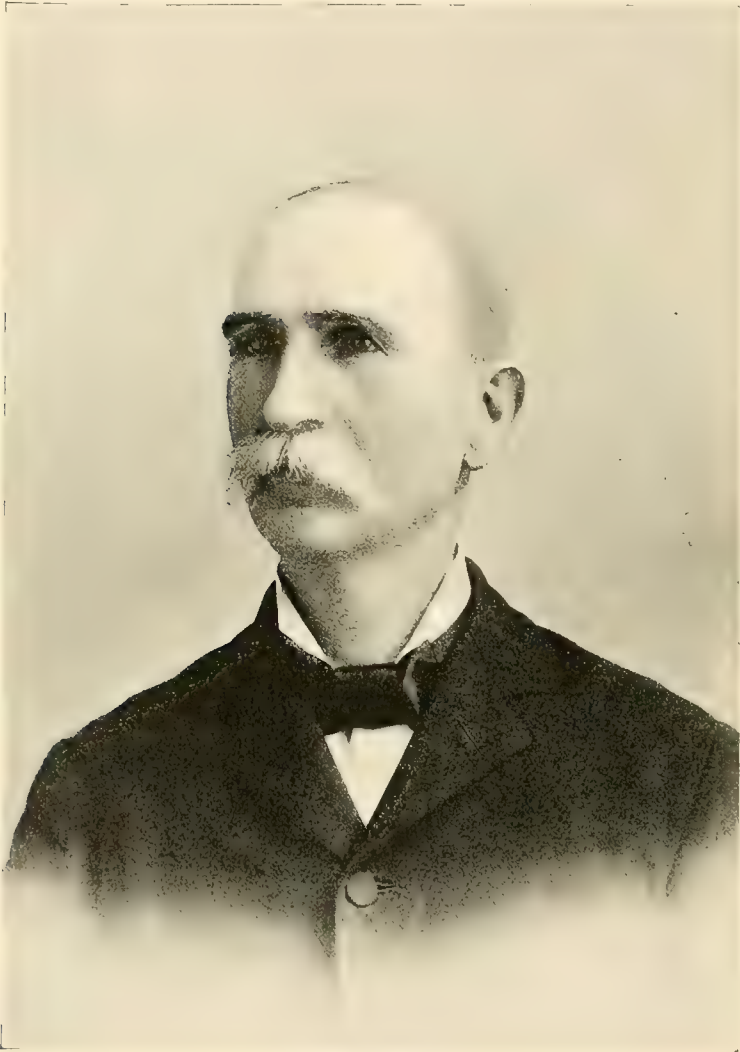
ELL, EDWARD WELLS (born in Marlborough, Hartford County, Connecticut, December 23, 1841), is the son of Reverend Hiram Bell and grandson of Deacon John Bell, of Antrim, New Hampshire, whose ancestors were of Scotch-Irish blood and among the first settlers of Bedford, New Hampshire. His great-great-grandfather, John Bell, was a soldier in the Revolution under the command of General John Stark and participated in the battles of Bunker Hill and Bennington. His mother, Mary Elizabeth Wells, daughter of Noah Wells, of Colchester, Connecticut, was of English extraction, her ancestors being among the earliest settlers of Wethersfield, Connecticut.

His earlier educational training was received at the common schools of Marlborough and Killingworth, Connecticut, and at the Military Academy of Peekskill, New York, of which his uncle, Albert Wells, was for many years the principal. He graduated from Yale in 1864, began the study of law in the office of Roger H. Lyon, of New York City, and graduated from the Columbia College Law School in 1870.

The following fall he was admitted to the bar at Brooklyn, and soon after opened an office in New York City, where he has since continued to practice. He was in the office of Austin Abbott for several years, and assisted him in editing his report of the famous Tilton-Beecher trial, as also the first six volumes of "Abbott's New Cases." He afterward was in the office of Dillon & Swayne for a number of years, and since the early part of 1889 has been in the legal department of the American Telephone and Telegraph Company.

Mr. Bell has been a director of the Chesapeake and Potomac Telephone Company, the New England Telephone and Telegraph Company, and the American Telephone and Telegraph Company, and is now secretary of the American Telephone and Telegraph Company of Baltimore and the American Telephone and Telegraph Company of Indiana. He was for several years president of the Board of Trustees and is an elder in Mount Olivet Presbyterian Church of Brooklyn, New York, and is a member of the New York State Bar Association, New York

City Bar Association, American Academy of Political and Social Science, American Statistical Association, Yale Alumni Association of New York, and the Dwight Alumni Association. He is a Fellow of



EDWARD WELLS BELL.

the American Geographical Society and Councillor of the American Institute of Civics.

He was married January 15, 1867, to Julia E. Skinner, daughter of Prentice B. Skinner, of Marlborough, Connecticut.



BETTS, FREDERIC HENRY (born in Newburgh, Orange County, New York, March 8, 1843), is the son of Honorable Frederic J. Betts and Mary Ward. His father was district attorney of Orange County in 1823; master in chancery, 1823-27; clerk of the United States Circuit and District courts of New York, 1827-41; judge of the Hustings Court, Campbell County, Virginia, 1867-70.

Mr. Betts is descended from New England ancestors, including many notable colonial personages.¹ He was educated at Russell's Military Academy (New Haven, Connecticut) and Yale College, graduating from the latter in 1864, and subsequently receiving the degree of master of arts. He studied law with Governor Henry B. Harrison, of New Haven, Connecticut, and Man & Parsons, of New York City, and graduated from the Yale Law School in 1865, and the Columbia College Law School in 1866, being admitted to the New York bar in the latter year.

Mr. Betts is recognized as one of the ablest lawyers in the difficult department of patent law, and has been counsel in many of the most important patent litigations of the past twenty years. In 1874 he was counsel for the Insurance Department of the State of New York, and was the counsel of New York City in patent causes from 1877 to 1893. He is counsel, also, for the Western Union Telegraph Company, the Edison Electric Light Company, the General Electric Company, the Westinghouse Air Brake Company, the Mergenthaler Printing Company, the Harvey Steel Company, and other corporations.

Mr. Betts is the author of "Policy of Patent Law" (1879), and was lecturer on patent law in the Law Department of Yale University from 1872 to 1883. He has always been interested in city reforms, and was a member of the citizens' committees of "Fifty" and "One Hundred," in 1883 and 1884, respectively; also serving in 1884 as a member of the Republican County Committee.



BETTS, SAMUEL ROSSITER (born June 8, 1786, in Richmond, Berkshire County, Massachusetts), was the son of Uriah Betts, who served in the Revolutionary War, and of Sarah Rossiter, whose great-grandfather was one of the assistant governors of Connecticut. Mr. Betts was educated at Lenox Academy, being the first student of that institution to enter college. He graduated from Williams College in 1806, in 1830 being made a

¹ He is eighth in descent from John Haynes, third governor of Massachusetts, and first governor of Connecticut; eighth in descent from George Wylls and William Leete, respectively, governors of Connecticut; ninth from Edward Rossiter, assistant of Massachusetts; seventh from Samuel Wylls and Samuel Sherman, assistants of Connecticut; sixth from Colonel Andrew Ward, who served in the expedition against

Louisburg; ninth from Captain John Taylor, who was killed by Indians; fourth from Samuel Comstock Betts and third from Uriah Betts, Revolutionary soldiers; and is also lineally descended from the following who were members of the Connecticut Provincial Assembly,—William Spencer, George Bartlett, Christopher Comstock, Nathaniel Stone, Josiah Rossiter, Lieutenant John Scoville, and Captain Andrew Ward.

doctor of laws by the same college. Having read law with Grosvenor & Bay, of Hudson, New York, he was admitted to the bar about 1809, and commenced practice at Monticello, Sullivan County, New York. He was elected a member of Congress from this district, serving from 1815 to 1817.

Afterward settling in Newburgh, Orange County, he was appointed State Circuit Judge in 1823, and judge of the United States District Court, Southern District of New York, in 1827, by John Quincy Adams, filling the latter office until his resignation in May, 1867. In addition to his labors at the bar and on the bench he compiled Betts' "Admiralty Practice," and supervised the preparation of his opinions, as published in the reports of Blatchford & Hadland. He was instrumental in establishing the principles of admiralty law as now administered, in interpreting the Bankrupt Act of 1840, and in administering the prize law during the Civil War. During the War of 1812 he served with the troops called into service to defend the harbor of New York, and was appointed judge-advocate by Governor Tompkins. He died in November, 1868, at eighty-two years of age.



BIRDSEYE, LUCIEN (born in Pompey, Onondaga County, New York, October 10, 1821; died in New York City, January 27, 1896), was the son of Honorable Victory Birdseye and Electa, daughter of Captain James Beebe. He prepared for college at the Pompey Academy, which his father had founded, and was graduated from Yale College in 1841. He commenced the study of law in his father's office, at Pompey, at the end of two years entered the office of Kirkland & Bacon, prominent lawyers of Utica, and was admitted to the bar in July, 1844. In October, following, he began practice at Albany, New York, when he was admitted as solicitor in chancery and counselor-at-law in chancery. Upon the removal to New York of Mr. Kirkland, in 1850, Judge Birdseye became a partner under the firm name of Kirkland & Birdseye. In 1856 he was appointed by Governor Clark a justice of the Supreme Court for the Second District, to succeed Judge William Rockwell, deceased, and held the office until the fall election of 1857. While on the bench Judge Birdseye devoted himself with marked assiduity to the work of clearing up the calendars of the circuit and equity term of Kings County, the legal business of which he found greatly in arrears.

Upon his retirement he returned to practice, now in New York City, but with his old firm (which had, however, undergone some changes), under the style of Birdseye, Sommers & Johnson. In 1861 this partnership was dissolved, Mr. Birdseye remaining in practice alone until 1865, when he took into partnership Charles P. Crosby. In 1872 the present firm of Birdseye, Cloyd & Baylis was formed. For several



Faithfully Yours *Henry Bischoff Jr*

years Judge Birdseye was much occupied with the hearing of references, but his general practice became so exacting that he declined further referee service. He has been counsel in many notable litigations. Among these were the suits of Prouty, Boardman, Jermain, and others, against the Michigan Southern & Northern Indiana Railroad Company, which was consolidated with other corporations during the contest, forming the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern. These suits were the prosecution of claims for arrears of dividends on the preferred and guaranteed stocks, and were stubbornly resisted, the most eminent counsel being engaged in the defense. The litigation of the various cases, which were many times in the General Term of the Supreme Court and in the Court of Appeals, extended over a period of fourteen years, Judge Birdseye becoming finally successful. A foreclosure case of great magnitude which he conducted was that of the mortgage on the Maxwell tract, lands granted by the Republic of Mexico to Beaubien and Miranda in 1841, some seven years prior to the transfer to the United States of the territory now comprised in Southern Colorado, New Mexico, Arizona, and California. The successful termination of the proceedings required Judge Birdseye's presence in the courts of New Mexico, Colorado, and Amsterdam, in the Netherlands, where the bonds secured by the mortgage were largely held.



BISCHOFF, JUNIOR, HENRY (born in New York City, August 16, 1852), is the son of Henry Bischoff, a prominent banker. He is of German descent. His grandfather, of Achim, Prussia, was a church builder in Germany nearly a century ago, and subsequently became a lumber merchant and manufacturer of brick, some of his descendants still carrying on the business.

Judge Bischoff attended the public schools of the city and Bloomfield Academy (Bloomfield, New Jersey), and was subsequently placed under a private tutor. He graduated in 1871 from Columbia College Law School, receiving honorable mention in the department of political science. He read law in the office of J. H. & S. Riker for two years, and was admitted to the bar in 1873. He commenced practice in New York City with F. Leary, with whom he remained in partnership until 1878, after which he continued alone.

Mr. Bischoff's practice has been confined exclusively to civil cases, being largely in the direction of real estate litigations and surrogate cases. In 1879, becoming interested in politics, he attracted the attention of party leaders and soon took a prominent place in the counsels of the Democratic party. He was appointed to collect the arrears of personal taxes for the city, holding the position until his election as judge of the Court of Common Pleas in 1889. In the change arising from the revision of the State Constitution in 1894 (the Court of Com-

mon Pleas being abolished) he became a Supreme Court Judge, January 1, 1896, for the balance of his term, expiring January 1, 1904. With Honorable Joseph F. Daly and Honorable David McAdam, he holds the Appellate Term, before which all appeals from the lower courts are carried.

His early practical education in the details of banking and finance, acquired while connected with his father's banking house during the period immediately after leaving college (having at times entire charge of the business), became invaluable to him in his legal and judicial career. His decisions upon all questions appertaining to these subjects have been marked by exceptional clearness and comprehensive knowledge of the points involved. His work upon the bench has been thus characterized :

"His moral courage, his self-reliance, his independence of character, his firm adherence to the right cause have rendered his decisions more than usually acceptable to the bar. Though one of the youngest judges on the bench, he has already become noted for his industry, his uniform courtesy, and the soundness of his decisions."¹

Judge Bischoff is one of the directors of the Union Square Bank, of which he was also a founder. He is a member of the Manhattan Club, the Democratic Club, the Tammany Society, the German Society, the Liederkrantz, Arion, and Beethoven societies, and many other German organizations. He belongs to a musical family, and is himself master of many instruments, excelling upon the piano. He speaks German with perfect accuracy and purity of accent, and has an intimate acquaintance with German literature.

He was married in 1873 to Annie Moshier, daughter of Frederick and Louise Moshier, of Connecticut, and has one daughter, Loula, born May 13, 1876.



BLACKWELL, FRANK ENGS (born in New York City, March 28, 1846), is the son of James Madison Blackwell and Jennet D. Engs. Receiving his preparatory education at private schools and under tutors, he entered Hobart College, graduating in 1867. He attended law lectures at the Columbia College Law School, but was admitted to the bar before the close of the course, and did not graduate. After his admission to the bar, in New York, May 8, 1869, he at once commenced practice in this city.

He has devoted himself chiefly to corporation and commercial law, and has neither embarked in outside business ventures nor engaged in politics, but is in the enjoyment of a lucrative practice. While he frequently appears before the Kings County bar, and the bar of Queens County (the county in which he resides), his main clientage

¹ Brooks's "History of the Court of Common Pleas of the City and County of New York" (New York, 1896), page 126.

continues to be in New York City, and his business is largely before the various courts of that city.

Mr. Blackwell has never accepted appointments to office, or political



FRANK ENGS BLACKWELL.

nominations, believing that the best tradition requires a close hewing to professional lines. He is a member of the Union League Club and the Downtown Association of New York City.



BLAIR, CHARLES HILDRETH (born in Zanesville, Ohio, July 5, 1851), is the son of John A. Blair, a prominent lawyer and statesman, and Theresa Van Voorhis. He received his early education at the public schools of Zanesville, and at the McIntire Academy and High School, and afterward attended Kenyon College and Cornell University, graduating from the latter in 1872. Four years later the degree of master of arts was conferred upon him. He read law in the offices of Blair & Randall, of Zanesville, and Goode & Bowman, of Springfield, Ohio, and in January, 1873, was admitted to the Ohio bar, at Columbus, and three years later to the New York bar, at New York City. He began practice at Zanesville, but since 1876 has continuously practiced in New York City.

He has been connected with numerous important litigations, including the Draughbaugh Telephone case, the Cotton Oil Trust litigation, and that over the Ezra Cornell estate. As attorney for the estate of Mrs. Ezra Cornell, he recovered a judgment of \$489,000 in her favor against F. C. Cornell. Mr. Blair is director of various railroads. He was the author of the "National Railway Act," and proposed the "Amendment to the Inter-State Commerce Law" of New York, in 1888.

He was nominated in 1890 as the Republican candidate for Congress from the Twelfth District (New York City), but was defeated by Roswell P. Flower. He was elected a captain of the New York National Guard in 1876-77, commissary of the Twenty-eighth Brigade, New York National Guard, in 1877-79, and lieutenant-colonel and engineer of the Seventh Division, New York National Guard, in 1879-81.



BLISS, GEORGE (born in Springfield, Massachusetts, May 3, 1830), is the son of George and Mary S. Bliss. His father and grandfather were prominent lawyers of western Massachusetts. From 1837 to 1847 his father was connected with great railroad corporations, being successively agent and president of the Western Railroad of Massachusetts, now the Boston & Albany Railroad; while in 1850 he became president of the Michigan Southern and North Indiana railroads, and was also president of the Chicago & Mississippi Railroad Company, besides being a director in many other prominent Western railroads.

Mr. Bliss received his early education at home, spent eighteen months in European travel, and entered Harvard College as a sophomore in 1848, graduating in 1851. During his college course he was associated with David A. Wells in the publication of two volumes of the "Annual of Scientific Discovery" and a work called "Things Not Generally Known," both of which were successful. After his graduation he spent two years in Europe, studying at the University of Ber-

lin and in Paris, and traveling through Sweden, southern Germany, Switzerland, northern Italy, Spain, and Portugal, much of the time on foot. Returning to this country, he studied law in the office of George



George Bliss

Walker, of Springfield, Massachusetts, and after a year in Harvard Law School came to New York, entering the office of William Curtis Noyes. The following year he was admitted to the bar.

Declining a partnership offered him by William Curtis Noyes, he engaged in practice for himself. In 1859 and 1860 he was private secretary to Governor Edwin D. Morgan; in April, 1861, was placed upon his staff, and in 1862 became paymaster-general of the State with the rank of colonel. The same year he was appointed captain in the Fourth New York Heavy Artillery and detailed to the staff of Major-General Morgan, commanding the Department of New York. In 1862 and 1863, under authority of the Secretary of War, he organized the Twentieth, Twenty-sixth, and Thirty-first Regiments of the United States colored troops, as the representative of the Union League Club of the city of New York.

Returning to the practice of law, in 1866, he became the attorney of the Metropolitan Board of Health and Metropolitan Board of Excise. In the litigation to test the constitutionality of the acts creating these boards, as attorney for the boards, with Dorman B. Eaton as counsel, Mr. Bliss carried the cases to a successful close in the Court of Appeals. Pending the litigation in the excise cases a thousand injunctions were granted in the Common Pleas Court alone.

On January 1, 1873, he was appointed United States Attorney for the Southern District of New York, which position he held for more than four years, successfully clearing up a congested calendar. Among important cases during this period was the trial of Robert Des Anges, a deputy collector, whom Mr. Bliss convicted of conspiracy to defraud the government. Another case led to the exposure of what was known as the "Lawrence Conspiracy," whereby the customs had been defrauded of over a million dollars.

In 1881 and 1882, by appointment of President Garfield, Mr. Bliss was the active counsel of the government in the trial of the celebrated "Star Route Cases" against ex-Senator Dorsey, ex-Assistant Postmaster-General Brady, and others. The cases were twice tried in Washington before a jury, each trial occupying from four to five months. In the first, though some of the minor accused were convicted, the verdict was unsatisfactory and was set aside by consent; the second trial resulted in an acquittal. The law upon which the prosecution was based was subsequently affirmed by the Supreme Court of the United States. The trials put a final end to a system of frauds by which the government was robbed of many millions of dollars.

Mr. Bliss is the author of several works of a legal nature. He has published three editions of the "Law of Life Insurance" and four editions of the "Annotated New York Code of Civil Procedure," which has become the standard authority on that subject. At one time he contributed to the *North American Review*, and was for many years an active newspaper contributor, writing editorially, chiefly on political subjects, for the *Springfield Republican*, the *New York Tribune*, and the *New York Times*.

Mr. Bliss has always been an active Republican, and was an intimate

friend of President Arthur, but has always refused, except during the war, to take any unprofessional office. He has been closely connected with the history of the laws relating to New York City, having drawn up many of the existing statutes. He prepared the Charter of 1873 and many of the important amendments since passed. He drew and procured the passage of the original Tenement House act for the city of New York, and was one of three commissioners who in 1879 and 1880, under the authority of the Legislature, prepared the compilation known as the "Special and Local Acts Relating to the City of New York," and later drew the "New York City Consolidation Act."

Despite a large practice, Mr. Bliss has found much time for travel, especially in out-of-the-way places in Europe and America. He has been twice married and has two children.



BLUMENSTIEL, ALEXANDER (born in New York City, August 23, 1843), is of German parentage, the son of Isaac and Janet Blumenstiel. He received his early education in the public schools, later entering the Free Academy (now the College of the City of New York), from which he graduated in 1863, receiving the degree of master of arts in 1866.

He began his legal studies with Hall & Arnold, the latter of whom is the present Surrogate, graduating from Columbia College Law School in 1866, and the same year being admitted to the New York bar.

He has followed his profession in this city continuously since, acquiring a lucrative practice. His extensive acquaintance with commercial interests opened a field for his abilities in business circles; while he has also been retained in important cases in the law of bankruptcy. He has also found time for some literary work, publishing in 1877 "Blumenstiel on Bankruptcy," which is received as authority on the subject it discusses.

He was the candidate of the Republican party for judge of the Marine Court in 1879, but was not elected. He was married, February 3, 1867, to Theresa Wolfsbruck, of New York City. They have eight children, one of whom, Emanuel, is now a member of the firm of Blumenstiel & Hirsch; the other, Edwin, is pursuing the study of law in his father's office and at the Columbia College Law School.



BOOKSTAVEN, HENRY WELLER (born in Montgomery, Orange County, New York, September 17, 1835), is the son of Daniel Bookstaver and Alletta Weller. He is a lineal descendant of Henry Buchstabe, of Switzerland, the religious reformer of the sixteenth century, who was compelled to oppose his own brother, Johannes Buchstabe, equally prominent on the conservative side, in the theological contest in the Swiss republic. From Switzerland some of the family emigrated to Germany; while from the latter

country, near the beginning of the eighteenth century, Jacobus Buchstaves, or Boochstavers, ancestor of Judge Bookstaver, came to America, settling in Orange County, New York.

Judge Bookstaver was educated at Montgomery Academy, in



HENRY WELLER BOOKSTAYER.

Orange County, New York, and at Rutgers College, in New Brunswick, New Jersey, from which last he was graduated with high honors in 1859, subsequently receiving the degrees of master of arts, and in 1888 doctor of laws. He studied law with the firm of Brown, Hall & Vanderpoel, of New York City, and was admitted to the New York bar in 1861. A little later he became a member of the firm of Brown, Hall & Vanderpoel, and since that time has successfully practiced in this city, with the exception of the considerable period during which he has been upon the bench.

While enjoying a large private practice, he became successively Sheriff's attorney, counsel to the Police Board, and counsel to the Commissioners of Charities and Correction. His defense of Sheriff Reilly won him considerable reputation as an eloquent pleader. In 1885 he was elected a justice of the Court of Common Pleas of this city, since which time his services in this judicial capacity have been highly creditable to him.

Judge Bookstaver's interests outside his professional work are indicated by the fact that he is a member of the Archæological, Geographical, and Historical societies of this city, and a patron of the Metropolitan Museum of Art and the Museum of Natural History. He is a member of the Casino Club of Newport, Rhode Island, and of the Manhattan, St. Nicholas, and Zeta Psi clubs (which last he was instrumental in organizing) of New York. He is an enthusiastic alumnus of Rutgers College and a member of its board of trustees. He was married September 6, 1865, to Mary Bayliss Young, of Orange County, New York.



OWMAN, HENRY HOPPER (born in Paterson, New Jersey, May 9, 1851), is the son of John Harkness Bowman and Eliza Jane Hopper. His four grandparents represented four distinct nationalities—English, Scotch, Hollandish, and French. His father, born in Galston, near Glasgow, Scotland, was an emi-



H. H. Bowman

nent civil engineer and controlled many large contracts in connection with extensive plantations in Cuba. Mr. Bowman was educated in public and private schools, spent a year at Cornell University, a year at the University of New York, and two years at the Columbia College Law

School, from which he graduated in 1875. While studying law he had entire charge of the theoretical work in Packard's Commercial College, New York City, lecturing on commercial law and the theory of accounts.

Although admitted to the bar upon graduation in 1875, he did not commence practice until 1877, when he opened an office in New York City. In 1880 he formed a partnership with Artemas B. Smith, as Smith & Bowman, which still continues. The firm enjoys a large and general real estate practice. In the latter class of work the senior member of the firm is a recognized specialist. Mr. Bowman's own specialty is jury work, in which he has been remarkably successful. Among interesting cases was that of *Vantassel vs. New York, Lake Erie & Western Railroad*, in which his client, an injured employee, obtained a verdict for \$15,500, which was eventually increased to \$19,200. In another case, *Blair vs. the New York Electrical Equipment Company*, he secured for an injured workman a verdict for \$15,000. In the case of *Bamford vs. Long Island Railroad Company* he secured \$8,500 damages.

Since 1888 Mr. Bowman has been president and treasurer of the Peter Adams Company and the Adams & Bishop Company, among the oldest manufacturers of high-grade paper in the country. For the last eight years he has also been president and treasurer of the Passaic Quarry Company, near Newark, New Jersey, a quarry famous for its building stone. Mr. Bowman is a member of the Montauk Club, Brooklyn, and the Aldine Club, New York City.



BRISTOW, BENJAMIN HELM (born at Elkton, Todd County, Kentucky, June 20, 1832), was the son of Honorable Francis Marion Bristow and Emily Edwards, niece of the first governor of Illinois. His father was a congressman and member of the Constitutional Convention of Kentucky in 1850.

General Bristow was graduated from Jefferson College, Pennsylvania, in 1850; studied law in his father's office, and practiced as his partner until 1858, when he removed to Hopkinsville, Kentucky, and formed a partnership with Judge R. T. Petrie. Upon the breaking out of the Civil War he was commissioned lieutenant-colonel of the Twenty-fifth Kentucky Regiment. He was in the battles of Fort Henry, Fort Donaldson, and Shiloh, being wounded in the last mentioned. When he recovered he was active in recruiting the Eighth Kentucky Cavalry Regiment, of which he was made colonel. He participated in the pursuit and capture of Morgan's Raiders in Kentucky, Indiana, and Ohio. While in the field in 1863 he was elected to the State Senate, and during his term as senator was appointed Assistant United States Attorney for the District of Kentucky. He thereupon removed to

Louisville, Kentucky, and a little later was appointed United States Attorney for that district. After holding this office for a short time he resigned and formed a partnership with John M. Harlan. In 1869 the office of Solicitor-General was created by Congress and he was appointed by President Grant as the first Solicitor-General of the United States. After two years he resigned, and returning to Louisville, Kentucky, resumed the practice of law. In 1874 he was appointed Secretary of the Treasury, which office he held for two years. In 1876 his name was prominently mentioned as nominee of the Republican party for the Presidency, and he received a large vote for the nomination in the Republican convention of that year. Upon his resignation as Secretary of the Treasury, he returned to the practice of law at Louisville, Kentucky, where he remained until 1878, when he moved to the city of New York. Here he formed a partnership under the firm name of Bristow, Peet, Burnett & Opdyke, which was continued under the various styles of Bristow, Peet & Opdyke and Bristow, Opdyke & Willcox.

The work of the United States District Attorney's office, during Mr. Bristow's service, was exceedingly onerous and varied. At the same time he engaged in heavy private litigation. As Solicitor-General he had charge of the argument of the government cases in the United States Supreme Court, and took part in many cases that have become leading authorities. After his removal to New York, his practice included the argument of cases not merely in the New York courts, but also many in the United States Supreme Court, as well as in the higher courts of various States and in the Federal courts throughout the country.

In 1879 he was president of the American Bar Association.

He was married, November 21, 1854, to Abbie Slaughter Briscoe, in Elizabethtown, Kentucky. Two children survive him, Nannie Bristow, wife of Eben Sumner Draper, of Hokedale, Massachusetts, and William Benjamin Bristow, of New York City.



BRONK, WILLIAM REA (born in New Baltimore, Greene County, New York, September 17, 1856), is the son of Ephraim P. Bronk and Jane Van Slyck. The Bronk family is one of the old Dutch stocks settled in the Mohawk and Hudson valleys since 1626. An extensive grant of land from the Indians to Pieter Bronk, the pioneer of the family, is on record at the office of the Secretary of State at Albany. The same family gave its name to the Bronx River in Westchester County.



WILLIAM REA BRONK.

Mr. Bronk was educated in the public schools until he reached the age of twelve, when he was placed in a private school at Coeymans, New York. Later, he prepared for college under a private tutor—Professor Altmayer, of Albany—and entered Cornell University, from which he graduated in 1880. He studied law in the offices of Mynderse Van Cleef & David M. Dean, both of Ithaca, New York, and was

admitted to the bar at Saratoga Springs in September, 1880.

Mr. Bronk removed to New York City in January, 1881, and was for a time connected with the United States District Attorney's office, under Stewart L. Woodford. Since October, 1882, he has been successfully engaged in private practice.



BROOKS, JAMES WILTON (born April 19, 1854, in New York City), is the son of Honorable James Brooks, a native of Maine, the son in turn of Captain James Brooks, who was killed during the War of 1812 while in command of the United States Privateer *Yankee*, and who married a Miss Folsom, the descendant of a Puritan who came to Massachusetts in 1638. Honorable James Brooks was a member of the legislatures of Maine and New York, held several important Federal and State offices, was the founder of the New York *Evening Express*, and died in Washington while serving his seventh term as a member of Congress from New York. Mr. Brooks's mother, formerly Mrs. Randolph, was a Virginian, whose principal plantation was Wilton, on the James River, some ten miles below Richmond. Mr. and Mrs. Brooks met at the White House, where the latter was the guest of her relative, the elder President Harrison.

Prepared for college by tutors abroad and at home, Mr. Brooks entered Yale University, graduating in 1875. In college he was one of the

editors of the *Yale Literary Magazine*. After graduation, he became connected with the *Evening Express*, and for two years filled different positions both in the counting-house and on the editorial staff, his uncle, Erastus Brooks, being at that time editor of the paper. He retired when the interest of his family in the *Express* was sold to Mr. John Kelly, and passed the next few years partially in Europe and partially in attendance at the Columbia College Law School. He was elected a member of the New York Legislature for 1882-83, and was particularly identified with the statutes concerning Civil Service and



JAMES WILTON BROOKS.

Political Assessments. He soon after entered upon the practice of law, although his activities since have not been altogether confined to his profession. He became counsel in 1888 to a small paper called *University*, which was gradually developed under his guidance into *The University Magazine*. He disposed of his interest in this periodical in 1894. In recognition of his services to the cause of university education, the degree of doctor of laws was conferred upon him in June, 1890, by St. John's College, Annapolis.¹

¹ The following editorial notice appeared in the New York *Sun* of June 29, 1890:

"Our distinguished townsman, Mr. James Wilton Brooks, has received from St. John's College at Annapolis the degree of Doctor of Laws. Doctor Brooks

graduated from Yale in 1873 and is now only thirty-six years of age. Few scholars have ever achieved the enviable learned distinction of the doctorate at his years."

Mr. Brooks has been for over twenty years a member of the Union and Knickerbocker clubs of New York. He has contributed articles to various journals and magazines, and is the author of a "History of the Court of Common Pleas of the City and County of New York (1896)," which was well received by the press and the bar. He has been twice married. His first wife dying in 1888, he was married in 1893 to Florence, daughter of the late Henry James Miller, for many years president of the Cincinnati Gas and Coke Company.



BROWER, GEORGE VANDERHOOF (born in Paterson, New Jersey, October 18, 1843), is the son of Richard Brower and Margaret Van Buskirk, and is descended from an old family, established in Brooklyn from early colonial days. His great-grandfather, Abraham Brower, was an officer in the Continental Army, and joint owner, with Jeremiah Brower, of the old tide-mill at Gowanus which, by order of General Washington, was burned during the battle of Long Island to prevent the grain and other property from falling into the hands of the enemy.

Mr. Brower was prepared for Princeton College, but the outbreak of the Civil War preventing him from pursuing his studies at that institution, he subsequently entered the law office of the late Judge Charles W. Waller, of Honesdale, Pennsylvania. In 1866 he was admitted to the Pennsylvania bar, and to the New York bar, in New York City, in March, 1867. He has practiced law in Brooklyn continuously since that time, acquiring a large real estate and commercial business. He has been engaged in many of the most important real estate cases tried in Brooklyn for a number of years. He is counsel, and one of the trustees, of the Kings County Trust Company.

January 3, 1885, he was appointed general appraiser of the port of New York by President Cleveland, resigning the position in 1889, when Mr. Cleveland's first term expired. In July, 1889, he was appointed by Mayor Chapin one of the Park Commissioners of the city of Brooklyn, under the law limiting the Park Commissioners to three, and was elected president of the board. Subsequently the Park Department was made a single-headed commission and Mr. Brower was appointed commissioner, retaining the position until February 1, 1894. He was one of the original members and organizers of the Rembrandt Club of Brooklyn, and is a member of the Atlantic Yacht Club, the Brooklyn Club, Montauk Club, and other social organizations of Brooklyn.



Geo. N. Brower



A. C. Brown.



BROWN, AUGUSTUS CLEVELAND (born in York, Livingston County, New York, October 23, 1839), is the son of Reverend Silas Clark Brown, of Northampton, Massachusetts, and Mary Cleveland, of Brooklyn, Connecticut. He attended the village schools of West Bloomfield, New York, from 1846 to 1853, the Canandaigua Academy from 1853 to 1854, the Genesee Academy from 1855 to 1857, and in 1861 graduated from Williams College. He studied law in the offices of Smith & Lapham, of Canandaigua, New York, of which firm James C. Smith became a justice of the Supreme Court of the State, and Elbridge G. Lapham, United States Senator.

Mr. Brown was admitted to the bar at Rochester, New York, June 5, 1863, and in 1865 began practice in New York City, where he has continued since in association at different times with Honorable Charles A. Rapallo, Honorable James C. Spencer, William M. Hoes, James B. Metcalf, and Eugene F. Daly in the firm of Rapallo & Spencer, and with Honorable William A. Beach and Honorable Miles Beach in the firm of Beach & Brown.

After his admission to the bar in June, 1863, until he began the practice of law in New York City in 1865, Mr. Brown was a soldier in the Civil War. In March, 1864, he was commissioned captain of Battery H of the Fourth New York Artillery, and in command of his battery, which was at different times attached to the Fifth and Second Corps of the Army of the Potomac, participated in the campaign of 1864, from the Wilderness to Petersburg and in the engagements about Petersburg.

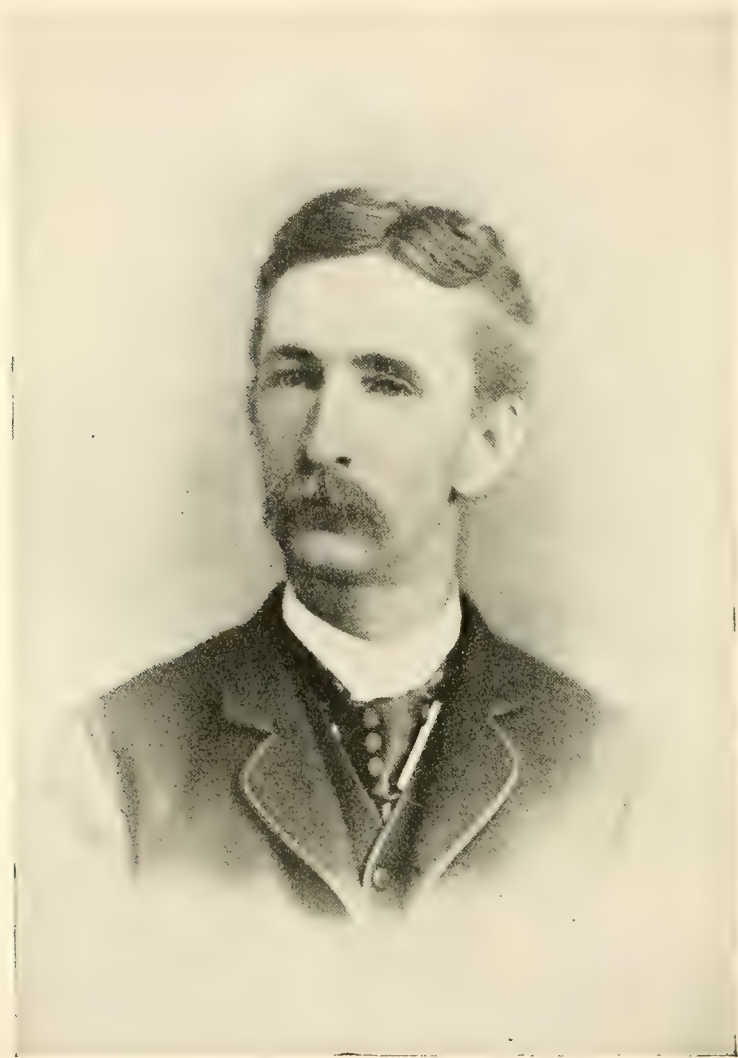
As a lawyer in New York City Mr. Brown has been eminently successful, and has been engaged in a large number of important and interesting cases.



BROWN, CHARLES F. (born in Newburgh, New York), is the son of the late Honorable John W. Brown, of Newburgh. The latter was born in Dundee, Scotland, October 11, 1796, and brought to this country with his parents, who originally settled in Putnam County, New York, but in 1801 removed to West Newburgh. Here the grandfather of the present Judge Brown was the successful proprietor of a fulling-mill.

Honorable John W. Brown, as a lawyer and jurist, was no less distinguished than his son, the present Supreme Court Justice. He received his early education in the common schools of Newburgh, and studied law with Jonathan Fisk, the most eminent lawyer of his day in Orange County. Judge John W. Brown was connected in early life with the Orange County militia, in which he held the commissions, first as captain and subsequently as colonel. He held the office of Justice of the Peace, and from 1821 to 1825 was clerk of the board of trustees of the village of Newburgh. He served two successive terms in Congress, 1833-35 and 1835-37; was an active member of the

Constitutional Convention of this State in 1846; in 1849 was elected a justice of the Supreme Court for the Second Judicial District, and in 1857 was re-elected. As a justice of the Supreme Court he enjoyed



Chas F. Devine

the distinction of never having one of his decisions reversed by the Court of Appeals; while he himself served as an associate justice of the Court of Appeals during the later years of his second term on



Ch. Buckingham

the Supreme Court bench. Distinguished as an advocate, he was still more so as a judge. One of his decisions, in which he withstood a strong public opinion, was against a proposed State loan of \$7,000,000.

Honorable Charles F. Brown, like his father, a successful lawyer and distinguished jurist, was graduated from Yale College in 1866, and early achieved success and recognition in the practice of law in Newburgh. He was elected District Attorney of Newburgh in 1874, and continued in the position until 1877, distinguishing himself in the service of the city. At the end of his term, in 1877, he was elected County Judge of Orange County. His abilities as a judge, displayed in this position, were recognized in his elevation in 1882 to the Supreme Court bench, where he has since continued. His many notable decisions, in cases of great importance, cannot be entered into here. From 1889 to 1892 he served upon the Second Division of the Court of Appeals, and in December, 1893, he became the presiding justice of the General Term of the Second Department. On the creation of the new Appellate Division at the beginning of the present year (1896) he was appointed presiding justice by Governor Morton. On October 5, 1896, he declined the Democratic nomination to succeed himself, giving the following reason: "At the approaching election I shall cast my vote for the candidates of the Republican party, as I cannot support the candidates nominated at the Chicago Convention or give my adherence to the political principles set forth in the platform adopted by that body."



BUCKINGHAM, CHARLES LUMAN (born in Berlin Heights, Ohio, October 14, 1852), is the son of George Buckingham and Ariadne Andrews. His grandfather, Samuel Buckingham, and great-grandfather, Thomas Buckingham, were early settlers of the famous "Western Reserve," to which they had removed from Connecticut.¹

His father's death left Mr. Buckingham and a brother dependent upon their mother, "a lady of unusual attainments and great strength of character." Thrown into circumstances calculated to develop self-reliance, his educational advantages were largely of his own providing. Finishing with the public schools, he made a business trip to the West when sixteen, and returning to Ohio engaged in some successful enter-

¹ The Buckingham family can be traced to a remote antiquity. From the time of William the Conqueror, branches of the family were among the English nobility and landed gentry. Many ancient manors in Buckinghamshire, Norfolk, and Suffolk still bear the family name. Sir Owen Buckingham was Lord Mayor of London in the seventeenth century. The American emigrant, Thomas Buckingham, one of the prominent early settlers of Connecticut, arrived in Boston, June 26, 1637, became a founder of New Haven in 1638 and of Milford in 1639, was one of "seven pillars" of Milford Church, and represented the town in Gen-

eral Court. Mr. Charles L. Buckingham is ninth in descent from this gentleman and eighth from his distinguished son, Reverend Thomas Buckingham—ex-Governor Buckingham, of Connecticut, being of the same family. Through his mother, Mr. Charles L. Buckingham is also descended from the old New England families of Adams and Andrews.

The paternal line is as follows: Thomas Buckingham¹, Reverend Thomas², Thomas³, Thomas⁴, Jedediah⁵, Thomas⁶, Samuel⁷, George⁸, Charles L. Buckingham⁹, of New York.

prises. He entered the University of Michigan, and was graduated in 1875, an easy mastery of mathematics and mechanics characterizing his course. Receiving an appointment as examiner in the United States Patent Office, he held positions in this office several years, receiving various promotions, and at the same time attending the Columbian Law School of Washington. He was admitted to the bar in the District of Columbia, and subsequently in New York City, where he began practice as counsel of the Western Union Telegraph Company. "Almost at once he attracted attention by his brilliant abilities as a lawyer, no less than by his remarkable knowledge as an expert."

Mr. Buckingham's work as a lawyer has been of a character so remarkable as to deserve some notice. It is from the difficulties arising in many departments of legal practice that the necessity for specialism has grown, and it is in the most difficult of these fields that he has achieved distinction. The success of Mr. Buckingham in the line of practice which he has followed strikingly illustrates the possibilities of a professional career where systematic special training has been added to the greatest natural aptitude. His work has been thus characterized :

Mr. Buckingham has attained unusual prominence in the legal profession, at an age when most men have their reputation yet to make. He stands in the foremost rank of distinguished lawyers who have made a specialty of the vast interests and intricate questions involved in modern patent litigation, and in the peculiarly difficult field of electrical cases he is pre-eminent. It may be said that he is the creator of a legal method in this department, requiring, in addition to the highest abilities of the lawyer, an expert scientific knowledge and a genius for original and exhaustive investigation, which, in the degree he exhibits them, few men can ever hope to possess. . . .

He has conducted many of the most important patent cases which have ever come to trial, involving enormous interests, and in this work has enjoyed an extraordinary success. . . .

His industry is one of the marked characteristics of Mr. Buckingham's work. . . . The study of the mechanics of a single great case has cost him the labor that would be necessary to acquire a profession, and, . . . as preliminary work, he has given months to the study of publications and patents bearing even remotely upon the question at issue. Thus equipped, and with a technical knowledge quite as complete as that of the expert witnesses, he possesses a power in cross-examination which is almost unprecedented in this department of law.

The labor involved in the larger of these cases is indicated by the fact that the printed report of evidence and briefs sometimes occupies nine or ten volumes, aggregating several thousand pages, with hundreds of intricate illustrations.

The mere financial importance of his cases frequently amounts to immense sums, and it is the guarding of such large interests which has directed the best legal talent into the special field of patent law. Moreover, with the multiplication of intricacies, this field lends itself, in turn, to subdivision, in which process Mr. Buckingham's peculiar expert work has contributed not the least factor, separating the sub-field of electrical cases—most difficult of all—into a division by itself. In this department Mr. Buckingham is the most original figure.

But if attention is naturally drawn to his unusual technical skill, it should not be forgotten that as a lawyer, pure and simple, Mr. Buckingham is one of the

most skillful cross-examiners at the bar, and that his carefully-prepared briefs are distinguished for their clearness, unusual vigor and originality, and remarkable command of irony and satire in exposing the weakness of the opposition.¹

Following are the titles of a conspicuous line of suits, in most of which the cause of Mr. Buckingham's clients was achieved before the cases came to a hearing, either through abandonment or settlement by the opposing side: four or five suits of the Holmes Burglar Alarm Company *vs.* the American District Telegraph Company, 1882-83, prosecuted by General Duncan and Roscoe Conkling; The Brush Electric Company *vs.* The Schuyler Electric Light Company, 1883-85, prosecuted by E. N. Dickerson, Senior, C. E. Mitchell, and Witter & Kenyon; several suits of The Gold and Stock Telegraph Company *vs.* the Commercial Telegram Company, 1883-85, successfully prosecuted against David Dudley Field, Roscoe Conkling, General Duncan, and James E. Chandler; The Western Union Telegraph Company *vs.* The Baltimore & Ohio Telegraph Company, 1885-87, in which the defendant was represented by Messrs. F. H. Betts, G. P. Lowrey, and Edward R. Bacon; State of Delaware *vs.* Delaware & Atlantic Telephone Company, 1889-91, involving the question of common-carrier precedence over patent-right and contract; Edison Electric Light Company *vs.* New Haven Electric Company, 1890-92, prosecuted by Frederic H. Betts and Dyer & Seely; the Ore Separator cases, two suits (Magnetic Separator Company *vs.* International Ore Separating Company, and same *vs.* William Dean Hoffman), 1892-96, defended by Dyer & Seely and Cowen, Dickerson, Nicoll & Brown; two suits, involving the great issue of electric overhead traction (Overhead Conductor Electric Railway Company *vs.* Pittsburgh, Allegheny & Manchester Traction Company, and same *vs.* Duquesne Traction Company, virtually an issue between the General Electric and Westinghouse companies), 1892-96; Deprez *vs.* Thomson-Houston Electric Company, 1892-95, prosecuted by Edmund Wetmore; three suits involving the Tesla patents (Westinghouse Electric and Manufacturing Company and the Tesla Electric Company against the Thomson-Houston Electric Company), 1893-96, prosecuted by Edmund Wetmore, Duncan & Page, and Kerr & Curtis.

Mr. Buckingham is an active member of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, the American Academy of Political and Social Science, and the American Institute of Electrical Engineers, as well as of a number of social clubs and societies of New York City and Washington. He was also a contributor to the series of technical articles written by the leading engineers of the country, which were published in *Scribner's Magazine* (1889-90).

¹ "Memorial History of New York," Vol. V., pp. 246-8; *National Magazine*, September, 1894, pp. 495-7.



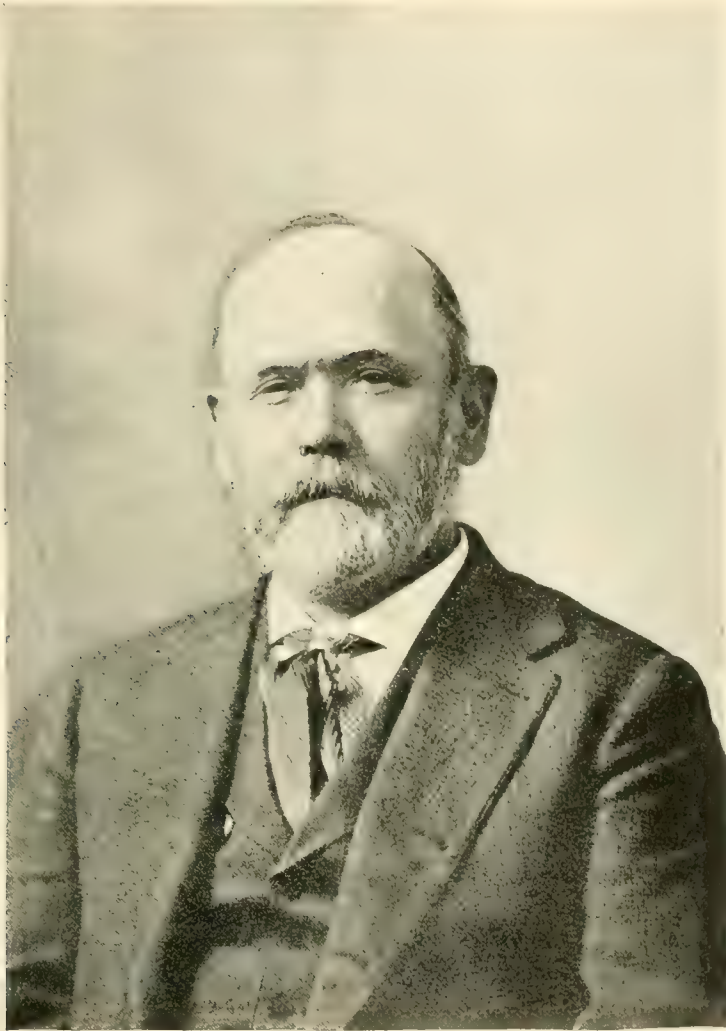
BUEL, OLIVER PRINCE (born in Troy, New York, January 22, 1838), is of Connecticut ancestry on both sides. His mother, Harriet Hillhouse, was of an ancient Connecticut family, while all the Buels of this country are descendants of Connecticut ancestors. Mr. Buel's father, the late Honorable David Buel, Junior, was for nearly half a century a practicing lawyer, one of the most distinguished members of the bar of Northern New York, and a member of the Constitutional Convention of 1821. His son, Oliver P., graduated from Williams College in 1859, and studied law under his father, and after his death under the late ex-Judge John K. Porter. After a few years' practice in Troy, Mr. Buel removed to New York, where he has been in active practice since.

Although not a specialist, as general counsel of the United States Life Insurance Company and other corporations, he has been largely engaged in insurance and corporation litigations. In 1871, in an attack upon the Tobacco Manufacturers' Association, instituted by a political ring backed by Boss Tweed, and before a judge afterward driven from the bench, Mr. Buel succeeded in rescuing the corporation from the clutches of a receiver. In the case of Harley against the United States Life Insurance Company in the Supreme Court, he succeeded in a defense depending upon destroying on cross-examination the testimony of the most eminent medical expert in the country. The defense was sustained by the Court of Appeals. In the more recent case of Gould *vs.* Seney (31 N. Y. State Reporter) he obtained for his client a decision compelling the syndicate committee of the projected Richmond, Allegany & Ohio Central Railroad to account for more than a million dollars alleged to have been misappropriated.

Mr. Buel is a Democrat, inclined to the doctrine of free trade. Soon after his removal to New York, in the early days of the Democratic Club, he was accustomed to engage in its debates. From 1881 to 1885, while residing in Yonkers, he was president of the Democratic club of that city, and was also interested for several years in educational matters as a member of the Yonkers Board of Education. He is a member of the Reform, Catholic, and Salmagundi clubs and the Bar Association. He was chairman of the Bar Association committee which favorably reported a proposition submitted by him to consolidate the courts of New York. On behalf of the Association, Mr. Buel made an argument before the Judiciary Committee of the Senate in favor of the consolidation, and the Senate approved an amendment of the Constitution to this end, but adverse influences succeeded in shelving the measure in the Assembly. However, this proposition was adopted by the Constitutional Convention of 1894. As a member of the Excise Reform Association, Mr. Buel also appeared before Governor Hill in favor of high license.

Mr. Buel was brought up an Episcopalian, but in 1881 his convictions led him into the Catholic Church. He is fond of controversial

literature, and has contributed to periodicals. Huxley's attack on Christianity led him to publish in the *Catholic World* a satire on "The Abraham Lincoln Myth," since re-published in book form.



John Francis Buel

In December, 1871, Mr. Buel married Josephine, daughter of the late General Charles McDougal, one of the ablest surgeons in the United States Army.



BURNETT, HENRY L. (born in Youngstown, Ohio, December 26, 1838), is the son of Henry Burnett and Nancy Jones. His mother was of an old Virginia family, her parents emigrating to Ohio about the year 1800, from Lynchburgh, Virginia.

The Burnett family is one of the oldest and most honorable in America, tracing directly to William Burnett, colonial governor of New York and New Jersey from 1720 to 1728, and afterwards of Massachusetts and New Hampshire. A later William Burnett, a member of this family, was a distinguished physician of New Jersey, a member of the Continental Congress of 1776, and served from that year until the close of the Revolution as surgeon-general of the army for the eastern district of the Union.

Mr. Burnett's grandfather, Samuel Burnett, also a native of New Jersey, was a prominent supporter of the Revolution and a man of rare culture and polish, as well as of exalted patriotism. At the close of the struggle for independence, finding himself impoverished by the war, he sought to better his fortune in the territorial wilderness of northern Ohio. In spite of the rigors of pioneer life, he established a substantial home, but was unable to give his children the educational advantages which he had enjoyed. By necessary environment, therefore, Mr. Burnett's father became a farmer, but added to his vocation the business of contractor and builder.

To young Burnett, having inherited the propensities of his grandfather, and aspiring to a professional career, the plodding life of a farmer was distasteful. Unable to get the consent of his father to acquire an education beyond that of the district schools, at the age of fifteen, stealing away from the old homestead at night, equipped with a bundle of clothing, forty-six dollars which he had saved up, copies of "Thaddeus of Warsaw" and the "Lady of Lyons," he walked about a hundred miles to Chester Academy, where James A. Garfield was then a student. He built fires, rang the bell, and did any odd job at hand to help pay expenses while at the academy. Later he went to Hiram Institute, where Garfield was one of his teachers. Leaving the institute, he entered the Ohio State and National Law School and was graduated in 1859. He was admitted to the bar in 1860, and commenced the practice of law in Warren, Ohio, the same year. He had scarcely started in his profession when, the Civil War breaking out, he responded to the first call for volunteers, enlisting in the first cavalry authorized in Ohio. Each recruit was to bring his own horse and receive pay for it from the government. When the recruits were assembled at Warren, they were informed that government certificates would be tendered instead of cash. This caused great dissatisfaction and the men were about to disperse. At this juncture Mr. Burnett leaped upon a fence and shouted: "Those who go into this war to fight for the cause, and not to sell their horses, follow me into

that yard," and mounting his horse dashed into the yard. The effect was electrical; the company followed him to a man. The troop was organized afterwards as Company C, Second Ohio Cavalry, with the impetuous Burnett as captain. The regiment, under Colonel Double-



HENRY L. BURNETT.

day, participated in the battles of Carthage and Fort Wayne, and afterwards in the Cherokee expedition through Arkansas and the Indian Territory under Colonel Weir, who was intemperate and proved utterly incompetent. He finally reduced his command to such

straits that a council of the officers of the troop composing the expedition decided to arrest him, and detailed Major Burnett to carry out their mandate, prepare the manifesto to the soldiers in defense of their action, and inform General Blunt at Fort Leavenworth. Major Burnett's regiment also served under General Burnside during a part of the Knoxville campaign, and he was promoted from time to time until he reached the rank of brigadier general. In July, 1863, he was appointed by General Burnside judge-advocate of the Department of Ohio, in place of Captain Cutts, relieved from duty and ordered to be tried by court-martial. The ability displayed in the trial and conviction of Captain Cutts led eventually to the extension of his jurisdiction to the Northern Department, in which were situated nearly all the military prisons. He tried the famous Sons of Liberty or Knights of the Golden Circle cases in Indiana, and the cases growing out of the Chicago conspiracy to liberate and arm the large force at Camp Douglass. He had scarcely closed these cases when he was summoned to Washington by Secretary Stanton to aid in trying the Lincoln assassins. Associated with Judge Holt and Honorable John A. Bingham, he secured the conviction of the conspirators.

He resigned from the army in December, 1865, and associated himself in the practice of law in Cincinnati with Honorable T. W. Bartley, late chief justice of Ohio. Judge Bartley removing to Washington, in 1869, he formed a partnership with ex-Governor Jacob D. Cox and Honorable John F. Follett, of Cincinnati, which continued until 1872, when General Burnett removed to New York. He was at once accorded a recognized position at the bar of the metropolis. In 1873 he became associate attorney and counsel of the Erie Railway Company, resuming general practice, however, in 1875, in partnership with Honorable B. H. Bristow, William Peet, and W. S. Opdyke. He subsequently formed a partnership with ex-Judge Emot, continuing until the death of the judge, and was associated with Edward B. Whitney until the latter was appointed assistant attorney-general of the United States under President Cleveland. His practice has always been important and eminently successful. He was counsel for the English bondholders in the Emma Mine litigation, in which he was successful. He was associated with Honorable A. F. Walker, and made the closing argument in the great case of the Rutland Railway Company against Governor Paige, of Vermont, involving some four millions of dollars. The trial, lasting three months, was one of the most exciting legal battles ever fought in New England. In the closing argument General Burnett spoke for sixteen hours, his address attracting wide comment from the press. "If General Burnett had won no previous reputation in the legal forum," said one journal, "the consummate ability displayed in the defense of Governor Paige would stamp him the peer of the greatest advocate of the age."

General Burnett is a member of many clubs, including the Union,



John E. Russell

Colonial, Century, and Metropolitan. He is president of the Ohio Society, succeeding Colonel Strong, the reform mayor of 1894, and is ex-president of the Land and Water Club. He is also one of the new reform directors of the Northern Pacific Railroad Company. His wife, a lady of literary culture and high social position, was formerly Miss Tailer, descended from Governor Tailer of the colony of Massachusetts.



BURRILL, JOHN EBENEZER (born in Charleston, South Carolina, July 17, 1822; died at his summer home in Lenox, Massachusetts, September 23, 1893), was the son of Ebenezer Burrill and grandson of John Ebenezer Burrill, both prominent merchants of New York City. Prior to their coming to New York (with the exception of a short sojourn of this branch in Rhode Island), the Burrill family was identified with Lynn, Massachusetts, being one of the most prominent colonial families of Massachusetts.¹

John E. Burrill was carefully educated at Huddert's noted school in this city and at Columbia College, from which he graduated with high honors in 1839, at the age of seventeen. Studying law in the office of Honorable Samuel O. Foote and Honorable Henry E. Davies, he was admitted to the bar in 1842, and from that time until his death continuously practiced in New York City.² He was presently in the enjoyment of a large and lucrative business, conducted many of the notable cases of his day, and was one of the prominent as he was one of the ablest members of the New York bar. Says Mr. Davison, his former partner:

Mr. Burrill, early in his professional career, began to attract attention by the signal ability which he displayed in the trial and argument of cases, and soon came

¹ "The Burrill family was formerly called *the royal family of Lynn*, in view of the many famous persons connected with it." ("History of Lynn," by Lewis & Newhall, Boston, 1865, page 116.) George Burrill, the original emigrant, came from Seven Oaks, England, and settled in Lynn in 1630. He was one of the largest landowners and one of the most influential citizens of that town. The line of descent to the subject of this sketch is as follows: George Burrill¹, of Lynn, founder of the American family; his son, Lieutenant John Burrill², a representative in the General Court, who married Lois Ivory, of Lynn, in 1656; their son, Honorable Ebenezer Burrill³ (born at Lynn, July 13, 1679, and died September 6, 1761), who was many years a Representative and for nine years a member of the Governor's Council, and who married Martha Farrington; their son, Ebenezer Burrill, Esquire⁴ (born February 6, 1702), who was town clerk seventeen years, and for twelve years a Representative, and who married a daughter of General Mansfield; their son, John Ebenezer Burrill⁵, of Rhode Island and New York City, who was a successful merchant of Newport and New York, and an officer in the Revolution; his son, Ebenezer Burrill⁶, of New York; his son, John Ebenezer Burrill⁷, the well-known New York lawyer.

Other early members of the family of note were The-

ophilus Burrill, captain and judge; the famous John Burrill, who for twenty-two years was a member of the Massachusetts General Court, and for ten years presided as the "beloved speaker" of that body; Samuel Burrill, a Representative during the Revolution, and one of the framers of the Massachusetts State Constitution; James Burrill, chief justice of Rhode Island and United States Senator from that State, and the great-uncle of the subject of this sketch; and Alexander Burrill, lawyer and author of "Burrill's Law Dictionary," "Burrill on Assignments," "Burrill's Practice," and many other books in use to-day.

² Mr. Burrill began practice in partnership with John Pirnie. Some years later, under the firm name of Ellis, Burrill & Davison, he was associated with Honorable Chesselnden Ellis and Charles A. Davison, this partnership continuing until the death of Mr. Ellis. In the reorganization which followed, Mr. Burrill's brother, Charles D. Burrill, became a partner, the firm style becoming Burrill, Davison & Burrill. Upon the retirement of Mr. Davison in 1879, Mr. George Zabriskie and Mr. Burrill's eldest son, Middleton S. Burrill, became members of the firm, which was thereafter known as Burrill, Zabriskie & Burrill. This style is still retained, although Mr. J. Archibald Murray has since become a member of the firm.

to occupy a high rank in his profession. His mind was of an analytical order, and his earnest and ardent temperament, united with a vigorous and never-failing energy and great fertility of resources, were always at the service of his clients, to whose interests he was devoted. He came to be prominent, both personally and professionally, in the large commercial and corporate interests which centre in the city of New York, and was retained in many notable legal controversies of the day, frequently appearing before the courts in cases involving interests of great magnitude and important questions of law.¹

Outside the strict lines of his profession, Mr. Burrill was a student and wide reader, and found his chief relaxation in his library. He espoused the principles of the Democratic party and was the friend of many of its chief leaders, but did not actively participate in politics as a partisan. With the exception of a term as assistant district attorney of the city early in his professional career, the only public office which he held was as a member of the Constitutional Convention of 1867. He was one of the founders of the City Bar Association, served among its officers, and continued his active connection with it until his death. In his will, moreover, declaring his "unswerving faith in the purposes and power" of the Bar Association, he left a generous behest for the furtherance of its work.

Mr. Burrill was married in 1853 to Louise M. Vermilye, daughter of the late William M. Vermilye, the well-known New York banker. This lady and their five children survive him.



BURRILL, MIDDLETON SHOOLBRED (born in New York City October 16, 1858), is the son of John E. Burrill, a sketch of whom appears above, and his wife, Louise M. Vermilye, daughter of William M. Vermilye, a distinguished New York banker. The antecedents of the Burrill family have been outlined in the preceding article. Through his mother Mr. Burrill is descended from the old New York Huguenot family of Vermilye, the founder of which, Johannes Vermilye, was an original patentee of Harlem, an elder in the old Dutch Church, and prominent in public affairs, holding many positions of trust in the early history of New York City.

Mr. Burrill received his early education in the school of William H. Leggett, of New York City, and was prepared for college by Thomas Thacher, a private tutor. He graduated from Harvard College in 1879, and studied law in the office of Blatchford, Seward, Griswold & Da Costa, of New York, at the same time attending the Columbia College Law School.

He was admitted to the bar in New York City, in June, 1881, and since that time has continuously practiced his profession, becoming in 1884 a member of the firm of Burrill, Zabriskie & Burrill. He has been successful, and is in the enjoyment of a large practice.

¹ Memorial sketch of John E. Burrill adopted by the Association of the Bar of the City of New York, May 8, 1894, page 85 of Twenty-fifth Annual Report.



Wm Allen Butler,



BUTLER, WILLIAM ALLEN (born in Albany, New York, February 20, 1825), is the son of Honorable Benjamin Franklin Butler, one of the most prominent leaders of the bar of the State of New York during the first half of the present century, and who was one of the revisers of the Statutes of the State of New York, and attorney-general of the United States in the cabinets of Jackson and Van Buren. Imitating his father in winning a foremost place as a lawyer, William Allen Butler has also distinguished himself as an author, especially in the direction of poetical satire, and has exhibited a deep interest in the study of social problems and in educational matters.

He received his early education in schools at Albany and Georgetown, D. C., was graduated in 1843 from the University of the City of New York, and studied law in his father's office. Before entering upon the practice of law, he spent part of two years, 1846 to 1848, in travel in Europe. Upon his return he commenced practice in New York City, and has continuously followed his profession here from that time to the present. His early practice was in association with his father. For many years past he has been at the head of the well-known law firm of Butler, Stillman & Hubbard. Mr. Butler has been one of the most successful among the leading lawyers of New York City, and has been counsel in many of the most notable cases occurring during the long period of his active practice.

He has been concerned in the organization and business of some of the most important banking, trust, and insurance corporations, and has long held a conspicuous position at the admiralty bar. His interesting cases include the following in the United States Supreme Court settling, according to the principles which he advocated in each case, important rules of the maritime law of this country: "The Pennsylvania" (19 Wallace 125); "The Lottawanna" (21 Id. 558); "The Scotland" (105 U. S. 24), and "The Montana" (129 Id. 397). He has been president of the American Bar Association (1886), and of the Association of the Bar of the City of New York (1886 and 1887), under whose auspices he published, in 1888, a history of the Revision of the Statutes of New York, with biographical sketches of the revisers.

Mr. Butler's contributions to literature have been notable. During his explorations in Europe, in 1846-48, he contributed to the *Literary World* a series of sketches of travel entitled, "Out-of-the-Way Places in Europe." In the same periodical he also published a series of humorous papers under the general caption of "The Colonel's Club." His "Cities of Art and the Early Artists" was published in the *Art Union Bulletin*. "The Future," a poem, was issued in 1846, while from that time "poetical pieces, displaying wit and fancy," frequently appeared in the current periodicals, and especially in the *Democratic Review*. In 1850 he published a volume entitled, "Barnum's Parnassus." In 1857 he published anonymously in *Harper's*

Weekly his famous satirical poem, "Nothing to Wear." This satire obtained immediate celebrity, was reproduced in many forms in the United States and England, and translated into German and French. Its authorship being a secret, it was claimed by an impostor, until Mr. Butler publicly acknowledged himself the author.

In 1858 Mr. Butler published his "Two Millions," written and originally delivered before the Phi Beta Kappa Society of Yale College. A little later appeared the "General Average," a "stinging satire on sharp practices in mercantile life." His notable address delivered before the New York Bible Society on "The Bible by Itself" was published in 1860, and in 1862 a biographical sketch of "Martin Van Buren." In 1871 he published an essay on the ethical relations of "Lawyer and Client," founded upon a lecture on the same subject before the Law School of the University of the City of New York. About the same time appeared his collected poems (Boston, 1871). In 1879 he published a memorial address on "Evert A. Duyckinck," who had been his intimate personal friend. Mr. Butler is also the author of two successful works of fiction—"Mrs. Limber's Raffle," which was originally published anonymously in 1876, and "Domesticus," a story touching upon the labor problem in various ways, which appeared in 1886.

Mr. Butler has been deeply interested in the cause of education, and for a long term of years has maintained an active part in the direction of the University of the City of New York, serving upon the council of that institution, by continuous re-elections, since 1862, and delivering an annual course of lectures on admiralty law before the Law School.

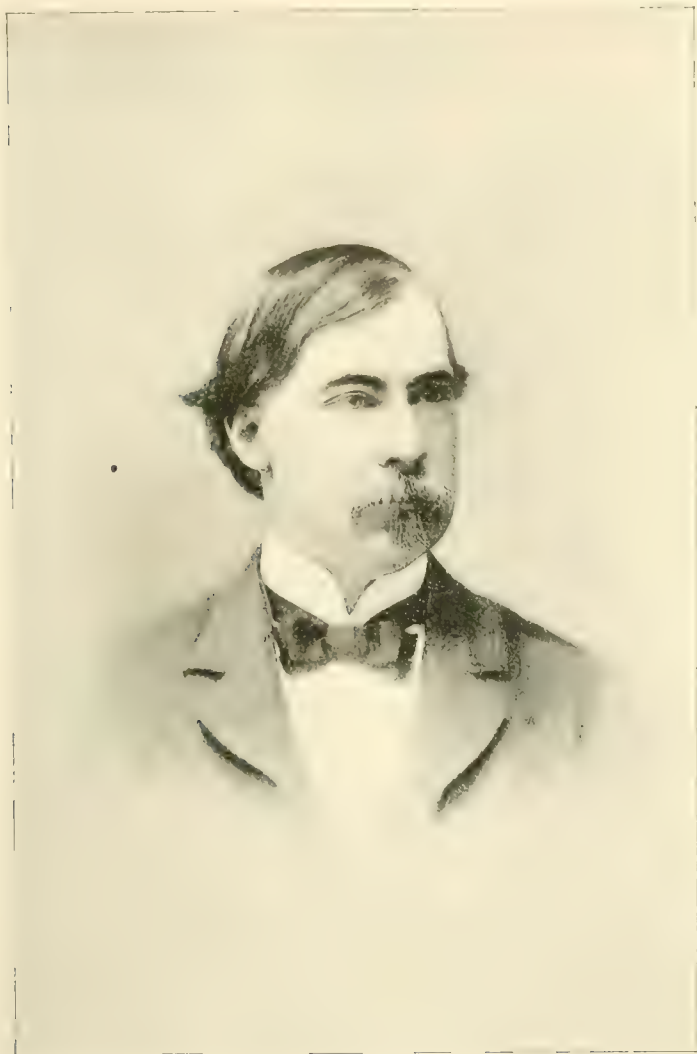


BUTTS, ARTHUR CLARKSON (born in New York City, August 3, 1848), is the son of Joshua and Susan M. Butts. He was educated at the public schools of New York until eleven years of age, when forced to earn his own living. In 1864, and for two years following, he attended the Delaware Literary Institute, at Franklin, New York. He studied law with Honorable Henry R. and Benjamin Low, at Monticello, Sullivan County, New York, and was admitted to the bar in New York City, December 20, 1869. He practiced law at Monticello from 1870 to 1874, and continuously since that time has practiced in New York City.

He was counsel in the case of Charity Litts, indicted for murder and tried in Sullivan County in 1872; in that of Joseph Dudd, indicted for murder in 1886; and in that of Ysevet Dudley for attempting to kill O'Donovan Rossa in New York City in 1885. He was special county judge and surrogate of Sullivan County from 1873 to 1876, and was a member of the State Assembly from the twenty-ninth New York City district for two terms, in 1893 and 1894. He was chairman of the executive committee of the Citizens' Local Improvement party in the Twenty-third and Twenty-fourth wards of this city in 1892 and

1893, and is the founder of the Relief Association of the same wards organized in 1893.

He enjoys a successful legal practice and has been connected with various important and interesting cases.



Alvin C. Quitt.



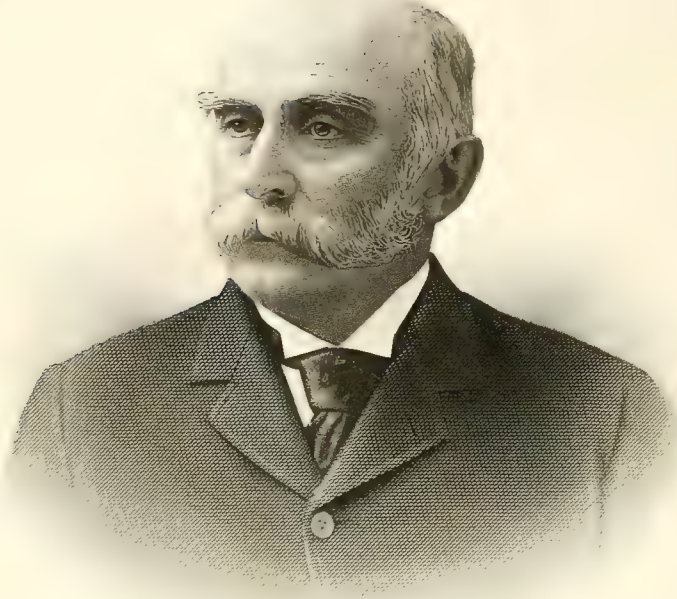
CANDLER, FLAMEN BALL (born in Cincinnati, Ohio, December 16, 1838), is the son of Samuel M. Candler and Elizabeth C., daughter of Flamen Ball of New York City.

His father was born in Marblehead, Massachusetts, from an old Puritan family of colonial New England, on his mother's side, his father, Captain Samuel Candler, having been born in England.



FLAMEN BALL CANDLER.

Mr. Candler was educated in the New York schools and in the College of the City of New York, and, reading law with Barrett & Brinsmead, was admitted to the law in 1860. In 1864 he formed a partnership in this city with Edgar A. Van Winkle, who remained a partner till his death, in 1882. Since 1868 Colonel William Jay has been a



James C. Carter

member of the firm. After the death of Mr. Van Winkle the firm style became Jay & Candler. Mr. Candler has for many years enjoyed a large and valuable legal practice, and has been counsel in many important cases.

Since 1860 he has been a resident of Brooklyn, where he is a member of the Hamilton and Congregational clubs. He is also a member of the Tuxedo Club and of the Sons of the Revolution. He was a charter member of the Oxford Club, but resigned, as well as of the Downtown Club of New York City. In politics he has always been a Republican, and is a member of the Union League Club of the city of New York. From 1860 to 1886 Mr. Candler was an officer and member of the Clinton Avenue Congregational church, of Brooklyn, and is now a member, and was formerly a trustee, of the Church of the Pilgrims.

He was married October 18, 1865, to Marcia Lillian, daughter of Captain Robert W. Welch. They have two sons and one daughter. The elder son, Robert W. Candler, is a partner in his father's law firm.



CARTER, JAMES COOLIDGE (born in Lancaster, Massachusetts, October 14, 1827), is the son of Major Solomon Carter, a prominent citizen of Lancaster, Massachusetts, and at times its representative in the Legislature, and is lineally descended from the Reverend Thomas Carter, the original emigrant, who at the age of twenty-five came to New England in the ship *Planter* in 1635, having previously been educated at St. John's College, Cambridge. Reverend Thomas Carter was "ordained as the first minister of Woburn, December 2, 1642,"¹ and served the church continuously for forty-two years, until his death in 1684, at the age of seventy-four.²

Mr. Carter was prepared for college at Derby Academy, Hingham, Massachusetts, and was graduated from Harvard in 1850, having distinguished himself at this university for scholarship, and by winning two prizes for essays and one for a Latin dissertation. He was graduated from the Harvard College Law School in 1853, and the same year was admitted to the bar in New York City, where he has been in active practice since.

By brilliant and thorough professional work he achieved the distinction now universally accorded him of a foremost place among great American lawyers. His treatment of questions of law, in the words of another, exhibits the possession of "one of the finest legal minds this country has ever produced." His penetration and grasp of a subject may be described, in lieu perhaps of better adjectives, as intellectual and logical; although, in the presentation of his

¹ "History of Middlesex County, Massachusetts," by Samuel Adams Drake, Vol. II., Boston, 1880.

² The line comes down from this clergyman to James C. Carter as follows: Reverend Thomas Carter¹; his oldest child, Reverend Samuel Carter², minister of the church in Groton, Massachusetts (born August 8, 1640; died 1693); his oldest surviving son, Samuel Carter³ (born January 7, 1677; died August 30, 1738), who set-

tled in Lancaster, Massachusetts; his son, Ephraim Carter⁴, of Lancaster; his oldest surviving son, Captain Ephraim Carter⁵, of Lancaster; his son, Major Solomon Carter⁶, of Lancaster; his son, James C. Carter⁷, of New York.

Through his mother, Elizabeth White, Mr. Carter is descended from John White, one of the early settlers of Lancaster.

theme, he is able to add much of the persuasive warmth of eloquence to the more convincing, if less emotional effect of searching analysis and keen logic.

He has been prominent in famous litigations and controversies involving questions of public interest and of national and international law. He has been counsel for the city of New York in many of its most important cases carried to the New York Court of Appeals. Among such litigations were the proceedings in the nature of *quo warranto* respecting the title to several important city offices; cases of the alleged claims of private parties against the city for wharfage rights; the important proceedings for exemption from taxation instituted by the elevated and surface railroad companies and various foreign banks and other corporations; the claims against the city for the recovery of huge sums as alleged rents of private buildings leased for use as armories; and the recent suits for enormous amounts brought by the contractors for the building of the new aqueduct. He was also counsel for the people of the State of New York in the famous suit to recover from William M. Tweed \$6,000,000 for moneys abstracted from the city treasury under the fraudulent contrivance known as the "Six Million Audit."

He has argued in the Supreme Court of the United States a large number of cases, many of them involving questions of constitutional law. Among others, the proceedings of the banks of New York City to set aside their tax assessments were carried before this tribunal, Mr. Carter arguing for the city; he also appeared in the Louisiana Lottery cases, which raised the question of the validity of the United States statutes denying to lotteries the use of the public mails; in the Counselman case, involving the right of the government to compel the testimony of the accused before grand juries; in a series of cases testing the claims for land grants made by the United States to aid the construction of transcontinental railroads; in the cases questioning the validity of Congressional litigation prohibiting the immigration of Chinese laborers; and the important case of the Bate Refrigerator Company, involving the construction of United States statutes upon the subject of patents.

In addition to the above cases, he was one of the principal counsel for the defendants in the noted litigations some years ago in connection with the will of the celebrated Madam Jumel, which were carried through the various tribunals to the United States Supreme Court. The original case—an attack upon the will—was followed by the claims of various pretenders to the right of inheritance. These cases presented a singular union of professional and dramatic personal interest, and in his able conduct of them Mr. Carter attracted wide attention.

More recently he has also argued in the United States Supreme Court the important cases to recover on foreign judgments from the late firm of A. T. Stewart & Co. Another of his litigations,

the case of the *Scotia*, was carried through the United States courts and up to the Supreme Court. This case involved two important issues: first, concerning the limitation of liability for marine torts; second, the question whether a British vessel, libelled in the courts of the United States by the owners of an American vessel, could avail of the defense afforded by United States statutes prescribing rules of navigation, in view of the fact that American vessels libeled by British citizens in the English admiralty courts are denied the benefit of similar British statutes by the courts of England.

But of cases involving international law, the more important and most recent in mind in which he has been engaged was the argument in 1893, before the Tribunal of Arbitration at Paris, upon the question of the rights of the United States in the seal herds and seal industries of the Pribyloff Islands in the Behring Sea. As counsel for the United States he delivered a brilliant argument. In the income tax cases he was counsel for the government and delivered a powerful argument for the constitutionality of the law.

An independent in politics, he is one of the more prominent figures in the group of distinguished New York lawyers who have been active in all movements looking to municipal reform. His activity in this direction began with the organization of the Bar Association of the City of New York as a protest against the Tweed régime, and more especially against the degradation of the bench under Tweed's corrupt henchmen, Judges Barnard and Cardozo; and from that time to the present he has participated in every similar movement for the elevation of the legal profession or the purification of our political institutions. In 1875 he rendered distinguished service as a member, by appointment of Governor Tilden, of the commission to devise a form of municipal government for the cities of the State of New York. Since its organization in 1892 he has been president of the City Club, a society of about 650 well-known citizens associated expressly to reform the evils of corrupt or incompetent municipal government.¹

He is the author of several notable addresses and monographs on legal subjects. "The Proposed Codification of our Common Law" (New York, 1884), a masterly argument against the threatened codification, prepared at the request of a committee of the Bar Association, attracted wide attention to the subject and added to the fame of its author. The address before the Virginia State Bar Association in 1889 on "The Provinces of the Written and the Unwritten Law," and that on "The Ideal and the Actual in the Law," delivered at the thirteenth annual meeting of the American Bar Association, August 21, 1890, and reprinted (Philadelphia, 1890) from the Transactions of that Association, were scarcely less notable.

¹ He is also a member of the Union League, Century, University, Metropolitan, and Alpha Delta Phi clubs of New York City.



CARTER, WALTER STEUBEN (born in Barkhamsted, Litchfield County, Connecticut, February 24, 1833), is descended from distinguished colonial ancestry in both the paternal and maternal lines. The founder of the Carter family emigrated to New England in 1630. Mr. Carter's grandfather, William



Walter S. Carter.

Taylor, was a Revolutionary soldier, and later a member of the Connecticut Legislature. His father held the local offices of assessor, collector, and postmaster.

Mr. Carter's early education was obtained in the common schools of his native town, with the exception of a single term in a private school at Winsted. He commenced the study of law, in March, 1850, with Judge Elisha Johnson, of Plymouth, continued it the following year with Judge Jared B. Foster, of New Hartford, and completed his studies (having meanwhile taught school during winters), with Judge Waldo P. Vinal, of Middletown, in 1855. He was admitted to the bar in April of that year. He immediately engaged in successful practice in Middletown. In one of his early cases there, the State *vs.* Nugent, he defended a prisoner indicted for the murder of a man afterward found to be alive. In March, 1858, he removed to Milwaukee, Wisconsin, where for a few months he was legal assistant in the office of Finches, Lynde & Miller, and afterward in that of ex-Chief-Justice Hubbell. He commenced practice for himself early the next year, and in 1860, under the firm name of Carter & Whipple, he entered into partnership with William G. Whipple, now of Little Rock, Arkansas, of which State he was late Republican candidate for governor. In 1863 the firm of Carter, Pitkin & Davis was organized, Mr. Whipple being succeeded by the late ex-Governor Pitkin, of Colorado, and De Witt Davis. This firm continued without essential change until June, 1869, when Mr. Carter removed to Chicago, taking into partnership Frederick W. Becker and Samuel E. Dale, under the firm name of Carter, Becker & Dale. This connection continued until after the great fire of October, 1871, when he removed to New York as legal representative of the Chicago creditors of the suspended fire insurance companies here and in other Eastern cities. Judge Leslie W. Russell, now of the Supreme Court, became his partner under the firm name of Carter & Russell. Since the return of Judge Russell to St. Lawrence County, in 1873, Mr. Carter has had as partners, at different times, Sherburne B. Eaton, Eugene H. Lewis, ex-Governor Daniel H. Chamberlain, William B. Hornblower, James Byrne, Lloyd W. Bowers, Paul D. Cravath, John W. Houston, George M. Pinney, Junior, Fred-eric R. Kellogg, and the members of his present firm (Carter, Hughes & Dwight), Charles E. Hughes, Edward F. Dwight, Arthur C. Rounds, Marshall B. Clarke, and George W. Schurman.

Mr. Carter voted for Lincoln in 1860, and has ever since been strongly devoted to the principles of the Republican party. He was manager of the campaign resulting in the election of Matthew H. Carpenter to the United States Senate, in Wisconsin, in 1869, and has often served on city, county, and State committees. He has also frequently been a delegate to political conventions, and for ten years was a member of the Kings County Republican general committee. He has never sought office, his only official position having been that of United States commissioner and master in chancery of the United States Circuit Court, in Wisconsin, which he resigned after a brief period of service. He was once nominated for the Legislature, in Middletown,

but declined. He has always been much interested in educational matters, having been a member of the board of education in Middletown, and a trustee of Lawrence University during his residence in Milwaukee, while he is now one of the trustees of Syracuse University.

For many years Mr. Carter has been a noted collector of etchings and engravings, being the owner of one of the finest framed collections in the world, containing three hundred masterpieces. He has been a traveler in many lands, especially visiting the art galleries to make sure that his collection was complete. A lecture delivered by him, at Milwaukee, in 1892, on the "Masterpieces of Reproductive Etching and Engraving," probably contains a more careful description of the various processes of etching, line, mezzotint, and stipple engraving than has yet been published, furnishing a reliable guide to collectors.

Mr. Carter has been a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church since 1858. He has been a Sunday-school superintendent, class leader, steward, and trustee, and is now vice-president of the board of trustees of the New York Avenue Church, of Brooklyn, and a trustee of the church of his native village, of which his grandfather, Carter, was one of the founders. For three years he was State secretary of the Wisconsin Sunday-school association, and was the member from that State of the Christian commission, and chairman of its Wisconsin branch. With John V. Farwell, of Chicago, and Morris K. Jesup, of New York, he is one of the few surviving members of that great charity organization. His account of the battle of Nashville, at which he was present, published originally in the *Northwestern Christian Advocate*, was selected for publication in its official history as the best description of the battlefield work of the commission. He presented to the New York Avenue Church one of the largest organs ever constructed.

Mr. Carter has been three times married. By his first wife, Antoinette Smith, of New Hartford, Connecticut, he had four children: Dr. Colin S. Carter, a well-known dental surgeon in this city; Emma, wife of Rev. E. H. Dickinson, pastor of the Presbyterian church in Seneca Falls; Antoinette, wife of Mr. Hughes, her father's partner, and another son, George S., a graduate of Columbia College and educated at the Harvard Law School, who died in Kansas City in 1887. His second wife, Mary Boyd Jones, of Frederick, Maryland, died in 1869, without issue. In 1870 he married Harriet Cook, of Chicago, by whom he has two children, Walter Frederick, who graduated at Yale in 1895, and was the famous pitcher of the baseball nine, and Leslie Taylor, who entered Yale in the fall of 1897.

Mr. Carter has a wide membership in clubs and societies. In Brooklyn, where he resides, he is a member of the Union League, Republican, and Musicians' clubs, having served as one of the governors and upon the art committee of the former. He was one of

the incorporators and is a life member of the Brooklyn Institute of Arts and Sciences, and in 1892 succeeded Dudley Buck as president of its department of music, which position he still holds. He is one of the trustees of the Homoeopathic Hospital Association, and a member of the New England Society. In New York he belongs to the Lawyers', Grolier, Republican State, and Clef clubs, is a life member of the New England Society, a member of the Manuscript Society, and an honorary associate of the American Guild of Organists. He is also a member of the American Historical Association, the American Geographical Society, the American Museum of Natural History, the Metropolitan Museum of Art, the Sons of the Revolution, the Sons of the American Revolution, and the Order of the Founders and Patriots of America. He is a member of the New York State Bar Association and the American Bar Association, being upon the committee on uniform State laws of the latter.



CASE, GEORGE CARMAN (born October 30, 1865, at Flatbush, Kings County, New York), is the son of John A. Case, and a lineal descendant of John Case, who came to America in 1657, settling in Hartford, Connecticut, and removing later to Massacoe (now Simsbury), in the same State. He represented the latter town in the General Court.

Mr. Case received the rudiments of his education at the public school of his native town. After graduating, in turn, from the select school of Reverend Robert G. Strong and Erasmus Hall Academy, he took a special course of two years under Professor Amos Clark, of Brooklyn, New York. In 1880 he entered the law office of William J. Gaynor (now Supreme Court judge), remaining as managing clerk until 1884, when he entered New York University Law School. Graduating in 1885, he was admitted to the bar, and commenced practice in Brooklyn with Honorable Mark D. Wilbur, United States district attorney under President Cleveland. Later he occupied offices with William B. Davenport. In January, 1888, he formed a partnership with Charles S. Taber, of Brooklyn, and in June following married and spent four months in European travel. Mr. Case enjoys a large corporation practice, being counsel of the Wilbur Agency, various paper manufacturers and twine and cordage manufacturers, the Germania Real Estate and Land Improvement Company, of New York, and the Brooklyn Lumber Company. He has made a specialty of the law of mechanics' liens, taxation and assessment frauds and trusts. In the action brought against the city of Brooklyn to foreclose mechanics' liens against the public schools, in which he was appointed referee by Judge Cullen, and in which the hearings continued for two years, with a great mass of testimony taken, his decisions were accepted without dissent or opposition. After a three years' fight in behalf of the people adja-

cent to the Hospital for Contagious Diseases, he obtained judgment against the city of Brooklyn for \$70,000. He has appeared before the Court of Appeals in a number of successful cases, involving large interests.



Mr. Case is a charter member of the Midwood, Montauk, and Logan clubs, the Knickerbocker Field Club, National Provident Union,



Lewis Stey want Chandler



W. A. Chacey

Epworth League, Ætna Historical Society, of Brooklyn, Boston and Brooklyn Law associations, and the Brooklyn Institute of Arts and Sciences.



CHANLER, LEWIS STUYVESANT (born September 24, 1869, at Newport, Rhode Island), is the son of John Winthrop Chanler and Margaret Astor Ward. His earliest education during boyhood and early youth was received at the hands of a private tutor. Later, turning his attention to legal studies, he entered the office of Morris & Steele, of New York City, in the meantime attending lectures at the Columbia College Law School. He was admitted to the bar, at General Term, Brooklyn, New York, in February, 1891. Subsequent to his admission he took a special course of one year in international law and history at Cambridge, England. He began practice in New York City, where he still continues. He was prominent in the notable Myers poisoning case, has appeared in a large number of criminal actions, and has defended many homicide cases, in no one of which has there been a conviction for murder in the first degree. Mr. Chanler has been manager of the Hudson River State Hospital since 1892, and is also a manager of the House of Refuge, Randall's Island. While in Cambridge he was president of the Cambridge Union, the University debating society, being the second American who has held that office.



CHEDSEY, NATHAN AUGUSTUS (born in Durham, near North Guilford, Connecticut, September 10, 1821; died in New York City August 20, 1895), had practiced law continuously in New York during the extended term of forty-five years, occupying the same offices throughout this period. He was descended from several old Puritan families of New England. His direct ancestor, the first of the name in this country, John Chedsey, was one of the pioneers of the New Haven Colony. Some of the descendants of this man removed to Old Guilford, and later on were among the pioneers who hewed their homes out of the forest, founding the settlement of North Guilford. Here they remained for several generations. The father of Mr. Chedsey (like his own father and grandfather before him) was a well-to-do farmer of North Guilford. His grandmother, on the paternal side, was a niece of Lot Benton, the rugged old farmer and philanthropist mentioned in Doctor Lyman Beecher's "Autobiography."

Mr. Chedsey's early boyhood was passed on the farm, assisting his father, who was an engineer and surveyor, as well as farmer. He studied under his father, and was subsequently educated at Wesleyan University, Middletown, Connecticut. In 1844 he went West, and for two years was principal of the academy at Marshall, Michigan.

Returning to Connecticut at the end of this period, he entered the Law School of Yale College, from which he was graduated in 1848. He was at once admitted to the bar.

In 1849 Mr. Chedsey came to New York City, where he hired the offices which he occupied up to the time of his death. Despite his long career in active practice, his faculties seemed as vigorous as in the prime of life. He was formerly engaged in active daily practice in the courts, where he handled many notable cases. Of late years he had devoted himself especially to real estate and probate business. He enjoyed a large practice in these lines, and as executor administered many large estates.



HEW, JOHN CALHOUN (born at Holly Springs, Mississippi, May 28, 1838), is the eldest surviving son of Captain John Chew and Mary Ann Smith, both natives of Maryland; and is of the ninth generation, in this country, in direct descent from the founder of the American branch of the Chew family, John Chew of Chewton, Somersetshire, England, who settled in Jamestown, Virginia, in 1620-21.

Mr. Chew's education was acquired mainly at Chalmers Institute, Holly Springs, Mississippi, but it was supplemented by a private course of study, and by extensive travel in this country, while recuperating from a precarious state of health, which precluded a two years' term at a Virginia college for which he had prepared. Later he read law with Thomas W. Harris, of Holly Springs, concluding his law studies at the University of Louisville, Kentucky, from which he graduated, March 6, 1860. He was admitted to the bar the following April, at Brenham, Texas, where he began the practice of law, establishing the same year a cotton plantation on the Brazos River in that State. The Civil War intervening, Mr. Chew at its close resumed practice at Houston, Texas. In 1866, during an extensive European tour, he wrote a series of letters to the *Galveston News* that attracted wide attention. On his return, in addition to his law practice, he became connected with the press of Houston, as editor and proprietor and afterward as correspondent at New York of the *Houston Telegraph*.

In 1872 he took up his residence in New York City, where he established an office, representing large Texas interests at the metropolis. For nearly a quarter of a century he has remained counsel and fiscal agent at New York of important corporations, municipal, railway, and land, and has been promoter of various industrial interests in the great Southwest. In 1873 and 1874, by appointment of Governor Davis, he was Fiscal Agent of the State of Texas in New York City; and from 1873 to 1876, by appointment of President Grant, he was United States Centennial Commissioner, from the same State, in charge of the International Exhibition at Philadelphia.



J. C. Cohen

Mr. Chew has been eminently successful in dealing with the intricacies of financial questions; and, through his efforts for the interests he has represented, he has contributed largely to the development of the resources of the Southwest.

In 1861 Mr. Chew married Zilphia Guthrie Fuller. She died August 8, 1863, leaving issue a son, Rev. John Marshall Chew, who, since June, 1891, has been rector of the "Church of the Good Shepherd," at Newburgh, New York. Mr. Chew married again February 1, 1876, Theodora R. Seixas.



CHILDS, DANIEL BREWER (born at Syracuse, New York, May 5, 1843), is the son of Noadiah M. Childs and Martha Brewer. His father was a civil engineer, merchant and large salt manufacturer; at one time president of the Syracuse Salt Company, and now one of the oldest among the prominent residents of Syracuse, having held many offices of trust and honor. The latter's brother, Colonel Orville W. Childs, formerly State engineer and surveyor, was conspicuous in the enlargement of the Erie Canal, and surveyed the Nicaragua Ship Canal for Commodore Vanderbilt in 1850-52. Mr. Childs' great-uncle, Honorable Salmon Child, was first judge of the Court of Common Pleas for Saratoga County, New York, in 1808-15, a member of the Constitutional Convention of 1821, and a presidential elector in 1828.

Mr. Childs is a lineal descendant of Ephraim and Benjamin Child, who were the personal friends of Governor John Winthrop, and came over with him in the ship *Arbella* in 1630, and settled at Watertown and Roxbury, Massachusetts.¹

Mr. Childs received his early education in the public schools of Syracuse; spent several years at Oberlin College; entered the junior class in Yale College in 1862, and graduated in 1863. He graduated from the Albany Law University in 1864, having received much legal help from Judge John K. Porter.

After his admission to the bar, he was for a time in the office of the present Chief Justice Charles Andrews, at Syracuse. In 1867 he came to New York, in 1868 forming a law partnership with the Honorable Amos G. Hull. They did an extensive business of a civil and commercial nature, and in the Surrogates' Courts, and for a time were attorneys and counsel for the *New York Times*, the *American Agriculturist*, and other newspapers and periodicals. In 1874 Mr. Childs formed a partnership with Herbert G. Hull, under the firm name of Childs & Hull, this association continuing nearly twenty years. The firm enjoyed an extensive civil and commercial business.

¹ The line is as follow: Ephraim¹, born in England, 1593, a relative of Sir Josiah and Francis Child; Benjamin², of Roxbury, Massachusetts, 1630; Benjamin³, of Roxbury (baptized by the Apostle Eliot); Lieuten-

ant Ephraim⁴; Ephraim⁵, of Woodstock, Connecticut; Captain Increase⁶, of Woodstock; Doctor Ephraim⁷, of Woodstock; Noadiah M.⁸, of Saratoga County, New York; Daniel Brewer Childs⁹, of New York.

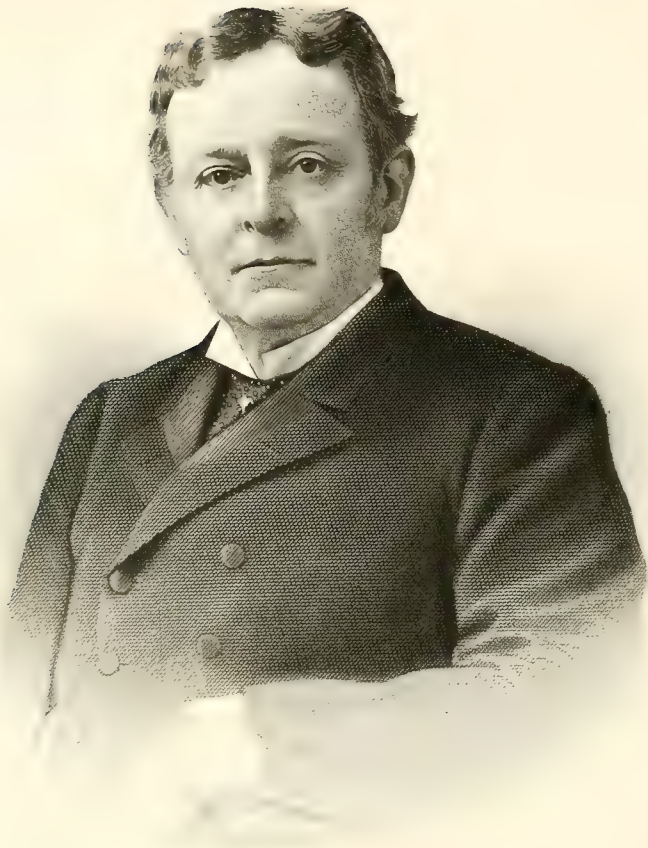
including that pertaining to bankruptcy and real estate. Among their clients were the National Ice Company, the Domestic Sewing Machine Company, P. T. Barnum, Barnum & Bailey, the estate of John J. Cisco, and, in their inception, the elevated railway, electric light, and telephone companies. They also had charge of several large trust



David P. Childs

estates, including the estates of Judge William Inglis, formerly chief judge of the Court of Common Pleas, and his sister, Margaret Inglis.

Mr. Childs has been counsel, receiver, executor, and trustee in



Yours very truly
Joseph H. Choate

connection with many large and important cases and estates. He was a director in the Manhattan Quotation Telegraph Company in 1874-75, and one of its counsel in its suits with the Gold and Stock Telegraph Company, before the companies were merged. He was associated with Honorable John H. B. Latrobe, of Baltimore, in the defense of Charles T. Chester in his suits with the Western Union Telegraph Company, which involved the validity of the well-known Page patents. He was one of the projectors, as well as vice-president and director, of the Law Telegraph Company, which put the courts and the lawyers in communication with clients and with each other, in the cities of New York and Brooklyn, in 1874, before the Bell and Metropolitan telephone companies were known. Later, in connection with Honorable William G. Choate and Honorable Homer A. Nelson, he carried to a successful termination the long litigation of the Law Telephone Company with the Metropolitan Company. Since that time he has been one of the standing counsel of the Law Telephone Company and its various branches.

For many years Mr. Childs had his place of residence at Englewood, New Jersey, and while there the nomination of county judge of Bergen County was tendered him, but declined. He was one of the projectors and earliest members of the University Club, of New York City, in 1867. He has given some attention to music, literature, and the fine arts, and in several departments is a collector and connoisseur. He is fond of agriculture and stock-raising, and for many years owned a large farm in Saratoga County, New York, extending a mile along the Hudson River above Waterford. He has a country seat at Great Barrington, Massachusetts.



HOATE, JOSEPH HODGES (born in Salem, Massachusetts, January 24, 1832), is lineally descended in the sixth generation from John Choate, who emigrated to Ipswich, Massachusetts, from England about the middle of the seventeenth century, taking the oath of allegiance in 1667. Various members of the Choate family attained distinction in Essex County, Massachusetts. Thomas Choate, born in 1671, and commonly called "Governor Choate," was active in public affairs, a member of the Massachusetts Legislature, and a zealous opponent of Governor Andros and his tyrannous government. John Choate, grandson of the pioneer of that name, was a member of the Massachusetts House of Representatives from 1741 to 1761, serving also as speaker of the House, and for five years was one of the governor's council. Another grandson of the first settler, Francis Choate, was for thirty years a justice of the peace, and was a writer and speaker of note. David Choate, in the fourth generation of descent, was a Revolutionary soldier and prominent in local affairs, while his son, Rufus Choate, was the famous orator, jurist, and statesmen, who attained a national reputation. Rufus had a brother David,

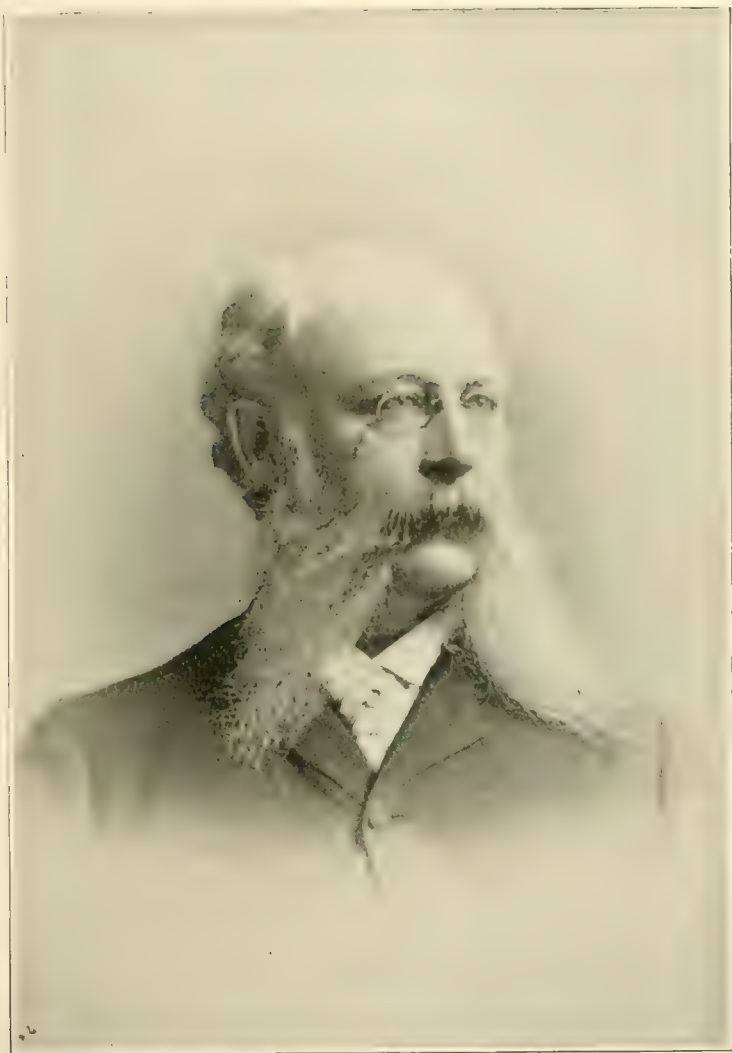
who was a trial justice in Essex County, and served in both branches of the Massachusetts Legislature. Captain Rufus Choate, Junior, son of the famous lawyer of that name, was a Union soldier during the war.

Joseph Hodges Choate, of New York City, received his early education in the public schools of Salem, Massachusetts, entered Harvard College at the age of sixteen, and graduated four years later in 1852. In 1854 he graduated from the Dane Law School, in 1855 was admitted to the Massachusetts bar, and in 1856 removed to New York City and was admitted to the bar of this State. He has since practiced continuously in this city, and has risen to a position where he stands, in a group with a few other lawyers, confessedly at the head of the bar of this city and State. He has achieved a national reputation as an orator, and as a pleader in cases at law. He has been counsel in many of the most famous litigations which have occurred in the last quarter of a century. He was one of the committee of seventy which organized the campaign against the Tweed ring, twenty-five years ago, and he was associated with Charles O'Connor in the prosecution and conviction of Tweed and his confederates. He was also counsel for General Fitz John Porter, and secured his client's reinstatement to military rank after several years' litigation and argumentation before the military commission at West Point, appointed by President Hayes to try the case. He also successfully defended General di Cesnola in the libel suit brought against him by Gaston L. Feuardent, growing out of the controversy regarding the integrity of the Cyprus antiquities presented by Cesnola to the Metropolitan Museum of Art. More recently Mr. Choate was counsel for Laidlaw in the action of Laidlaw *vs.* Russell Sage, for damages incurred at the time of the throwing of the Norcross bomb in Mr. Sage's office. He was also counsel, in May, 1895, for Medical Inspector Kershner, of the United States Navy, tried by court-martial. But perhaps no argument by Mr. Choate has been more notable than that before the United States Supreme Court in the recent income tax case. In the first hearing of this case Mr. Choate secured exemption from taxation for corporate and vested interests, and in the rehearing he succeeded in having the remnant of the income tax law declared unconstitutional.

Mr. Choate is famous as an after-dinner speaker, and his deft services in this direction are in constant requisition at important public social functions. In politics he is an active Republican, and a leader in reform movements within the party, as contrasted with the methods of the "practical politicians." He is a member of the Union League Club, and of the New England Society, and has served as president of each of these organizations.



LAPP, JOHN HENRY (born in White Plains, Westchester County, New York, September 6, 1847), is the son of John J. Clapp, for many years leader of the Westchester County bar, who died at White Plains, February 6, 1866, and Maria C. Banta, who died in Portchester, Westchester County, November 27,



John H. Clapp

1895. He is of Dutch ancestry, his ancestors on both sides coming to this country from Holland about 1652.

He was prepared for college in the schools of his native town, and entered Union College, graduating in 1869, and later receiving the degree of master of arts. His legal studies were pursued in White Plains in the office and under the tutorship of Honorable Jackson O. Dykeman. He was admitted to the bar in Poughkeepsie, New York, in June, 1870. He first commenced practice in Portchester, later removing his office to New York City, where he soon established a large and remunerative practice. He has been counsel in many important cases, among others the will case of John A. Merritt. His practice is general and his clientage represents every phase of business and commercial life.



CLARKE, RICHARD HENRY (born in Washington, District of Columbia, July 3, 1827), is the youngest son of Walter Clarke and Rachael Boone (being connected through his mother with the famous Daniel Boone, the founder of Kentucky), and is a lineal descendant of Robert Clarke, one of the leading Maryland Pilgrim Fathers, who, in 1634, under Lord Baltimore, founded the Colony of Maryland.

This ancestor was privy councillor, and afterward surveyor-general of the colony. He acquired a large landed estate, but the revolution of 1688-89 having placed the Prince of Orange on the English throne and destroyed the Catholic ascendancy in Maryland, for professing his faith openly in court his estate was confiscated.

William Clarke, grandfather of Richard H. Clarke, was an officer in the Revolutionary army, served in the Maryland Regulars under General Armstrong, and was with Washington in several important engagements. He was at the battles of Long Island and Trenton and at Valley Forge.

Richard H. Clarke received his education at Georgetown University, where he graduated in 1846, subsequently receiving the degrees of master of arts and doctor of laws. He also received the degree of doctor of laws from St. John's College, Fordham.

About 1848 Mr. Clarke was admitted to the bar at Washington and practiced law there until 1864, when he removed to New York City. While a young lawyer at Washington he won distinction at the bar, and gained several important cases there; one establishing the legality at common law of building associations, and the other the principle that municipal corporations are liable generally in default of payment for debts contracted, even though the contract and certificate of indebtedness limited the payment by the corporation to a special fund. He served also in the City Council of Washington, where his father had served before him. He was the first to introduce the numbering of the houses in Washington City.



Richard H. Carter

Like his ancestors, Richard H. Clarke was always and is an ardent philanthropist. At Washington he introduced the benevolent societies of The Young Catholic's Friend and St. Vincent de Paul, and was president of both; and he was one of the founders of St. Joseph's Male Orphan Asylum. He took a leading part in all the charitable movements of that day. At an early age he adopted literature in addition to his law business, and while in Washington was a constant contributor to *The Metropolitan*, a Catholic magazine published at Baltimore. When Monsignor Bedini visited the United States as the envoy of Pope Pius IX. and his mission was discussed and misunderstood in the Senate and the press, Doctor Clarke wrote an article in *The National Intelligencer*, which explained the true character and purpose of the Nuncio's mission.

In 1864, on coming to New York, he became associated with the late Doctor Levi Silliman Ives, the former Protestant bishop of North Carolina, who had become a Catholic, and was then the founder and president of the New York Catholic Protectory; and Doctors Ives and Clarke resided together until the death of the former. At New York Doctor Clarke resumed the practice of the law, was associated with Charles O'Connor in some of his great law cases, and had been retained by Mr. O'Connor to assist in the defense of Jefferson Davis in the prosecution instituted against him by the government of the United States, which the government finally abandoned.

In New York he also took an active part in Catholic and benevolent movements; was vice-president of the National Circle of the Society of St. Vincent de Paul, one of the founders of the Catholic Union and of the Catholic Club. He was a strong supporter of Father Drumgool in his earnest efforts to found the Mission of the Immaculate Virgin, which now supports and educates at Lafayette Place and Staten Island in its institutions nearly two thousand indigent boys and girls. He led the first efforts for securing to Catholic children and other inmates of public institutions the rights of conscience and freedom of worship. He became one of the board of managers of the New York Catholic Protectory, and when that institution was assailed as a sectarian institution, Doctor Clarke published in the New York *Herald* a vindication of the Protectory, which Vicar-General Quinn pronounced unanswerable. He subsequently became its president.

In New York Doctor Clarke continued his literary labors in addition to his law business. He has been a frequent contributor to *The Catholic World*, *The American Catholic Quarterly Review*, and other periodicals. He was, with Doctor John Gilmary Shea, the founder of the United States Catholic Historical Society. His published works are "The Lives of the Deceased Bishops of the Catholic Church in the United States," "Hints for Prolonging Life," "The Illustrated History of the Catholic Church in the United States," "Old and New Lights on Columbus," etc. He is eminent especially in the department of history

and biography, and among the biographies he has published are those of Father Andrew White, the Jesuit missionary in Maryland at its foundation; Leonard Calvert, first colonial governor of Maryland; Archbishop Carröll, first Catholic bishop; Charles Carroll of Carrollton; Commodore Barry, founder of the American navy; Reverend Prince Gallitzin; Fathers Breboeuf, Jogues, Marquette, and Rale; and he wrote the first life of the colonial governor, Thomas Dongan, of New York. His series of papers reviewing Bancroft's centennial edition of the "History of the United States" are well known as Dr. Clarke's "Bancroft Papers"; his articles on the "Northmen in America" are valuable contributions to our Norse literature; his article on "The New Crusade of the Nineteenth Century" is an eloquent and powerful appeal to Americans to join the war against African slavery and the slave trade, in which European sovereigns and philanthropists have labored so earnestly, conspicuous among whom were Popes Pius IX. and Leo XIII. and Cardinals Lavigerie and Massaia.

In politics Doctor Clarke was educated as an old-line Whig before present party lines were drawn, but since the Know-nothing movement he has been a Democrat, while at the same time he has labored valiantly for civil service reform, good government, and arbitration in lieu of war. He took a deep interest in the establishment of the American Catholic Lay Congress and the Catholic Summer School, and lectured before them. When the New York History Company was preparing "The Memorial History of the City of New York," edited by General James Grant Wilson, Doctor Clarke was selected on the advice of the ecclesiastical authorities to write the historical sketch of the Catholic Church in the city of New York.

Among the testimonials received by him from many colleges and institutions was the bestowal of a gold cross by the University of Notre Dame, Indiana, on the publication of his "Lives of the American Catholic Bishops." Doctor Clarke is a member of the Sons of the American Revolution.



LEMENT, GEORGE ANSEL (born in New York City, February 22, 1851), is the son of William J. and Ann M. Clement. His father's ancestors were among the first settlers in Haverhill, Massachusetts, and were prominently identified with the early history of New England. Mr. Clement was educated in the public schools of this city and at Doctor Quackenbos' Collegiate School, at the corner of Fourteenth Street and Sixth Avenue. He studied law in the offices of O'Connor & Dunning, and with Honorable B. F. Dunning after Mr. O'Connor's retirement. He graduated from the Columbia College Law School, May 15, 1872, and on the 19th of June following was admitted to the bar in New York City, where he has since practiced, with the exception of about two years (1873 and 1874),

during which time he practiced in Orange County, New York, and was the editor of the Port Jervis *Gazette*.

Mr. Clement was counsel for plaintiff in *Dillingham vs. New York*



G. A. Clement

Cotton Exchange, involving an important point in assessment life insurance; in *Lerche vs. Brasher*, a leading case on the construction

of section 829 of the Code as affecting an attorney's right to recover for services against representatives of a deceased party; and for the defendant in *Gilligan vs. Commercial Insurance Company*, *Doran vs. Franklin Insurance Company*, and *Velie vs. Newark City Insurance Company*, leading cases under fire insurance law. He was one of the counsel in the case of *Thomas vs. The Musical Protective Union*, and for Margaret Mather in her controversies with her managers, and has been associated with or opposed to most of the prominent members of the bar in other leading mercantile or insurance cases. He was the principal assistant of Colonel Bliss in the preparation of the earlier editions of "Bliss' Annotated Code," and was a law partner of Horatio C. King until the latter's removal to Brooklyn. He was also editor of an edition of "Court Rules," and is author of the well-known "Fire Insurance Digest." He was an officer on the staff of Colonel Seward, of the Ninth Regiment, N. G. N. Y. He is a member of the State Bar Association, the Association of the Bar in New York City, and of the Law Institute.



LEVELAND, GROVER (born at Caldwell, Essex County, New Jersey, March 18, 1837), is descended from an English family, early seated at Ipswich, Suffolk County, a member of which, Moses Cleveland, emigrated to Massachusetts in 1635, settling at Woburn. President Cleveland is lineally descended in the eighth generation from this pioneer. Mr. Cleveland's father, Richard Falley Cleveland, a graduate from Yale College, and a Presbyterian clergyman, married Annie Neal, daughter of a Baltimore merchant. When four years of age, his father accepted a call as pastor of the church at Fayetteville, New York, and here the boy received an academic education, and afterward served an apprenticeship as clerk in a country store. He then removed with his father to Clinton, Oneida County, where he enjoyed further educational advantages. In his seventeenth year he was appointed assistant teacher in the New York Institution for the Blind, New York City, where his elder brother, William, was also a teacher. In 1885, Mr. Cleveland assisted his uncle, Lewis F. Allen, in the compilation of the "American Herd Book," as also in the preparation of a number of the succeeding volumes. In August, 1855, he had also obtained a clerkship in the law firm of Rogers, Bowen & Rogers, of Buffalo; while in 1859 he was admitted to the bar, and from that time until January 1, 1863, remained in the employ of his firm as managing clerk.

In 1863 Mr. Cleveland was appointed assistant district attorney of Erie County, and held this office for three years. During the Civil War he was drafted to serve in the Union army, but borrowed money and hired a substitute to take his place. Two of his brothers were already in the army, while his mother and sisters were dependent upon his earnings for their support.



George Huntington

In 1865 Mr. Cleveland received the nomination for district attorney of Erie County on the Democratic ticket, but was defeated. He formed a law partnership with Isaac V. Vanderpool, which continued from January 1, 1866, until August 1, 1869, when he became a member of the firm of Lanning, Cleveland & Folsom. In 1870 Mr. Cleveland was elected sheriff of Erie County. At the expiration of his term of office, in 1873, he resumed the practice of law as a member of the firm of Bass, Cleveland & Bissell. By the retirement of Mr. Bass in 1881, and the admission of George J. Sicard, the firm name was changed to Cleveland, Bissell & Sicard.

Mr. Cleveland's public reputation may be said to date from his election as mayor of Buffalo in 1881, as the nominee of the Democratic party, but also the acknowledged candidate of the reform elements outside of party lines. He was elected by an unprecedented majority. Entering upon his duties as mayor May 2, 1882, he became known almost immediately as the "Veto Mayor." "By vetoing extravagant appropriations he saved the city nearly \$1,000,000 in the first six months of his administration." The city government of Buffalo at that time was flagrantly corrupt, and Mr. Cleveland's determined stand for pure government brought him into a bitter contest with the City Council, in which, however, he was victorious. His course as mayor attracted attention throughout the State of New York, and upon the convening of the Democratic State Convention at Syracuse, September 22, 1882, he was nominated for governor of the State.

In his inaugural address as mayor of Buffalo, Mr. Cleveland said: "It seems to me that a successful and faithful administration of the government of our city may be accomplished by constantly bearing in mind that we are the trustees and agents of our fellow-citizens, holding their funds in sacred trust, to be expended for their benefit; that we should at all times be prepared to render an honest account of them, touching the manner of their expenditure; and that the affairs of the city should be conducted, as far as possible, upon the same principles as a good business man manages his private concerns." This profession Mr. Cleveland had zealously carried out in the conduct of the mayoralty. Similarly, in his letter of acceptance of the nomination for governor, he wrote: "Public officers are the servants and agents of the people, to execute the laws which the people have made, and within the limits of a constitution which they have established. . . . We may, I think, reduce to quite simple elements the duty which public servants owe, by constantly bearing in mind that they are put in place to protect the rights of the people, to answer their needs as they arise, and to expend for their benefit the money drawn from them by taxation." Mr. Cleveland was elected governor by the unprecedented plurality of 192,854 over ex-Secretary of the Treasury Charles J. Folger. It has been well said that Cleveland's "State administration was only

an expansion of the fundamental principles that controlled his official action while mayor of Buffalo."

Moreover, just as his course as mayor had won the confidence of the citizens of the State, so now his course as governor, together with the enormous plurality of his election, attracted the attention of the nation, and at the National Democratic Convention held at Chicago in July, 1884, Mr. Cleveland was nominated for the presidency, with Thomas A. Hendricks as candidate for vice-president. The ticket was elected by a popular majority, as well as by a majority in the electoral college. As president of the United States, Cleveland once more exhibited a determination to veto legislation which he deemed injurious, and thus gained the distinction of using the veto power beyond all precedent on the part of a chief executive of the United States. A majority of these vetoes, however, were of private pension bills, and Mr. Cleveland took a bold stand in relation to this species of abuse, irrespective of the clamor which was raised in the name of the old soldiers.

Mr. Cleveland's first administration was characterized by his efforts for civil service reform, and by the message of 1887, in which he made the tariff question the issue of the succeeding presidential election. In 1888 Mr. Cleveland was again the Democratic candidate, but was defeated by Benjamin Harrison in the electoral college, although Cleveland received a popular majority. At the end of his administration, Mr. Cleveland resumed the practice of law, locating in New York City, and subsequently appeared in many important cases which were argued before the Supreme Court of the United States.

In 1892, notwithstanding the most bitter opposition of the Democratic machine in his own State, Cleveland was the choice of the Democrats of the country for a third nomination for the presidency, and he was nominated on the first ballot in the National Democratic Convention held at Chicago. He was elected by a large majority, both of the popular vote and in the electoral college. Cleveland's present administration has been characterized by his determined efforts in urging an unwilling Senate into action to secure a sound currency to the country, and by a modification of the tariff laws enacted by the last Congress, in accordance with the message of the chief executive.

Mr. Cleveland's candidacy for the various public offices which he has filled has been remarkable for the large independent vote which he has commanded, and the considerable number of voters whom he has drawn from opposing parties. The great lesson of his public career is its demonstration that an honest and earnest administration of office, as opposed to the scheming and wire-pulling tactics of "practical politicians," will generally win the confidence of the people, and prove in the end to be the wisest and shrewdest policy.



LOPTON, WILLIAM CAPET (born on one of his father's estates near Holly Springs, Mississippi, March 16, 1853), is the son of Major John Hoggat Clopton and Matilda Caroline Drake. His father was an extensive cotton planter in the States of Tennessee, Mississippi, Arkansas, and Louisiana. His mother was a granddaughter of Francis Drake of Virginia, a direct descendant of Sir Francis Drake. His paternal grandfather, Anthony Wentworth Clopton, was a bosom friend of President Andrew Jackson. The American ancestor four generations farther back, Sir Walter Clopton, of Suffolk, England, having espoused the cause of the Stuarts, fled first to Holland, and after the execution of Charles the First in 1649 settled in Hanover County, Virginia, whither a cousin had preceded him. The grandson of Sir William Clopton, and son of Sir Walter, held nine miles of his estate, lying along the Pamunkey River, under cultivation, and was regarded as the wealthiest man in the colonies. An ardent patriot, he supported the army of Lafayette for six months during the Revolution.

William C. Clopton was educated by private tutors, prepared for college at the Columbia Collegiate School (Columbia, Tennessee), and graduated from the University of Virginia in 1872. In 1873 he entered the University of Berlin, Germany, and after attending the law lectures until 1876, re-entered the University of Virginia and took a course of law under the late Professor Minor. He was admitted to the Virginia bar in 1876, and to practice in the courts of New York in 1877, the same year attending for one session a course of law lectures by the late Professor Dwight.

Mr. Clopton has won a successful practice as a corporation attorney, a railroad director, and an executor and trustee of important trusts. He has been the legal adviser of many prominent bankers in New York and elsewhere. Following are titles of leading cases in which he has appeared in the State and Federal courts: *Moffit vs. Cavanagh*, *Bedlow vs. Levy*, *Chambers vs. Harney*, *Grady, Assignee vs. Bowe*, *Sheriff, Merchants and Planters Bank (of Virginia) vs. Robinson*, *National Bank of Virginia vs. Oliver*, *Emery vs. Cavanagh*, *Butterfield et al. vs. Dean et al.*, *Wanamaker (John) vs. McKay*, *Farmers Bank vs. Coney*, *Stuart vs. Golf*, *Seward vs. Metropolitan Elevated Railway Company*, *National Bank of Commerce vs. City of Dallas*, *Wigmore vs. Carruthers*, *Peters vs. Long Island Railroad Company*, *The Matter of Hubert O. Thompson, Commissioner, to acquire Lands and Water Rights in the County of Westchester*; *Glenn, Trustee vs. Ginter et al.*, and *Glenn vs. Mahoney*. Of recent note was his defense in the case of *Glenn, Trustee vs. Harrison et al.*, a corporation litigation involving large interests and many intricate questions of law. Stubbornly and ingeniously contested by able counsel, it was passed upon by the appellate courts six different times, Mr. Clopton finally winning at

the General Term, in the Court of Appeals, before the Supreme Court of the United States.

Mr. Clopton is author of two prize essays, and has done other literary work in connection with magazines and newspapers. He was



special correspondent of the *St. Louis Times* and other papers while a student at the University of Berlin. Outside of his law practice, he built the Texarkana & Fort Smith Railroad, which was absorbed

by the Kansas City, Pittsburgh & Gulf system, and for this road also built across the Red River the finest steel bridge in the State of Texas. He has never sought nor held public office.



COLEMAN, GEORGE SILAS (born June 8, 1856, in Flatlands, Long Island, now a part of Brooklyn), is the son of William Bunker Coleman and Cornelia Barnard Allen. Among his ancestors on his father's side were John Howland, one of the *Mayflower* pilgrims of 1620, and Isaac Coleman, one of the original settlers of Nantucket, whose father, Thomas, came from England in 1635. One of Mr. Coleman's female ancestors was an aunt of Benjamin Franklin. He is related through his mother to the Barnards and Comstocks of Columbia and Dutchess counties, New York.

Mr. Coleman was educated at Fairfield Academy (Fairfield, Connecticut) from 1865 to 1867, and at Wesleyan Academy (Wilbraham, Massachusetts) from 1867 to 1872, graduating second in his class. A four years' course followed at Wesleyan University (Middletown, Connecticut), where he received various prizes for scholarship, and was one of the editors of the *College Argus* and *Olla Podrida*, graduating in 1876 with first honors. He later received the degree of master of arts. From 1876 to 1879 he read law, during intervals of teaching, in the offices of Honorable Edwin Countryman and Honorable Samuel A. Bowen, of Cooperstown, New York, and of Honorable Isaac Dayton, New York City, attending lectures at Columbia College Law School the following year.

He was admitted to the bar in May, 1880, and has been continuously in New York City since. From 1881 to 1883 he was clerk in the office of Shearman & Sterling, and for two years following was managing clerk for Bristow, Peet & Opdyke. In October, 1885, he was appointed assistant in the City law department by Corporation Counsel (now Judge) E. Henry Lacombe, resigning in 1892 to form a partnership with John E. Eustis and Tallmadge W. Foster, which still continues under the firm name of Eustis, Foster & Coleman.

During Mr. Coleman's official connection with the law department he had special charge of matters relating to taxation, and has since been retained by the city in important tax litigations. Among the cases in which he has represented the city were those involving the relations of the State and county; the taxation of the capital stock of domestic corporations of various kinds under different laws; of joint stock companies; of foreign corporations and non-residents on capital invested in the State; of estates held by executors and trustees; of bank shares; of real estate partly used for religious or charitable purposes or parochial schools; and various questions of practice in the review of assessments by certiorari and the collection of taxes by suit

or summary proceedings. Mr. Coleman has been engaged in general practice since 1892.

At college Mr. Coleman's Greek letter societies were the Psi Upsilon fraternity and the Phi Beta Kappa. He was also a member of the



GEORGE SILAS COLEMAN.

“Mystics,” a senior society. He belongs to the State and City Bar associations, the Psi Upsilon Club of New York, and the Hamilton Club of Brooklyn.



George H. Cottrell



COTTERILL, GEORGE WASHINGTON (born in Montpelier, Vermont), is descended from an old Vermont family, the son of Mahlon Cotterill, and grandson of Patrick Cotterill, of Middlebury, Vermont. His father was one of the originators of the Vermont Central Railroad, and prominently connected with its construction. His mother, Catherine Edmonds Couch, a native of New Hampshire, was lineally descended from the two well-known families of Edmonds and Couch, of the same State, and was related to the Lee family of Virginia, and to the late Judge William E. Curtis of this city.

Mr. Cotterill was graduated from the University of Vermont, being the youngest of his class, and read law with Peck & Colby,¹ of Montpelier, leading lawyers, with the largest practice of any firm in the State. In conducting cases for this firm Mr. Cotterill frequently met in court three young lawyers who afterward became distinguished: United States Senator Matt Carpenter, Honorable Edward E. Phelps, and United States Senator Edmunds. After his admission to the bar, Mr. Cotterill continued for some time in charge of the business of Peck & Colby, but in 1855 came to New York City to take a similar position with Ludwig, Smith & Finke—at that time, with perhaps a single exception, the only firm of German practitioners in New York. Mr. Cotterill had made a special study of German language and literature while at college. He later formed a partnership with his brother, which was dissolved by the removal of the latter to Wisconsin (where he became a leading lawyer). From that time Mr. Cotterill practiced alone. He has numbered among his clients for many years William Steinway & Sons, several German banks, and various insurance companies. Within five years after coming to New York he became counsel of the Underwriters Agency, composed of four important insurance companies, the Germania, Hanover, Niagara, and Republic. Mr. Alexander Stoddart conceived the plan of effecting a joint insurance by these companies and issuing but one policy. After ten years of successful operation, two of the companies retired, the business being carried on jointly by the Hanover and Germania companies. At the end of another decade, a litigation arose as to the right of ownership of the good will, the Citizens Insurance Company having formed an alliance with the Hanover. The result of the suits and counter-suits which were commenced was in favor of Mr. Cotterill's contention that the business and good will were the property of Mr. Stoddart, and that the arrangement between the Hanover and Citizens companies was lawful.

Mr. Cotterill was also counsel for the plaintiff in the chief case of the New England Iron Company *vs.* the Gilbert (afterward the Manhattan)

¹ This firm consisted of Lucius B. Peck, one of the most eminent advocates in Vermont, and Stoddard B. Colby, scarcely less distinguished as a lawyer, and who was appointed register of the United States Treasury by President Lincoln.

Elevated Railroad Company. A contract to construct the entire road, after the fall of the market price of iron had been repudiated. The last trial of the action for damages brought by the iron company occupied forty-two days before a struck jury in the Superior Court. The jury disagreed and the case was settled by the payment of \$250,000 to Mr. Cotterill's clients. Among other interesting cases should be mentioned those in which Mr. Cotterill has represented Mr. William Steinway and Steinway & Sons. In one case, Mr. Steinway had sold a block of property on Lexington Avenue. While the property was being improved, a *lis pendens* was filed by a person who claimed that the property had escheated to the State by reason of alienage, that the title of the various grantees was derived through the foreclosure of a mortgage, and that the State not having been made a party, the plaintiff had the right to redeem from the mortgage and take the property by virtue of a release to her from the State. Mr. Cotterill admitted the facts, but established the law that it was not necessary to make the people a party to the foreclosure suit, and that the action of escheat would not lie in a bill to redeem.

In the case recently decided in the Supreme Court, a nephew of Mr. William Steinway, as stockholder, brought suit against him and the other trustees for an accounting for a period of fifteen years, claiming that large sums had been expended for charity, by donations to fairs, musical artists, and others, and in building residences, carrying on schools, and establishing a library for the benefit of employees, and that such expenditures were *ultra vires*, and beyond the power of the trustees to make. While holding it to be the general rule of law that a corporation must keep within its charter, the court decided that the rule had been greatly modified by modern necessities, and that the expenditures were made in the good faith, were necessary and proper, and resulted in large benefits to Steinway & Sons. The progress of this case was closely watched by many large corporations whose trustees might become liable for expenditures made in good faith, but which might apparently be outside their lawful powers.

Mr. Cotterill is counsel for the well-known German society, the Leiderkranz, which he reorganized, and of which he is a member. For more than thirty years he has been a member of the Union League Club, and is a member of the New England Society, the New York Lawyers' and Insurance clubs, and the Fish and Game Association.



FREDERIC R. COUDERT.



COUDERT, FREDERIC RENÉ (born in New York City, March 1, 1832), is the son of Charles Coudert, born in Bordeaux, France, 1795, who after an adventurous career in the service of the Bonapartes escaped to America in 1824, where he settled for the remainder of his life. He was an officer in the Guard of Honor attached to the old Imperial Herald of Napoleon I., was wounded in the famous three days' fight at Leipsic, participated in the battle of Montereau and Mountmiral, and served actively in the desperate engagement when the allies entered Paris. After the Restoration, through the influence of Lafayette, he became involved in the conspiracy to place the Duke of Reichstadt (Napoleon II.) on the throne of France. The conspiracy failed; he was tried and condemned to be shot. Through some informality in the trial, the execution was postponed, and after many months spent in prison he escaped to England. Two years afterward he returned to France in disguise, which was discovered, but through the assistance of influential friends he escaped to the United States. He was awarded two decorations for his devotion to the cause of the Bonapartes, one being the Legion of Honor, and the other a medal presented by the Second Empire for services rendered to the First. This was the medal which Napoleon I., when dying at Helena, desired to have presented to the companions of his glory, and which was, in accordance with his wishes, awarded by Louis Napoleon to every surviving officer and soldier of the First Empire. Louis and Joseph Bonaparte were entertained at Charles Coudert's house during their visit to America.

Frederic R. Coudert received his early education at his father's school in New York City, and at the age of fourteen entered Columbia College, graduating with the highest honors in 1850, his address on that occasion attracting attention from the press. In 1852, at the age of twenty-one, he was admitted to the New York bar. His brothers, Louis and Charles Coudert, Jr., joined him in the practice of law, forming the firm of Coudert Brothers, which, with its Paris branch, is one of the oldest law firms in New York, transacting a large business and numbering among its clients many of the governments of Europe.

Of late years there have been a great number of cases involving nice questions of law, in which the advice of Mr. Coudert has been sought. His success as a jury lawyer has been pronounced. He has the happy faculty of quickly recovering himself in a trial, if the facts seem to change or the evidence to go against him. He at once leads the jury to believe that the particular adverse evidence brought out was exactly what he had contemplated as a possibility.

As a mark of his fairness, courtesy, and popularity, he was selected by his fellow-members of the bar to be their spokesman in opposition to the Civil Code which was so persistently urged upon the Legislature. He was also selected to write the memorial of Charles O'Connor, and again honored by being elected president of the Bar Association of

New York City. As a speaker he commands the closest attention of his professional brethren. His style is clear, his ready wit enlivens the most tedious subjects, and he also has the power of appealing to the judgment and convincing the intellect. It would be impossible to give a complete list of his orations and after-dinner speeches. One of the most notable was his address at the centennial celebration at Columbia College in 1887. He lectures at times for charitable purposes, and has treated as platform subjects "Edmund Burke," "Lying as a Fine Art," "Manners and Morals," "The Church and the Bar." He has written largely for the leading periodicals upon subjects outside of his profession.

Mr. Coudert has taken an active part in the political work of the Democratic party. During the Tilden and Hayes campaign his services were in constant requisition. After that election, he was appointed by the Democratic committee to go to New Orleans and assist in securing a fair count of the vote of Louisiana. He was a personal friend of Samuel J. Tilden, and in 1879 an ardent supporter of Governor Robinson. During the latter campaign he made an eloquent speech in favor of "Democratic Union," and was the only speaker who claimed the rapt attention of the noisy crowd. He supported Mayor Grace in both his campaigns, and took a prominent part in the election of Mr. Cleveland. He was president of the Lawyers Campaign Club, and made many speeches in favor of the candidate.

Mr. Coudert has himself positively refused political preferment, and has several times declined nominations which signified election to the Court of Appeals. Aside from this, he has held many positions of trust and honor. In 1877 he was appointed to represent the interests of American commerce at the International Congress on the Law of Nations, held at Antwerp. In 1882 he attended another session of that Congress, held in Liverpool. He was one of the most prominent figures in the so-called "Anti-snap" organization, the activity of which was chiefly instrumental in securing the nomination of Grover Cleveland for President in 1892. He was chairman of the Maynard committee of the New York Bar Association, which investigated the alleged election frauds, influencing the defeat of Maynard in 1893. He was counsel for the United States, with Edward J. Phelps and James C. Carter, in the famous Behring Sea controversy with Great Britain, before the Jury of Arbitrators at Paris in July, 1893.

For ten years Mr. Coudert was president of the French Benevolent Society; while he was the first president of the United States Catholic Historical Society, holding this office several terms. He was president of the Young Men's Democratic Club of New York City, and for many years president of the Columbia College Alumni Association. For three years he was government director of the Union Pacific Railroad; for several years vice-president, and is now president, of the Manhattan Club; for a considerable period was trustee of Seton Hall College,

New Jersey; and is a trustee of Columbia and Barnard colleges, a member of the visiting committee of Harvard College, and a director in numerous sociable and charitable institutions. He was awarded the degree of doctor of laws from Seton Hall College in 1880, and from Fordham College in 1884, and the degree of doctor of canon and civil law (J. U. D.) from Columbia in 1887.

Mr. Coudert has also received many honors from foreign governments. He was made a Knight of the Legion of Honor of France during the presidency of Marshal McMahon; an officer of the Crown of Italy for services rendered to the Italian Ambassador to Washington; and an Officer of the Order of Bolivar by Venezuela, as a graceful compliment in return for the address which he delivered on the inauguration of the Bolivar statue in Central Park.



OWING, RUFUS BILLINGS (born in Jamestown, Chautauqua County, New York, May 25, 1840), is the son of John Kirkland Cowing and Sedate Foote. He received a good common-school education, took courses in Jamestown Academy and the Brooklyn Polytechnic Institute, and was graduated from Harvard College. He studied law in the office of Niles & Bradley, New York City, and was graduated from the Harvard College Law School, being admitted to the bar the same year (1864) both in Boston and New York.

Judge Cowing began practice in New York City, and was soon in the enjoyment of a successful business. A few years later his practice was interrupted by his elevation to the bench, in which capacity he has served continuously since. As a judge Mr. Cowing has acquired an established reputation. He has been on the criminal bench of New York for seventeen years, and during that time has disposed of more than seventeen thousand cases.

During 1877 he was alderman-at-large of New York City. He is a member of various social organizations, president of the New York Homoeopathic Medical College and Hospital, and vice-president of the Union League Club. As lawyer and judge he has followed in the footsteps of three of his uncles, one of whom was judge of Chautauqua County for twenty-five years, another city judge of Milwaukee for seven years, and a third ex-law partner of Honorable John G. Carlisle, Secretary of the Treasury in President Cleveland's cabinet.



ROOK, ABEL (born in Brooklyn, New York, July 6, 1842), is the son of Samuel Crook and Mary Hanson, of New England ancestry on both sides.¹

He was graduated from Williams College with honors in 1862, and from Columbia College Law School two years later, having meantime entered the law office of Honorable Abraham B. Tappen. He was admitted to the bar at Newburgh, New York, in 1864, and at once began practice in this city, in partnership with Honorable John B. Haskin. His practice has chiefly been in the capacity of counsel to corporations, and in the lines of insurance and wills and the interpretation of statutory and constitutional law.

Among cases of special interest was that of the Stadt Theatre, in which he established that a lien upon real estate can be enforced against a voluntary bankrupt without waiting for the appointment of an assignee, and that the judgment upon the assignee when appointed, notwithstanding his appointment, relates back to the time of filing the petition previous to the suit. In the Neil Dougherty will contest the extent of the rights of aliens to inherit under a devise and by descent was determined, and an attempt to create an indefinite charity in a foreign country defeated. The John Tyler Insurance case was unique in the history of attempted insurance frauds. It disclosed a scheme to defraud insurance companies out of nearly \$300,000 under a plan of hypothecating the policies, and failing in this, a resort to deliberate suicide to enable the holders of the policies to realize upon their securities. After months of hard labor, and a sensational trial lasting a week, Mr. Crook succeeded in exposing the conspiracy. He also argued in the United States Supreme Court the case of *Asher vs. The State of Texas*, resulting in the first unanimous decision of that court affirming the unconstitutionality of the "Drummers' Tax" law, on the ground that one State cannot levy a tax upon commercial travelers from other States doing business in its territory. This was the forerunner of the "original package" decision, and led to the inter-state commerce legislation by Congress.

Mr. Crook was also engaged in the litigations growing out of the acts of the State Legislature of 1873 and 1874, annexing to New York City the southern portion of Westchester County, the present Twenty-third and Twenty-fourth Wards; was especially active in determining the right to issue bonds for the completion of the boulevards in the annexed district, and prepared and argued before the Court of

¹ The Crook family in England included among its members General Crook of Cromwell's army, Reverend Doctor Crook of Brasenose College, Oxford, one of those persecuted by the bigoted Archbishop Laud, and Judge Crook who in 1637 disputed the right of the English king to levy direct taxes without the authorization of Parliament. Captain Thomas Crook, founder of the American family, landed on Manhattan Island in the latter part of the sixteenth century. From about

1700 to 1750 the family was settled at Haddam, Connecticut. Andrew Crook removed from Haddam to Piermont, New Hampshire, where in 1756 was born his son, Samuel. The latter's son, Samuel, born at Piermont in 1803, was the father of Abel Crook. Marrying Mary Hanson, of Berwick, Maine, he removed to New York City in 1823, and engaged in mercantile business until his death, in 1866.



Abel Crook

Appeals the Flanagan case in which the validity of the Tenth District Court in the new section of the city was sustained. In 1880 the Union of Mutual Benefit Societies of the State of New York, embracing nearly sixty organizations, elected Mr. Crook counsel to represent their interests, and he was chairman of the convention of representatives of these societies which framed the insurance law of 1881, many of the main features being drafted by him. The various acts of 1881, 1883, and 1887, regulating insurance corporations doing business on the co-operative plan, and which were incorporated in the laws of 1892, were largely due to his efforts.

Mr. Crook is a Democrat in politics. He has contributed occasional articles to newspapers and reviews on scientific and sporting themes. He is a member of the American Academy of Political and Social Science, the American Fisheries Society, for more than eighteen years has been president of the Fountain Gun Club of Brooklyn, and is secretary and treasurer of the Accomack Club, a fishing and sporting association with headquarters on the eastern coast of Virginia. In 1880 he was elected president of the New York State Association for the Protection of Fish and Game, and presided over the largest convention in the history of that organization, at Coney Island, in 1881. He is also a member of the New York State Bar Association, the Brooklyn Bar Association, and the Manhattan, Brooklyn, and Larchmont Yacht clubs.

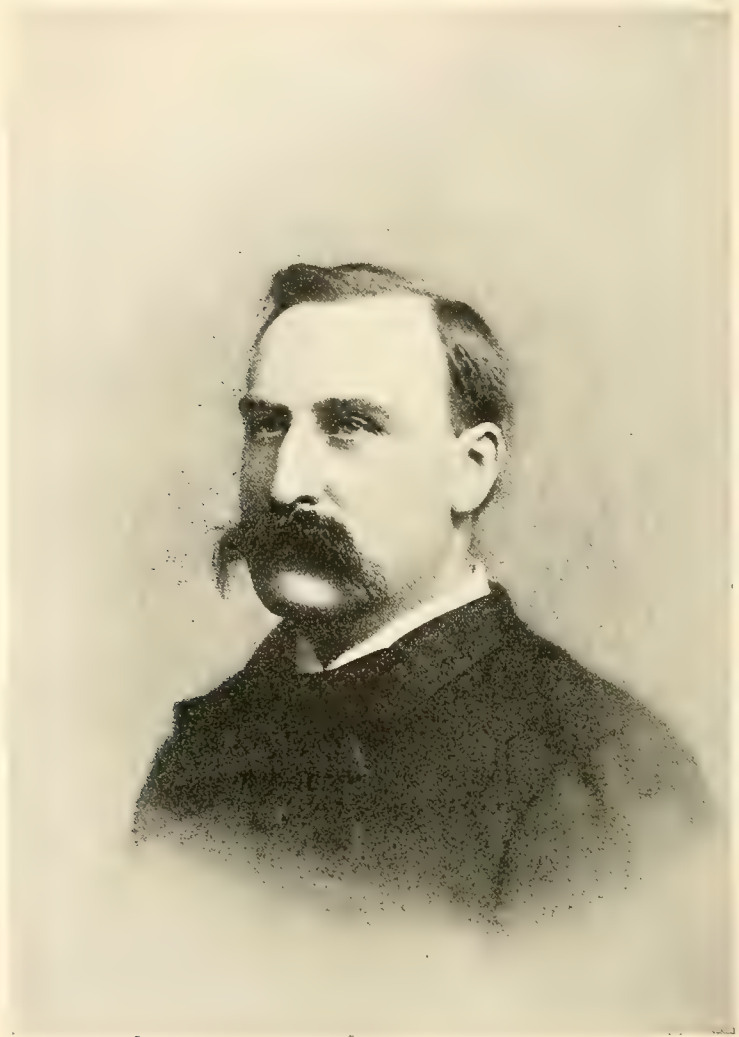


CULLEN, EDGAR MONTGOMERY (born in Brooklyn, New York, December 4, 1843), is the son of Doctor Henry James Cullen and Eliza McCue. His father, born in Ireland, came to America early in life, studied medicine, and became one of the most eminent physicians of Brooklyn. His grandfather, Henry James Cullen, Senior, was settled at Malla Might, County Sligo, Ireland. Judge Cullen's mother was the sister of Judge Alexander McCue, of Brooklyn.

Judge Cullen prepared for college at Kinderhook Academy, was graduated from Columbia College in 1860, and, having decided to become a civil engineer, attended the Troy Polytechnic Institute. With the outbreak of the Civil War he entered the Union army as a volunteer, and was commissioned second lieutenant in the First United States Infantry. He was assigned to the Department of the Mississippi, and participated in the battles of Corinth and Farmington. In 1862 Governor Morgan commissioned him—at the age of nineteen—colonel of the Ninety-sixth New York Volunteers, attached to the Eighteenth Army Corps, and in this capacity he served throughout the operations in Virginia, resulting in the capture of Petersburg and the surrender of Richmond.

Resigning his command at the close of the war, he resumed the voca-

tion of civil engineer, which he followed actively for a year and which led to his appointment, in 1875, as engineer-in-chief with the rank of brigadier-general on the staff of Governor Tilden. Meantime he had studied law in the office of his uncle, Judge McCue, was admitted to



Edgar M. Cullen

the bar at Brooklyn in May, 1867, and had successfully entered upon the practice of law. He was a partner in the firm of McCue, Hall &

Cullen, reorganized about 1870 as Hall & Cullen, which enjoyed a large corporation business. In 1872 he was appointed assistant district attorney, and served the city several years in that office. In 1880, as nominee of the Democratic party, he was elected a justice of the Supreme Court for the second judicial district of the State of New York.

On the bench he attracted attention by his integrity and legal acumen. His connection with the notorious Dutchess County election case is worthy of special attention. It is alike complimentary to the integrity of the justice and to the intelligence and patriotism of the people of the second judicial district, who, irrespective of party, hastened to support with their franchises a judge whose honest, impartial administration of the law had mortally offended the unscrupulous element in control of his own political party. No attempt can be made here to explain to those who have not the facts in mind the many legal complications in the Dutchess case. Suffice it to say that the political complexion of the State Legislature for the ensuing year depended upon the returns of the 1891 election for Senator in the hands of the board of canvassers for Dutchess County, and that in the partisan strife over this issue two sets of returns had come into existence through the action of this board, one of which, if accepted by the State Board of Canvassers, would elect the Republican candidate, while the other would elect his Democratic rival. The original figures, as tabulated by the county board (which was overwhelmingly Democratic), favored the Republican. An adjournment was had, however, and at the next meeting, instead of footing up the figures which it had already officially tabulated, and sending the result to the State canvassers, the board arbitrarily adopted, by resolution of a Democratic supervisor, other figures, derived how or whence no one knew. When the county clerk, the legal secretary of the board, who chanced to be a Republican, hesitated to certify this fabricated return, a Democratic secretary, *pro tem.*, was appointed (one Mylod), who signed and transmitted the false figures to the State Board of Canvassers. Actions were at once begun restraining the State board from canvassing this return and compelling the county board to reconvene and correct its work. The facts were so notorious that Mr. Justice Barnard, of the Supreme Court, himself a Democrat, said in his opinion in one of these actions: "The State board *has a return which does not indicate the true result.* It is proper that the board should hold its hand until the true record reaches it."

Eventually the Dutchess board reconsidered its action and issued corrected returns which demonstrated the election of the Republican candidate, but meantime Governor Hill had peremptorily removed the Republican county clerk of Dutchess and appointed a Democrat (Mr. Storm Emans) in his place. With the co-operation of this appointee every effort was made to prevent the forwarding of the corrected returns

to the State Board of Canvassers. Orders requiring their transmission from one judge were followed by stays from another. In this situation the case was brought before Mr. Justice Cullen, December 19, 1891. He ordered the transmission of the corrected returns to Albany, but upon the agreement of the counsel on both sides to promptly carry the whole case to the Court of Appeals for decision on its merits, he restrained the State Board of Canvassers from canvassing either return until a decision from the Court of Appeals for their guidance should be handed down ; providing, however, in case of unwillingness of counsel to bring the case to a decision as agreed, or, as he expressed it, "on proof that said appeals are not prosecuted with due diligence," the restraint upon the Board of Canvassers might be vacated on a day's notice. In making this order, Mr. Cullen declared :

I cannot shut my eyes to the fact that this is a great political question and must be decided by strict law. If each party is desirous of seeing justice done, I think they will agree that it ought to go to the court of last resort. Though this court does not wish to be understood as evading any responsibility, it suggests that the case be taken to the General Term of the Supreme Court of the First Department in New York on Monday, where a formal judgment may be taken, and that the next day it be taken to the Court of Appeals, the condition being, however, that the certificate now in the hands of the county clerk of Dutchess be transmitted to Albany, so that the State Board of Canvassers, now under a stay which you do not question, may act at once on whatever return the Court of Appeals may decide to be valid.

The next important development was of a sensational character. Pursuant to Mr. Justice Cullen's order of December 19th, the new county clerk of Dutchess, on the evening of December 21st, mailed at Poughkeepsie copies of the corrected returns to the governor, secretary of state, and comptroller, respectively, but at three o'clock the following morning set out for Albany, where he

Proceeded first to the executive mansion to consult Governor Hill. Hill testified that he directed him to go to Mr. Isaac H. Maynard, the deputy attorney-general, for advice, which he at once did, and then with Maynard proceeded to the offices of the three officials to whom the copies of the return had been sent. At the governor's office a messenger boy was found in charge, who testifies that he permitted them to look over the governor's mail, take out the letter containing the return, and carry it off, and that when he subsequently informed the governor of what had been done, the latter told him "that was all right." At the office of the comptroller an office boy was in charge who testifies that Mr. Maynard came in and told him he wanted to get a letter that had been "*misdirected*," and thereupon went to the table on which the mail had been deposited and helped himself. But at the office of the secretary of state that official himself was in, and states under oath that *he handed back to Mr. Emans the envelope*.¹

Proceedings were instituted to punish Clerk Emans for contempt of Justice Cullen's order, it being assumed that he had not, in effect, transmitted the returns. This view, had it prevailed, would have made

¹ "The Dutchess County Case," by John I. Platt, Poughkeepsie, 1892, page 19.

Eman the scapegoat for the guilty State officials, while at the same time establishing the opinion, which the conspirators so greatly desired, that the correct returns had not been, in law, transmitted to them. But Mr. Justice Cullen, in his notable decision in the contempt proceedings, held otherwise. He denied the motion to punish for contempt, on the ground that the order of the court requiring an actual transmission of the returns to the State Board of Canvassers had been complied with, and that any criminal operations by the clerk subsequently in re-possessing himself of the returns must be reached through some action other than contempt proceedings. He declared :

Though the duty imposed on the clerk, both by the statute and the order of this court, was to transmit, still it is clear that at some point this duty of the clerk ceased, and that the responsibility for the returns devolved upon other officers. The person who was clerk might afterward purloin the returns and thereby commit an offense, but it would not be official misconduct, but personal crime, nor would it be a disobedience of the court's order. Such point occurred when the returns reached the officers to whom by the law and the court's mandate they were directed to be sent. . . . Though the enclosures containing the returns had not been opened, no imposition was practiced upon any of the officers as to their contents, but the officers were entirely aware of the character of the papers delivered up. There was, therefore, in law and in fact, a complete transmission of the returns to the officers prescribed by statute. The returns were not before the Board of State Canvassers, not because of any defect in the transmission, nor of a disobedience of the order of the court, but because by the action of the secretary of state, the governor, and the counsel (Maynard) of the comptroller, the returns were taken from the several public offices, where they had been properly received, and were given to Mr. Emans.¹

Thus, as the eminent committee of the New York City Bar Association, citing Mr. Justice Cullen's opinion, justly remarked :

The county clerk's transmission of the returns of the 21st was regular and lawful. On the morning of the 22d they were regularly and lawfully in the respective offices of the governor, the secretary of state, and the comptroller. The secretary of state, under the statute, was bound to procure the two copies in the offices of the governor and comptroller. And those officers had no right in law to deliver those copies to any other person than the secretary of state.

It was this opinion of Mr. Cullen, moreover, which that committee refers to as the occasion of their organization as a committee to report upon Mr. Maynard's connection with the case, the resolution under which they were appointed beginning, "*Whereas*, It appears from a late opinion pronounced by a judge of the Supreme Court that grave offenses may have recently been committed in the taking of an election return from the office of the comptroller of this State," etc.

Naturally enough, Mr. Cullen's straightforward course in this case, together with a similar impartiality in other instances bearing a political complexion,² was a cause of grave offense to that stripe of politicians

¹ Report of Committee of New York City Bar Association, appointed March 8, 1892. Also reports of Joint Legislative Committees, Albany, 1892.

² Notably in liberating by habeas corpus citizens who had been summarily arrested and refused bail by the political bosses of Gravesend, Long Island.

who justified the fraud which had been perpetrated at Albany. In 1894 it became apparent that this element hoped to avenge itself by nominating a successor to Mr. Cullen. But the scheme was frustrated. The Brooklyn Bar Association, as a body and irrespective of party, passed resolutions declaring that, in view of the character and reasons for the opposition to Mr. Justice Cullen, the honor of the judiciary and the bar required his re-election. Accordingly, he was nominated by the Republican convention of Kings County, September 29, 1894, and one week later (October 6th) was nominated by both wings of the Democracy. Thus, as the candidate of all parties, he was re-elected by an enormous vote of confidence.

In his acceptance of the Republican nomination, Mr. Cullen said: "That I am a Democrat, you all know. That party faith may influence a judge in the decision of principles which are the cardinal doctrines of his party, may well be. Nay, I go further; such should be the case; otherwise the profession of political faith would be mere political hypocrisy. But in the application of those rules of justice, honesty, and fairness, which people of all parties hold alike—aye, even in the application of those principles which are party tenets—certainly the judge should know no distinction between man and man, or party and party, but award according to his light the same justice to each."



CUMMINS, JOHN (born in Steuben County, Indiana, May 13, 1838), is the eldest son of William Cummins and Almira Clark, who were the first white couple married in that county, the Indians at that time not having been removed from that part of the country. In 1848, with their children, they moved to Iowa, and in 1853 from thence to Oregon, making the trip across the country, by means of ox and horse teams, in six months time. No settlements then existed between the Missouri River, which they crossed near Council Bluffs, and the Willamette Valley, Oregon, along the line traversed by them.

Judge Cummins received his early education in the common schools, supplementing it by private studies. He studied law under Honorable L. F. Grover, of Oregon, at the same time receiving instructions from Honorable R. P. Boise, many years chief justice of the Supreme Court of that State. He was admitted to practice July 16, 1862, already having considerable business in the office with Honorable John R. McBride, brother of the United States Senator of that name.

In 1862 Judge Cummins was a member of the Oregon Legislature. The following year he removed to Idaho, and in 1864 became a member of the Legislative Council of that Territory, being president of the Council. In 1865 he resigned to accept the office of internal revenue collector, to which he had been appointed by President Lincoln. In

1866 he was appointed associate justice of the Supreme Court of Idaho, and was assigned to circuit duty in the third judicial district. He has held other official positions. He prepared and published the first



John Cummins

volume (small edition) of the Idaho Reports. In 1868 he removed to New York City, since which time he has enjoyed a successful practice.



URIE, CHARLES (born at Audincourt, Department du Duobs, France), is the son of Frederick Curie and Dorethe Maliena Diemer. He accompanied his parents to the United States at an early age, and was educated at the public schools of Paterson, New Jersey, and at the Bryant & Stratton Commercial College of Cleveland, Ohio. He studied law with Thomas D. Hoxsey, of Paterson, and in the office of Hawkins, Barnet & Pannes, of New York City, also attending the Law School of the University of the City of New York, from which he was graduated in 1882. He was admitted to the bar at Poughkeepsie, New York, in May of the same year, and at once began practice in New York City, where he has since continued. The most noticeable feature of his practice has been the tariff cases, he having appeared as counsel in all the principal litigations of this kind.

Mr. Curie saw active service during the Civil War. He enlisted as a private in the Ninth New York Volunteers, known as the Hawkins Zouaves, and was engaged at Hatteras, in August, 1861; at Roanoke Island, February 8, 1862; at Camden, North Carolina, April 19, 1862; at South Mountain, September 14, 1862; at Antietam, September 17, 1862, and in the Washington, Virginia, and Maryland campaign in July, 1863; the campaign against Forest in Kentucky, Tennessee, and Mississippi, in the fall of 1863; Sherman's raid to Meridian in February, 1864, and the Red River expedition in the spring of 1865. He also participated in the Missouri campaign from the Mississippi River to Kansas in the fall of 1864, and was engaged in many battles in the East and West. On account of disability, contracted in the line of duty, he was mustered out of service with the rank of captain of the Second Battalion, Hawkins Zouaves (One Hundred and Seventy-eighth New York Volunteers). It was after his return from the war that he turned his attention to the law.

Mr. Curie resides in Brooklyn during the winter, and at Idlewild, Cornwall-on-Hudson, in the summer.



URTIS, GEORGE MILTON (born at Worcester, Massachusetts, June 20, 1843), is descended from distinguished ancestry in both the paternal and maternal lines. He was educated at the High School of his native city and at the Worcester Academy. The War of the Rebellion broke out while he was preparing for college, and he abandoned his studies to enlist in the Union army.

He was a member of the Third Battalion of Massachusetts Rifles under Major (afterwards General) Charles Devens. He remained in service beyond the period of his enlistment in order to participate in a great battle then expected. Returning to private life, he devoted himself to the study of the law under Honorable John W. Ashmead,



Charlton

and made such progress that he was admitted to the bar in New York City during the November term, 1864. He at once engaged in active practice in this city, where he has remained since. Judge Curtis has tried cases in the various New York courts involving eviction, undue



Glenn. Curtis.

influence, testamentary capacity, the law of corporations, and, in short, almost every conceivable issue which can be argued in a court of law. His reputation in connection with will proceedings is espec-

ially notable. He broke the wills in the John Anderson, Maltby G. Lane, and other important cases. In 1885 he defended Riddle, president of the Penn Bank of Pittsburgh and acquitted him; and in 1879 defended Buford for the murder of Chief Justice Elliott in Kentucky, saving his client's life.

He was the counsel of Commissioner John C. Sheehan charged with contempt of the Lexow Committee. He was also counsel for Lee Yuen, the Chinese immigrant proceeded against under virtue of the Chinese exclusion laws. He has defended the accused in forty-nine murder cases in different parts of the United States. Only one of his clients ever suffered capital conviction. He secured absolute acquittal in thirty-three cases.

Judge Curtis was appointed assistant corporation attorney of New York City in 1865, one year after his admission to the bar. He served two terms as a member of the State Assembly (1864-1866), and distinguished himself upon the bench, from 1868 to 1874, as judge of the Marine (now City) Court. He has engaged in newspaper work, both in the capacity of writer and editor, and has appeared frequently as an author in medical, legal, and literary magazines and journals. He is a member of Lafayette Post 140, Grand Army of the Republic, and of various clubs and societies.



URTIS, WILLIAM JOHN (born in Brunswick, Maine, August 28, 1854), is the son of Captain John and Letitia A. Curtis, his father having been a sea captain. He received his early education in the public schools of Brunswick, and was graduated from Bowdoin College in 1875. He first studied law in the offices of Wilson & Woodard, of Bangor, Maine, and coming to New York City, after his admission to the bar of the State of Maine, attended the Columbia College Law School, taking the full course in one year.

He was admitted to the bar of Penobscot County, Maine, in April, 1878, and to the New York bar in May, 1889. He has practiced law continuously in New York City since the date last mentioned. With the exception of one year, during which he was in partnership with W. Z. Larned, under the firm name of Larned & Curtis, he has been connected since 1882 with the firm of Sullivan & Cromwell, first as clerk, and later as a partner.





DALY, CHARLES PATRICK (born in New York City, October 31, 1816), is descended from the ancient Irish family of O'Daly, of County Galway, his parents having emigrated to New York from the North of Ireland in 1814. He was educated at a private school, and, early thrown upon his own resources by his father's death, obtained employment as a clerk at Savannah, Georgia, and a little later shipped before the mast. Three years of a sailor's life sufficing him, he returned to New York City and apprenticed himself to the trade of stationery manufacture. At the same time he pursued his studies and joined a debating society. His abilities in debate attracted the attention of William Soulé, who persuaded him to enter his law office. After three and a half years of legal study he was admitted to the bar, the rule of that day requiring seven years of preparation being suspended for the occasion.

Judge Daly formed a partnership with Thomas McElrath (who with Greeley founded the *New York Tribune*), and entered upon a successful practice. He was elected to the State Legislature in 1843, refused a nomination for Congress, and in 1844 was appointed by Governor Bouck to succeed Judge Inglis on the bench of the Court of Common Pleas. The Constitution of 1846 making the judges elective, he was continued upon the bench by popular vote, and successively re-elected until his enforced retirement, December 30, 1885, having reached the constitutional limit of seventy years of age. His term of continuous service for forty-two years upon the same bench is perhaps only paralleled in the history of the judiciary of the United States in the case of Judge William Cranch, of Washington.¹

In 1857 he succeeded Honorable Daniel P. Ingraham as "Chief Judge" of the court, this title of the presiding justice being changed to "Chief Justice" in 1871.

A meeting of the bar of New York City was held, December 30, 1885, in testimonial to Chief Justice Daly, upon his retirement, ex-President Arthur, David Dudley Field, William Allen Butler, Honorable Richard O'Gorman, and Honorable Richard L. Larremore making addresses, to which Mr. Daly responded. The gavel which he had so long wielded, encased in gold, was presented to him. Ten years later, December 30, 1895, Judge Daly was himself a chief participant in the meeting of the bar to commemorate the dissolution of the historic Court of Common Pleas, under the terms of the Constitution of 1894, consolidating the Superior courts of cities with the Supreme Court of the State. He delivered an address, giving an historical account of the court. From William Allen Butler's address, upon the retirement of Judge Daly, the following is extracted:

To have served as associate judge, first judge, and chief justice of the Court of Common Pleas for the City and County of New York is to have held a foremost

¹ Judge Cranch served the extraordinary term of fifty-four years on the bench of the circuit court of the District of Columbia, and for a half century was presiding justice.

place as a judicial officer in the commercial centre of the nation, during the most eventful period in the history of our jurisprudence; a period marked by progress and reform; by the simplification of the methods of procedure; by the application of the principles of justice to all the new and unprecedented activities of the age; by the enlargement of the field of judicial cognizance and research through the aid of science and the inexhaustible energies of commerce; by the investiture of the courts of common law with the benignant powers of equitable jurisdiction; and by the unexampled advance of freedom and the rights of man. . . .

Very near to the people in its original and its appellate jurisdiction, this court has commanded the respect of the bench and the bar, by the character of its judges, and the weight of their decisions, a respect largely due, as many of us can testify, to the personal probity, the undeviating courtesy, the ability, the industry, and painstaking of the learned and accomplished jurist who for more than twoscore years has aided in its administration of justice, and for more than a quarter of a century been its presiding judge. Standing thus as a representative of the past as well as the present judicial system, we may well point to the chief justice as an example of the best working of both; and as illustrating, in his person and career, the excellence of the judges we had when judges were appointed, and the excellence of the judges we have had since judges became elective; while his protracted term certainly vindicates the wisdom of the popular suffrage by which his long continuance in office has been secured.

In 1860 Judge Daly received the degree of doctor of laws from Columbia College. He has delivered numerous addresses on public occasions and before learned bodies, has lectured at the Columbia College Law School, and for many years been president of the American Geographical Society. Many of his decisions appear in the "Reports of cases in the Court of Common Pleas, City and County of New York" (New York, 1868-87), compiled under his supervision. His published works include: "Historical Sketch of the Judicial Tribunals of New York, from 1623 to 1846" (New York, 1855); "History of Naturalization and its Laws in Different Countries" (1860); "Are the Southern Privateersmen Pirates?" (1862); "Origin and History of Institutions for the Promotion of Useful Arts by Industrial Exhibitions" (Albany, 1864); "When was the Drama Introduced in America?" (1864); "First Settlement of Jews in North America" (1878); "The Jews of New York"; "What we know of Maps and Map-making before the Time of Mercator" (1879); "The Ancient Feudal and the Modern Banking System Compared"; "History of the Surrogate's Court of New York"; "Barratry: Its Origin, History, and Meaning in the Maritime Law"; "History of Physical Geography"; "Have we a Portrait of Columbus?" "Is the Monroe Doctrine Involved in the Controversy Between Venezuela and Great Britain?" "Wants of a Botanical Garden in New York"; "Biographical Sketch of Gulian C. Verplanck"; "Sketch of Henry Peters Gray, the Artist"; "Biographical Sketch of Charles O'Connor."



DALY, JOSEPH FRANCIS (born in Plymouth, North Carolina, December 3, 1840), is the son of Captain Denis Daly, of Limerick, Ireland, who while a youth received an appointment as purser's clerk in the British navy, afterward built and sailed his own vessel in the merchant service, and finally settled in North Carolina as wharfinger, ship-owner, and merchant. His wife, whom he married in New York, July 31, 1834, was Elizabeth Therese (born March 9, 1812, in Montego Bay, Jamaica), daughter of Lieutenant John Duffey, of the British service, and Margaret Moriarty, of Tralee.

Judge Daly has resided in the city of New York since 1849. He began the study of the law with S. Weir and Robert B. Roosevelt, and was admitted to the bar in May, 1862. From that time until his elevation to the bench, in May, 1870, he was actively engaged in practice. Among his prominent and interesting cases were the prosecutions of public officials before the governor in 1865¹; injunctions against waste by municipal officers in *Hecker vs. the Mayor*, in January, 1865, the first action of the kind²; trials of public officials, investigations of local departments, and a suit involving the constitutionality of legislative appropriation of private wharf property for a canal district without compensation to owners (*Roosevelt vs. Godard*).³

Together with Hamilton W. Robinson, Charles H. Van Brunt, and Richard L. Larremore, Judge Daly was elected to the Court of Common Pleas, May 17, 1870, taking office July 1 of the same year. He has served as judge continuously since that time, having been re-elected with Judge Larremore and Henry Wilder Allen in November, 1884. In October, 1890, he was chosen chief judge, and under the amended constitution of 1894 was transferred to the Supreme Court, January 1, 1896.

Mr. Justice Daly has done a vast amount of editorial, critical, and miscellaneous writing, besides his judicial opinions, which are to be found in Daly's, Abbott's, Howard's, and the Miscellaneous Reports, the *State Reporter*, and the *New York Supplement*. He was married to Emma Robinson Barker, step-daughter of Judge Hamilton W. Robinson, November 19, 1873. She died in 1886, leaving three children. He was married June 18, 1890, to Mary Louise, daughter of Edgar M. Smith. Judge Daly was one of the founders and incorporators of the Players' Club, together with Edwin Booth, Augustin Daly, his brother, Lawrence Barrett, and others. He is president of the Catholic Club, and a member of the Geographical Society, the New York Law Institute, the Southern Society, the Democratic Club, the Friendly Sons of St. Patrick, the American Authors' Guild, the Board of Managers of the Roman Catholic Asylum, the advisory board of St. Vincent's Hospital, and other societies. The degree of doctor of laws was conferred upon him in 1883 by St. John's College, Fordham, New York.

¹ 19 Abbott's Practice Reports 376.

² 18 Ibid. 369.

³ 52 Barbour's Reports 531.



AVIES, JULIEN TAPPAN (born in New York City, September 25, 1845), represents one of the most distinguished of New York families. He is the son of the late Chief Justice Henry E. Davies of this city; nephew of Professor Charles Davies, the mathematician and author; nephew of Major-General Thomas Alfred Davies, and brother of Major-General Henry Eugene Davies. His grandfather, Honorable Thomas John Davies, was judge of St. Lawrence County, New York. He is also lineally descended from the famous colonial jurist, Chief Justice Samuel Sewell, of Massachusetts.

The founder of the American branch of the Davies family, John Davies, came to Litchfield, Connecticut, in 1735. He brought with him considerable wealth, acquired large landed interests, and was influential in the colony. He was descended from Robert Davies, of Gwysany Castle, in the parish of Mold, Flintshire, England (born 1606), who was high sheriff of Flintshire, knight of the royal oak, and derived unbroken descent from the famous Cymric Efell, lord of Eylwys Eyle, who lived 1200 A.D., and was seventh in descent from Rodic Maur.

Julien Tappan Davies was educated at the Washington Collegiate Institute, of this city, and the Walnut Hill School, of Geneva, New York; was graduated from Columbia College in 1866; studied law in the office of Alexander W. Bradford, of New York City; was admitted to the bar November 6, 1867¹; and in 1868 graduated from the Columbia College Law School, the same year taking the degree of master of arts from Columbia College. From that time to the present Mr. Davies has practiced in New York City, acquiring a distinguished reputation at the bar and enjoying high social position in the community.

Mr. Davies has not confined himself to any particular branch of the law, but has devoted himself in turn to several. At the commencement of his professional career, for about seven years, he devoted himself almost exclusively to conveyancing, and laid the foundation then for his subsequent success as a draughtsman of railroad and other complicated mortgages. From the commencement of his legal studies he has also had close professional relations with the Mutual Life Insurance Company, of which he has been a trustee since 1882, succeeding his father in that position. During this time he has been connected with much life insurance litigation, in which the soundness of his judgment and the thoroughness of his research have added not a little to his reputation. This was particularly true in the settlement in the United States Supreme Court of the question of the company's liability to its

¹ His admission to the bar prior to graduation from the Law School was due to the responsibility which Mr. Bradford devolved upon him. He had entered the latter's office before graduation from Columbia College, and continued as his clerk while attending the Law School. Mr. Bradford, at his death, in the fall of 1867, left his business by will to his partner, Mr. R. M. Harri-

son, and Mr. Davies. This event compelled Mr. Davies to apply at once for admission to the bar. He was admitted November 6, 1867, and at once formed a partnership with Mr. Harrison. Though coming thus into a large practice, he continued his studies at the Law School until his graduation, as stated.



Julien T. Davis

Southern policy holders, and also in the disposition of the question of the assignability of endowment policies in the courts of this State. During later years he has studied more particularly questions relating to assessment and taxation, and his arguments and briefs on these subjects show indefatigable industry and thoroughness.

Mr. Davies represented the banks of New York City in the Clearing House tax cases of 1881; and as general counsel of the Manhattan Elevated Railway Company has had charge of its famous land damage and tax litigations since 1884. In 1886 and 1888 he rendered notable service to the State in preparing a compilation of the tax and assessment laws at the request of the New York Senate. While eschewing political preferment, he has been active in municipal affairs, and in 1890 was chairman of the executive committee of the Municipal League.

Mr. Davies was a member of the New York Twenty-second Regiment from 1863 to 1866, and saw active service in the summer of 1863, participating in the skirmish of Sporting Hill and the bombardment of Carlisle, Pennsylvania.

Beyond his legal pre-eminence, Mr. Davies is a gentleman of the highest cultivation and of striking presence, well equipped to discharge with distinction the social duties connected with his position in the society of New York and Newport.

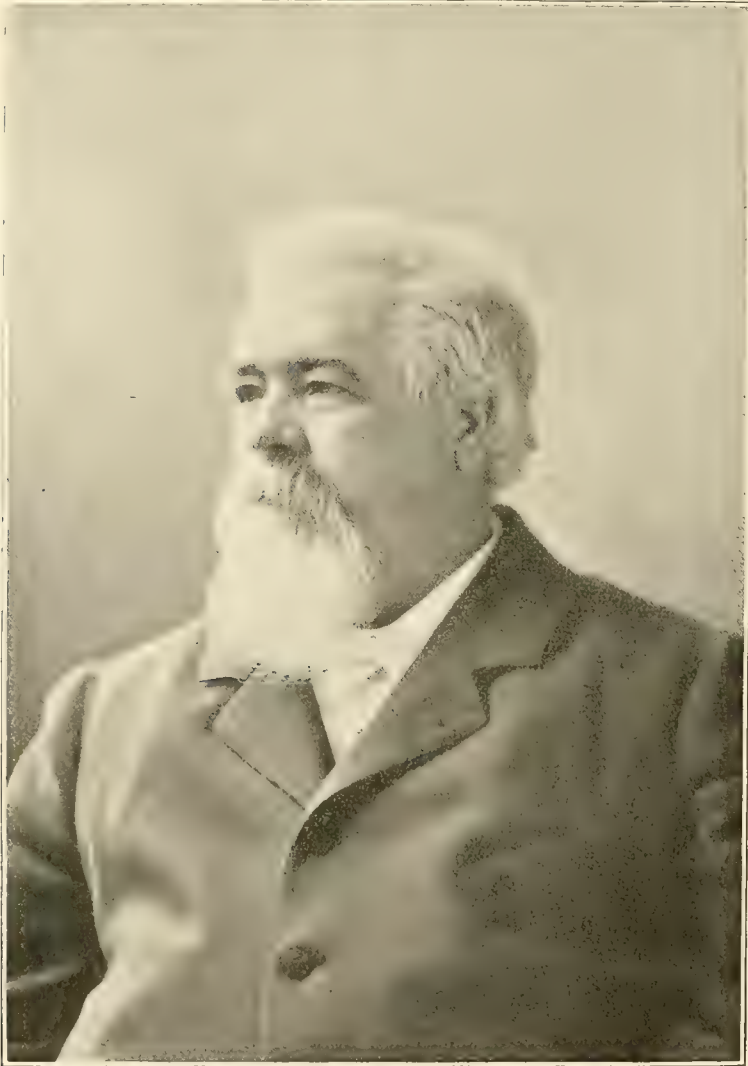


DAVIS, EDWIN GEORGE (born at Greenport, Long Island, March 19, 1842), is the son of Salem R. Davis and Sarah A. Parks. His father was born at Baiting Hollow, Long Island, and held the position of justice of the peace and police justice at Greenport for several years. His mother was a native of Chatham, Kent County, England. Mr. Davis was educated in the district schools of Greenport and at the University Law School of New York City.

In January, 1862, he accompanied the One Hundred and Second New York Volunteers into Virginia as sergeant of Company D, and was promoted to sergeant-major and subsequently to the command of a company. He participated in the battles of Harper's Ferry, Cedar Mountain, Antietam, Chancellorsville, Lookout Mountain, Missionary Ridge, Ringgold, and others.

He was admitted to the bar in Brooklyn in 1863, and since that time has practiced in New York City and Brooklyn. He has been engaged in various important and interesting cases, among which was that of *Elwood vs. Gardiner* (44 N. Y., referred to in Abb. Pr. R. N. S.), which settled the practice concerning the right to issue an execution against a person in certain circumstances. He defended Rogers in the Kings County Oyer and Terminer Court charged with the murder of Policeman Donahue, and also successfully defended John H. Preston in the Kings County Sessions for shooting the alleged paramour of his wife.

Mr. Davis was connected with the cases of *Flores vs. the Scotia*, in admiralty, which finally settled for this district the right of a stevedore to a maritime lien, and likewise with the case of *Nelson vs. Manhanset*, where the ship was held liable to a sailor who sustained personal injury by reason of his employer's failure to light up the spot where he was



EDWIN GEORGE DAVIS.

working. This decision was upheld by the United States Circuit Court of Appeals and by the United States Supreme Court. Mr. Davis was also one of the counsel in the Hancock will case, and maintained a unique position, which was sustained by the General Term in the second department and by the Court of Appeals.



AVIS, NOAH (born in Haverhill, New Hampshire, September 10, 1818), received his early education in the public schools of Albion, New York, whither his parents had removed in 1825, and at a seminary in Lima. Studying law, he was admitted to the bar in 1841, and began practice in the village of Gaines and later in Buffalo. In 1844 he returned to Albion, forming a partnership with Honorable Sanford E. Church, which continued for fourteen years. At the end of that period, in March, 1857, Mr. Davis was appointed a justice of the Supreme Court, and was subsequently elected to succeed himself.

In November, 1868, however, he resigned from the bench to accept the seat in Congress to which he had been elected on the Republican ticket. After serving from March 4, 1869, to July 20, 1870, he resigned from the House of Representatives to accept an appointment by President Grant as United States attorney for the southern district of New York. This office he also resigned, December 31, 1872, having been elected a justice of the Supreme Court of New York for the first judicial district. He served with distinction upon the bench in New York City until his retirement at the end of his term, in January, 1887, at which time a committee of members of the New York bar presented a portrait of him by Daniel Huntington to the Supreme Court. Judge Davis said at the time: "It is my nature to form strong convictions, and sometimes I express them too strongly, but neither by speech nor silence have I ever designed to injure any suitor or his counsel. In searching the record of my judicial life I can find no entry that I ever decided any cause or matter contrary to my then convictions of right."

Two interesting trials before Judge Davis were those of Edward Stokes for the murder of Fisk, and William M. Tweed, indicted on twelve counts for malfeasance in office. The penalty for Tweed's offense was imprisonment for a year, but in order to punish him more severely Judge Davis made the sentence cumulative, inflicting the full penalty of a year's imprisonment for each of the twelve counts of the indictment. In the Court of Appeals, two years later, this cumulative sentence was set aside as contrary to law. Judge Davis and Charles O'Connor (who had prosecuted Tweed) thereupon indulged in severe strictures upon the justices of the Court of Appeals, and much feeling was exhibited.

In 1874 Judge Davis became presiding justice of the Supreme Court of the first judicial district, holding the position until his retirement from the bench.



DAVISON, GEORGE WILLETS (born in Rockville Centre, Queens County, New York, March 25, 1872), is the son of Robert A. Davison, a prominent lawyer of Brooklyn, and Emeline Sealey. He was educated at the Brooklyn High School, at Wesleyan Academy, Wilbraham, Massachusetts, and at



Geo. W. Davison



Charles D. Taylor

Wesleyan University, Middletown, Connecticut, being graduated from the latter in 1892 with high honors, during each year in college taking the Seney Scholarship, awarded for yearly standing in class. Entering the New York University Law School, he was graduated in 1894, taking during the course the "Faculty Scholarship," awarded for thoroughness and excellence in the course. He was admitted to the Brooklyn bar in February, 1894.

During his Law School course he also studied in the office of Davies, Stone & Auerbach, of New York City, remaining there until July, 1895. He has since practiced in partnership with A. N. Weller, surrogate of Queens County, in Queens County and Brooklyn, and with him enjoys an extensive practice in litigated cases and real estate law. He is a member of the Queens County Bar Association.



DAYTON, CHARLES WILLOUGHBY (born in Brooklyn, New York, October 3, 1846), is the son of Abraham Child Dayton and Maria A. Tomlinson, whose families were prominent in early colonial and Revolutionary days. His grandfather, Charles Willoughby Dayton, a native of Stratford, Connecticut, became a leading New York merchant, and his paternal grandmother was a daughter of Francis Child, a gentleman of Huguenot extraction. His father was born in New York City and educated in Europe, and was the author of "Last Days of Knickerbocker Life in New York." His mother was the daughter of Doctor David Tomlinson and Cornelia Adams, both of Connecticut. Doctor Tomlinson was distinguished in his profession, and was at one time a member of the New York Legislature. His wife was a granddaughter of Andrew Adams, colonel in the Continental army, speaker of Congress in 1779-80, and chief justice of the State of Connecticut.

Mr. Dayton has resided in New York City since his infancy. He attended the College of the City of New York and the Columbia College Law School, and was admitted to the bar in New York City, where he entered upon the practice of his profession. From his youth an ardent Democrat, he early developed a predilection for politics.

In the presidential campaign of 1864, at the age of eighteen, he took the stump for General George B. McClellan. He was a member of the Assembly in 1881, serving upon the judiciary committee. In 1882 he organized the Harlem Democratic Club, was secretary of the Citizens' reform movement which gave Allen Campbell 78,000 votes for mayor after a campaign of only ten days, and in 1881, 1882, and 1883 (and again in 1892) was a delegate to Democratic State conventions. In 1884 he was elected a member and chosen secretary of the Electoral College of the State of New York and voted for Cleveland and Hendricks. In 1888 he delivered a speech in Burlington, Iowa, which was printed by the national Democratic committee as a campaign docu-

ment. In 1893 he was elected a member of the Constitutional Convention of the State of New York, and during that year was appointed postmaster at New York City by President Cleveland.

Mr. Dayton has introduced many improvements in the postal service of New York City, including the opening of new branch offices and the operation of novel post-office cars on the street railways. An interesting case was his ejection of John I. Davenport, supervisor of elections for the southern district of New York, from the rooms occupied by him in the post-office building. This building is used in part for court purposes, and as a government building is in the custody of the Secretary of the Treasury. From this official Mr. Dayton obtained an order for the evacuation of Mr. Davenport's rooms, and with this authorization took and held possession of the rooms by superior force and strategy. By this coup d'état Mr. Davenport was forced to become complainant in the United States Circuit Court. Mr. Dayton was his own lawyer, appearing in the case at the same time as custodian, postmaster, and attorney for the Secretary of the Treasury. Judge E. Henry Lacombe's decision sustained every point set forth in his brief.

He is a member of the New York City and State Bar associations, the Harlem Democratic, Sagamore, Manhattan, and Players' clubs, the Downtown Association, and the Sons of the Revolution. In 1874 he married Laura A., daughter of Doctor John B. Newman and Rebecca Sanford, and has three children.



DE GROVE, EDWARD RITZEMA (born in New York City, May 5, 1848), is the son of Edward W. De Grove and Hester Strachan, both descendants of families prominent in the early history of New York City. His grandfather, Adolphus De Grove, was the son of Peter Adolphus De Grove who lived in Franklin Square. His maternal grandfather, David Ritzema Strachan, was a descendant of Johannes Ritzema who preached in Dutch in the old Dutch church in Nassau Street (afterward used as the Post-Office, and now the site of the Mutual Life Building).

Mr. De Grove prepared for college at General Russell's school in New Haven, and at Woodbury, Connecticut, and was graduated from Yale College in 1869, later receiving the degree of master of arts. He commenced his legal studies in the fall of the same year in the office of Norwood & Coggeshall, also attending Columbia College Law School, from which he was graduated in 1871, having previously, in November, 1870, been admitted to the New York bar.

Shortly after graduating he entered the office of J. H. & S. Riker as clerk, and was subsequently admitted to the firm. Mr. Samuel Riker retiring in 1893 (Mr. John H. Riker having previously retired), the firm was reorganized as De Grove & Riker, Mr. De Grove's partner being Mr. Samuel Riker, Junior. The bulk of the firm's business is conveyancing

and settlement of estates, in many of which large amounts of money have been involved. In one of the more important cases Mr. De Grove



Carl Augustus De Grove

was the attorney for the executors of Sarah Burr, whose will, leaving \$3,000,000 to charity, was contested. The will was in all respects sustained.



E LANCEY, EDWARD FLOYD (born in Mamaroneck, Westchester County, New York, October 23, 1821), is the son of Bishop William Heathcote De Lancey and Frances, daughter of Peter Jay Munro, and is fifth in descent from the original Etienne (Stephen) De Lancey, and fourth from Chief Justice James De Lancey. He was educated at the University of Pennsylvania and at Hobart College, being graduated from the latter in 1843. He studied law, was graduated from Harvard Law School in 1845, and admitted to the bar in this city in December, 1846.

Mr. De Lancey has practiced law in this city more or less continuously since his admission to the bar, but is perhaps still better known as an author. He has been an extensive traveler in British America, Europe, Egypt, and Asia Minor. He has been a student of American history, has been prominently identified with various historical societies, and has published a number of works in this department of research. He was president of the New York Genealogical and Biographical Society from 1873 to 1877, of the Westchester County Historical Society from 1874 to 1879, and of the Saint Nicholas Society in 1880 and 1881, and since 1879 has been domestic corresponding secretary of the New York Historical Society.

He edited Jones' "History of New York during the Revolutionary War" (New York, 1879), and the "Secret Correspondence of Sir Henry Clinton," appearing in a series of articles in the *Magazine of American History* from October, 1883, to August, 1884. He is also author of a "Memoir of the Honorable James De Lancey, Lieutenant-Governor of the Province of New York" (Albany, 1851), which also appeared the same year in Volume IV. of O'Callaghan's "Documentary History of New York"; of "The Capture of Fort Washington the Result of Treason" (New York, 1877); a "Memoir of James W. Beekman" (New York, 1879), a "Memoir of William Allen, Chief Justice of Pennsylvania" (Philadelphia, 1879); the "Origin and History of Manors in the Province of New York" (New York, 1886), and a "History of Mamaroneck, New York" (New York, 1886).



E LA MARE, JAMES C. (born in London, England, January 15, 1840), is the son James C. de La Mare. All his uncles, with one exception, together with all his cousins, and his two grandfathers, and their fathers in turn, were lawyers. He was educated at Kings College, London, came to this city in 1856, in 1860 entered the employ of the law firm of Harrison & Waring as clerk, and in 1867 was admitted to the bar. He became a member of the firm, which was reorganized as Harrison, Waring & de La Mare, and is in the enjoyment of a successful business, chiefly in the department of real estate. He is master of his masonic lodge, high priest of his chapter, and is grand chancellor of the Knights of Pythias in New York, and supreme representative for New York.



DEMAREST, GEORGE FRANCIS (born in New York City, April 13, 1845), is the son of William H. Demarest and Rachel Smith. His father was for many years connected with the well-known publishing house of Harper Brothers, and is of Huguenot descent. Mr. Demarest received his education



GEORGE FRANCIS DEMAREST.

in the public schools of the city and at the College of the City of New York, from which he was graduated in July, 1864. After leaving college he read law with Wright & Merrihew (afterwards Wright, Merrihew & Arnoux, and subsequently Merrihew & Arnoux), and was admitted to the bar in New York City, in November, 1868. He soon after commenced practice in New York, devoting himself to

general practice until 1876, when he took charge of the real estate bureau of the law department of the Mutual Life Insurance Company. With the exception of a single year, 1894-1895, when he was connected with the firm of Davies, Stone & Auerbach, he has since continued in this connection. His long experience in real estate law has given him a wide and varied knowledge. He has been connected with the National Guard, New York, since 1873, and now holds the rank of major in the Twenty-second Regiment.



DEMOREST, WILLIAM CURTIS (born in New York City, August 2, 1859), is the son of W. Jennings Demorest and Ellen Louise Curtis, both of old New York State families. He attended an Episcopal academy in Connecticut and was graduated from Columbia College in 1881 and from Columbia College Law School in 1883, also studying in the law office of Norwood & Coggeshall, of this city, and being admitted to the bar here in June, 1883. He has continuously practiced in New York City since his admission to the bar. He is author of several magazine articles.



DEPEW, CHAUNCEY MITCHELL (born in Peekskill, New York, April 23, 1834), is of Huguenot descent on his father's side and of New England descent through his mother. He was prepared for college at Peekskill, was graduated from Yale College with honors in 1856, studied law with Honorable William Nelson, of Peekskill, and was admitted to the bar in 1858. The same year he was elected a delegate to the Republican State convention, having been active in connection with the Republican party during the two years of his legal study. He began the practice of law, but did not cease his political activity, canvassing the State for Lincoln in 1860. In 1861 he was elected to the Assembly from the third district of Westchester County, and re-elected the following year, during which he was chairman of the committee on ways and means and frequently acted as speaker. In 1863 he was the successful Republican candidate for secretary of state. He declined a re-nomination for this office in 1865, and removed to New York City, where he was soon appointed tax commissioner. President Johnson had made out the papers for Mr. Depew's appointment as collector of the port of New York, but a rupture between the president and Honorable Edwin D. Morgan led to a change of plan. Appointed United States Minister to Japan by Secretary of State Seward, Mr. Depew resigned after holding the commission a few weeks.

Mr. Depew early abandoned the regular practice of law to devote himself to the general management of the affairs of a great corporation. In 1866 he was appointed attorney for the New York & Harlem Railroad Company. Upon the consolidation of the New York

Central and Hudson River Railroad companies, in 1869, he was made general counsel. Subsequently he became a director. In 1875 he was appointed general counsel of the entire Vanderbilt system, and elected a director of each company composing it. Upon the reorganization in 1882 he was elected first vice-president of the New York Central, and succeeded James H. Rutter as president of this road and the West Shore, June 14, 1885. These positions he has held ever since.

Contemporaneously with his business activity, Mr. Depew has retained his active interest in politics. In 1872 he was the candidate for lieutenant-governor of New York on the ticket of the Liberal Republicans who had nominated Greeley for president. In 1874 the Legislature appointed him a regent of the State University, and he has held this office ever since. His name was before the Legislature eighty-two days for election to the United States Senate in 1881, when Senators Conkling and Platt had sought to embarrass President Garfield by their resignations. He was the leading candidate, and failed of election by but ten votes on joint ballot. After the assassination of President Garfield he withdrew, feeling "that the Senatorial contests should be brought to a close as decently and speedily as possible." In 1884, with a two-thirds Republican majority in the Legislature, he was offered the United States Senatorship, but declined. In 1888, in the national Republican convention, he received the solid vote of the delegation of this State for the presidency. Diverting his strength to Benjamin Harrison, the latter was nominated. In the national convention of 1892 he was one of the leaders who secured Harrison's renomination, as opposed to Mr. Blaine. Mr. Depew refused the appointment as secretary of state to succeed Blaine offered him by President Harrison.

As an orator and after-dinner speaker Mr. Depew enjoys a national reputation. Since 1872 he has been a trustee of Yale College, and in 1887 he received the degree of doctor of laws from that institution. He is president of the New York Society of the Sons of the American Revolution and of the St. Nicholas Society, for seven years was president of the Union League Club, for ten years president of the Yale Alumni of New York City, and is a member of the Holland Society of New York and the Huguenot Society of America.



DESSAR, LEO C., is the son of Doctor Julius H. Dessar, an author who came to this country from Germany in 1848 and settled in Cincinnati, Ohio.

Mr. Dessar was educated in the public schools and at an academy in Cincinnati, and while yet a mere boy during his college days he left his studies to take part in the war for the Union, joining the three months volunteers and performing honorable services in Kentucky. On his discharge he was graduated from the Columbia

College Law School, and in 1870 admitted to the New York bar. He at once engaged in practice, while at the same time taking a prominent part in the anti-Tweed reform movement of which Samuel J. Tilden



Leo C. Dessar

was the leader, being one of Mr. Tilden's chief associates and lieutenants in carrying out the reform measures.

With the nomination of Tilden for governor of the State in 1874, at his request Mr. Dessar became a candidate for the Assembly ; and

being elected from the seventeenth district of New York City, became a leader in the Legislature. He was a member of the judiciary committee; was one of the first advocates of rapid transit, furthering the bills establishing the present elevated railway; and was prominent in the movement which succeeded in overthrowing the famous "Canal Ring" of the State. But perhaps his most distinguished service was as one of the Assembly committee on crime, consisting of five members appointed to investigate the various departments of the New York City government. This committee carried on its investigation during the summer of 1875, including in its inquiry the police department, the street cleaning department, the district attorney's office, the police courts and other criminal tribunals, the excise board, the coroner's offices, Ludlow Street jail, and all the various prisons, reformatories, and houses of detention connected with the city and county of New York. The findings of this committee exposed the most horrible condition of corruption in various departments of the city government, in this respect perfectly anticipating the agitation of Doctor Parkhurst and the investigation of the late Senate committee. A report with testimony, making four volumes and more than 3,000 pages of printed matter, was made to the Legislature of the succeeding year, but the Republican party having meantime swept the State no action was taken upon these findings of a Democratic committee, and the whole matter was suppressed.

In 1884 Mr. Dessar was elected the first civil justice of the then newly erected eleventh judicial district court. In no instance was a judgment rendered by him reversed in the higher courts. Upon his retirement from the bench, Judge Dessar resumed the practice of his profession. He is a specialist on railroad law, and is eminently successful in the conduct of railroad litigations. He has been counsel in the suits of several thousand owners of land on the route of the elevated railway, and in every case has recovered damages from the corporation. He has probably tried more railroad cases than any other lawyer in New York City during the past six or seven years.

Judge Dessar is a constant student of literature, and the owner of a splendid library in his home at Nyack-on-the-Hudson. Since his retirement from the bench he has refused to become a candidate for any political office.



DEUEL, JOSEPH MERRITT (born in Deerfield, Oneida County, New York, April 23, 1846), is the son of John Cramer Deuel and Elmina Barnard, a descendant of Admiral Nelson. He was educated in the public schools of Poland, Herkimer County, and Deerfield, Oneida County, and at Whitestown Seminary near Utica. He studied law with Roscoe Conkling at Utica, United States District Judge Alfred C. Coxe being a fellow-student, and was admitted to the bar at Syracuse, October 8, 1868.

Mr. Deuel began the practice of law at Hampton, Elizabeth City County, Virginia, followed by a few months at Utica, and subsequently came to New York City, where he has continued in practice while not engaged in official positions. He was commonwealth attorney in Virginia from 1869 to 1871. In the latter year he became private secretary to Roscoe Conkling, continuing in this capacity until 1874. Mr. Conkling was then United States Senator, and Mr. Deuel was made clerk of the United States Senate committee on revision of laws, serving with ability in this position. In 1875 and 1876 he served as assistant United States district attorney in New York City under United States Attorney George Bliss, and was connected with important cases.

From 1876 to 1880 he was deputy clerk of the United States Circuit Court, and at the same time United States commissioner, "wielding an influence in the latter position which made itself widely felt." He was clerk of the same court from 1880 to 1882. He resigned this position to devote himself to private practice, which he followed up to the time of his appointment as a police justice, November 21, 1894.



DILL, JAMES BROOKS (born in Spencerport, New Jersey, July 24, 1854), is the son of Reverend James H. Dill, a native of Massachusetts, and Catharine Brooks, of the prominent Brooks family of Connecticut, and is a direct descendant of Caleb Cushing, of Boston. He was prepared for college at Oberlin, Ohio, and was graduated from Yale College in 1876, and from the Law School of the University of the City of New York in 1878, and, being admitted to the New York bar, at once commenced the practice of law in this city. He early made a specialty of corporation and financial law, a branch in which he has achieved success. In 1881 he founded the firm of Dill, Chandler & Seymour. Through the retirement of Mr. Chandler and the admission of Frederic R. Kellogg, this firm subsequently became Dill, Seymour & Kellogg, a firm style which has continued to the present time.

Mr. Dill is counsel for many banks, trust companies, and corporations, and as a man of affairs has attained positions of trust and honor outside the strict routine of his professional career. He is a director of the Seventh National Bank of New York and the People's Bank of Orange, New Jersey, vice-president of the Savings Investment and Trust Company, chairman of the executive committee of the Corporation Trust Company of New Jersey, and a director of the New England Street Railway Company, the American School of Architecture at Rome, and other corporations. He has devoted much time to charitable work, and for the past sixteen years has been counsel for the Loan Relief Association of Doctor John Hall's church, Fifth Avenue, New York City. He is a resident of Orange, New Jersey, and has his summer residence at Huntington, Long Island. He is an ardent advocate

of outdoor recreation and is president of the Orange Riding Club, as also a member of other clubs of that place. He is a member of the Bar Association of the City of New York as well as of the Lawyers'



James B. Diehl

Club. He is also a member of the Essex County Country Club. In 1880 he was married to Mary W. Hansell, of Philadelphia, and has a family of three daughters.



DILLON, JOHN FORREST (born in Northampton, Montgomery County, New York, December 25, 1831), is the son of Thomas Dillon and Rosanna Forrest, and grandson of Timothy Dillon, of the ancient Irish family of Dillon. When he was seven years of age his parents removed to Iowa, then a sparsely settled Territory. He attended the public schools, and, entering the medical department of the Iowa University, was graduated three years later and practiced medicine for six months. Believing he had been unwise in the choice of a profession, he supported himself by engaging in business as a druggist and began the study of law. He was admitted to the bar in 1852.

After practicing law a few months he was elected prosecuting attorney of Scott County, Iowa. Declining renomination, he formed a legal partnership and engaged upon a successful practice which gave him local reputation. In 1858 he was elected judge of the seventh judicial district of Iowa, embracing four counties, and was re-elected at the solicitation of the bar of the district. During this period he prepared his first legal work, a digest of Iowa Reports, the fruit of careful study of the decisions of the Iowa Supreme Court. During his second term as district judge he was elected to the Supreme Court of the State by the Republican party and served his term of six years, dating from January 1, 1863, a part of the time as chief justice. He was re-elected in 1869, but before he had qualified was appointed by President Grant United States circuit judge of the eighth judicial circuit, embracing the States of Iowa, Minnesota, Nebraska, Missouri, Kansas, Arkansas, and (eventually) Colorado. He had already accumulated materials for his notable work on "Municipal Corporations" (Chicago, 1872), and being under contract to the publishers, completed it with the help of his gifted wife, Anna M., daughter of Honorable Hiram Price, of Davenport, Iowa. During his ten years as circuit judge (1869-1879) he also founded and himself for one year edited the *Central Law Journal*; published "Removal of Causes from State to Federal Courts" (1875), and "Municipal Bonds" (1876); each winter delivered lectures on medical jurisprudence before the students of the Iowa State University, and prepared five volumes of "United States Circuit Court Reports" (1871-1880), largely made up of his own decisions.

In September, 1879, Judge Dillon removed with his family (two sons and two daughters) to New York City to accept the professorship of real estate and equity jurisprudence in Columbia College Law School and the position of general counsel to the Union Pacific Railway Company. In 1881 he formed a partnership with General Wager Swayne (which was dissolved in 1893), and in 1882 resigned his professorship in Columbia College, giving his attention entirely to practice in New York City. He has argued notable cases in the Court of Appeals, including the Arcade Railway cases and the cause of the property holders in connection with the new parks acquired by New York City. He also enjoys a large practice in the United States Supreme Court.



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He argued, among others, the express cases in that court, the Boyd-Thayer contest for the governorship of Nebraska, the *quo-warranto* case of the State of Kansas against the Kansas Pacific and Union Pacific railroad companies involving the title to the Missouri Pacific Railway and the Texas Railway Commission case. He was also senior counsel for the defense in the trials of the unique case of Laidlaw *vs.* Sage, growing out of the exploding of a bomb by the dynamiter Norcross. He is standing counsel of such important interests as the Union Pacific Railway system, Missouri Pacific system, Western Union Telegraph Company, Manhattan Railway Company, Texas & Pacific Railway Company, Keweenaw Association (Limited), and the estates of James C. Ayer, Sidney Dillon, and Jay Gould.

Judge Dillon is a member of the association for the reform and codification of the law of nations and attended its third annual conference in Europe. He is also one of two Americans who are among the forty members of the Institute de Droit International. He is at present one of the commissioners appointed by Governor Morton to prepare a charter for "Greater New York." Judge Dillon's work on "Municipal Corporations" reached the fourth edition in 1890, and his "Removal of Causes" the third edition in 1881. He is also author of "Laws and Jurisprudence of England and America" (1894), and numerous addresses. In 1891-92 he was "Storrs" professor of municipal law in Yale University, and in 1892 was elected president of the American Bar Association. The famous work on "Municipal Corporations" has been characterized (by Mr. Irving Browne in the *Albany Law Journal*) as "a legal classic, a work that will live alongside of Kent and Story and Washburn and Parsons and Greenleaf, when nearly all the other books of the past decade are quite forgotten."



DITTENHOEFER, ABRAM JESSE (born in Charleston, South Carolina, March 17, 1836), is the son of Isaac and Babetta Dittenhoefer, both natives of Germany, who came to this country in 1834, settling at Baltimore, removing thence to Charleston, and in 1840 to New York City, where Isaac Dittenhoefer became a prominent merchant. Judge Dittenhoefer attended the public schools of New York, the Columbia College Grammar School, and Columbia College, where he received first prizes in Latin and Greek. At the age of twenty-one he was admitted to the New York bar, and at once entered upon a successful practice.

As a lawyer, Judge Dittenhoefer has been conspicuous in litigation relating to the dramatic stage, and is recognized as an authority in that branch of the law. He procured the incorporation of the benevolent institution, the Actors' Fund, and has since been its counsel without compensation. While successful in stage litigations, he has also been active in every other branch of the law, appearing as counsel in

many commercial and corporation cases. He is at present counsel for the Lincoln National Bank, the Franklin National Bank, and the Mercantile Credit Guarantee Company. He has also been retained in important criminal cases. Years ago he was appointed one of its counsel by the board of aldermen indicted for granting permits to encumber the streets with newspaper-stands, and succeeded in quashing the indictment. He was counsel for the old excise commissioners, Doctor Merkle, Richard Harrison, and Murphy, indicted for an infraction of the law, and succeeded in obtaining a verdict of acquittal. In the more recent indictments against the excise commissioners, Meakim, Fitzpatrick, and Koch, he was one of the leading counsel for the commissioners, and after years of litigation the indictments were dismissed on a motion argued by him.

Judge Dittenhoefer identified himself with the Republican party in its infancy. He served as chairman of the German Republican central committee for twelve consecutive terms. At the age of twenty-two he was the unsuccessful candidate of the Republican party for justice of the City Court, but some years later was appointed by Governor Fenton to the bench of that court, to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Honorable Florence McCarthy. In 1860 he was a Republican elector. President Lincoln offered him the position of United States judge for the district of South Carolina, his native State, but he declined, being unwilling to abandon his practice in New York. He was a delegate to the Republican convention that nominated President Hayes. Judge Dittenhoefer was married in 1858. His son, Irving Mead Dittenhoefer, is a lawyer, a partner with his father.



DONOGHUE, FRANCIS XAVIER (born in Yonkers, New York, March 20, 1856), is the son of Hugh and Mary Donoghue, both of whom were born in Ireland and early came to America. The family is one of the ancient Irish stocks, claiming descent from the royal line of the Milesian monarchs of Ireland, and members of the family were lords of great estates and prominent in early Irish history. Mr. Donoghue's education, previous to his fourteenth year, was mainly received at the parochial schools connected with St. Mary's Catholic Church, at Yonkers. In September, 1870, he entered the college of Saint Francis Xavier, in New York City, where he was graduated June 29, 1875. He studied law in the office of Thomas Bracken, of New York City, and was admitted to the bar at the general term of the Supreme Court, at Brooklyn, New York, as an attorney, February 15, 1878, and as a counselor in September of the same year.

After his admission to the bar, he began the active practice of law in New York City, and later removed to Yonkers, where he continued in the active practice of his profession. He has been counsel in various interesting cases, and has held a number of official positions under

the city government of Yonkers or the government of Westchester County. He was clerk of the City Court of Yonkers, justice of the



J. Donoghue.

peace and acting city judge of Yonkers for years, clerk of the Surrogate's Court of Westchester County from April, 1889, to April, 1892, and in March, 1892, was elected city judge of Yonkers.



DUGRO, PHILIP HENRY (born in New York City, October 3, 1855), is the son of Anthony and Dorothea Dugro. He was educated in New York City at the famous grammar school of Doctor Charles Anthon, and in 1876 was graduated from Columbia College. His legal studies were prosecuted in the law offices of McKeon & Smyth and at the Columbia College Law School, from which he was graduated in 1878, the same year being admitted to the bar. He has practiced his profession in New York City continuously since his admission.

In the fall of 1878, when but twenty-three years of age, he was elected to the Assembly from the fourteenth district of the city. He also served a term in Congress (1881-82), being elected from the seventh Congressional district in the fall of 1880. In 1883 he was nominated for comptroller of the city, but declined on account of the death of his father. In 1886 he was elected a justice of the Superior Court of New York City, and in 1896 elevated to the Supreme Court bench through the reorganization of the judiciary effected by the Constitution of 1894.



DUPIGNAC, FRANK JAY (born in New York City, January 10, 1848), is the son of James B. Dupignac, a prominent citizen of New York and member of the board of education, and is descended from a family of French Huguenots of Lyons, France, one of whom emigrated in 1784 to New London, Connecticut. There, in 1790, the grandfather of Mr. Dupignac was born, later removing to New York City. Mr. Dupignac was educated in the public schools¹ and at the College of the City of New York, and in 1869 was graduated from Columbia College Law School, having previously studied in the law offices of Honorable Alexander W. Bradford and Honorable Jonathan W. Edmunds. He was admitted to the bar in this city in June, 1869, and soon after engaged in practice. He was counsel in the case of James C. King, who killed witness O'Neil, at the hearing before Judge Sutherland; in the Hoyt will case, was associated with General Butler and General Pryor; was counsel in three cases of Charles A. Beckwith, who defrauded B. T. Babbitt, his employer, of \$200,000; was counsel in the case of William E. Gray, accused of the "great Wall Street forgeries"; and as counsel of James A. Richmond, president of the Broadway Railroad, who was charged with bribery of the board of aldermen of 1884, he succeeded in saving his client from trial. He has also appeared in various other cases of public interest, individually, and as associate counsel with Honorable William Fullerton and other leaders of the bar.

¹ When but thirteen years of age, upon the return of Major Anderson from Fort Sumter, in 1861, Mr. Dupignac delivered an address of welcome from the steps of the Brevoort House, on behalf of 500 small school children.



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UTCHER, ANDREW (born at East Springfield, Otsego County, New York, August 29, 1822), is the son of Parcefor Carr Dutcher and Johannah Low Frink. Many of his ancestors on both sides came from Holland, while there was also an English strain through his mother from the Low family and through his father from the Beardsley family of Stratford, Connecti-



Andrew Dutcher

cut. His grandfather, John Dutcher, was born in Salisbury, Connecticut, January 5, 1759, and was the son of John Dutcher and Elizabeth Knickerbocker, John Dutcher being in turn the son of Roeliff

Duijster, who appeared in Dutchess County, New York, as early as 1714. The Low family was settled in Somerset County, New Jersey, at an early period and intermarried with the old Holland family of Ten Eyck.

Mr. Dutcher was educated in the district schools and the private classical schools of Otsego County, New York, and studied law with the firm of Noxon, Leavenworth & Comstock, of Syracuse. He was admitted to the bar at Fort Wayne, Indiana, August 8, 1845, and the same year began practice at Ontario, Lagrange County, Indiana. In July, 1851, he was admitted to the bar in New Jersey and practiced at Trenton until April, 1868, when he removed to Elizabeth, New Jersey. He practiced in that city until May, 1876, with the exception of a short time spent in New York City; since 1876 he has practiced in New York. In 1861 he was associated with the United States district attorney for New Jersey in the trial of Jackalow for murder committed on Long Island Sound. The case occupied three weeks, the main question of law being whether Long Island Sound was a portion of the high seas. He was also counsel in 1876 in the case before the New Jersey Court of Errors and Appeals, which settled the law relative to assessments for the improvement of the streets of Elizabeth. This case was of great importance. It invalidated assessments for street improvements made under the provisions of the charter of Elizabeth and declared the charter unconstitutional, causing the bankruptcy trial which followed. Mr. Dutcher represented the property owners against the city.

In the course of his law practice Mr. Dutcher has held various official positions. In 1861 and 1862 he was captain of a military company at Trenton, New Jersey. He was district attorney of Lagrange County, Indiana, during the three years from 1847 to 1850; a member of the school board and city council of Trenton in 1855 and 1856; city attorney of Trenton in 1858 and again in 1862; member of the New Jersey Legislature in 1856 and 1857 and again in 1872; and in 1857 was speaker of the House. He was a member of the council of Elizabeth in 1871 and city attorney of the same municipality in 1872. He was law reporter for the Supreme Court of New Jersey from April, 1856, to November, 1864, and published five volumes of reports, and was clerk of the United States Circuit Court for New Jersey from June, 1862, to September, 1869.



YKMAN, JACKSON O. (born in Patterson, Putnam County, New York, in or about 1826), is the great-grandson of Captain Joseph Dykman, an early settler of Putnam County, and a captain in the Continental army during the Revolution. He was educated in the public schools, taught school, and studied law with Honorable William Nelson, of Peekskill. After his admission to the



J. O. Drinnan

bar, he commenced practice at Cold Spring, Putnam County, where he was elected school commissioner and district attorney of Putnam County.

In 1866 he removed to White Plains, where he has since resided. He was elected district attorney of Westchester County in the fall of 1868, and in this office "particularly distinguished himself by the energy, skill, and success with which he prosecuted the famous Buckhout murder trial, one of the celebrated cases in the history of the county." Although a Democrat in politics, Judge Dykman received the nomination of the Republican party in 1875 for justice of the Supreme Court for the second judicial district, and receiving the support of the best elements of both parties was elected by a large majority. At the end of his term of fourteen years he was re-elected, and has served on this bench continuously to the present time; although now soon to retire on account of the constitutional limitation as to age. As a judge he has been thus characterized:

In the performance of his judicial duties, Judge Dykman is ever patient, affable, and courteous. He is kind and obliging to the members of the bar, and especially so to the younger lawyers. He has been a member of the General Term of the Supreme Court from the time he took his seat on the bench, and his opinions in that court, in the numerous cases on appeal, evince laborious research, sound judgment and discretion, and absolute fairness and impartiality, and demonstrate the propriety of his elevation to the high judicial position which he occupies. At the circuit for the trial of cases he is a favorite with both lawyers and suitors for his patience and impartiality. He manifests great love for justice and right, and deep abhorrence for wrong and oppression.¹

Judge Dykman was married to Emily L. Trowbridge, of Peekskill, of the old family of that name of New Haven, Connecticut. Their two sons, William N. Dykman and Henry T. Dykman, are both practicing lawyers, the former in Brooklyn and the latter in White Plains, New York.



EATON, DORMAN BRIDGMAN (born in Hardwick, Vermont, June 27, 1823), is the son of Honorable Nathaniel Eaton and Ruth Bridgman, of early New England ancestry on both sides. He was graduated from the University of Vermont in 1848, subsequently receiving the degrees of master of arts and doctor of laws, and from the Harvard Law School in 1850, taking first prize for a legal essay in the latter institution. He was admitted to the New York bar in 1851, formed a partnership with Judge William Kent, and was engaged in the successful practice of law in this city for many years.

Mr. Eaton is especially known, however, through his efforts in the

¹ Scharf's "History of Westchester County," Vol. I., page 533.

direction of various public reforms. In 1865 he was instrumental in securing the establishment of a paid fire department in New York City. He drafted the law of 1866 creating the board of health, and the next year drew up its sanitary code. He also prepared the law under which the police courts were organized. From 1870 to 1873 he was abroad studying the civil service systems of Europe. Upon his return President Grant appointed him a civil service commissioner to succeed George W. Curtis. He was made president of the commission. In 1874, at the request of Congress, he prepared a code for the government of the District of Columbia. In 1877 he visited Great Britain for a further study of this subject. He drafted the civil service law enacted by Congress in 1883, and was the first commissioner appointed under its provisions by President Arthur.

He is an acknowledged authority on the question of civil service reform and has written much on this and other subjects. He has been a frequent contributor to the *North American Review* and prepared a number of articles for Lalor's "Cyclopædia of Political Science." Soon after his admission to the bar he assisted Judge William Kent in editing "Kent's Commentaries," and in 1852 prepared an edition of "Chipman on Contracts Payable in Specific Article." He published a volume giving a history of civil service in Great Britain as the result of his investigation in 1877. He is also the author of "The Independent Movement in New York" (1880), "Civil Service Reform in Great Britain" (1880), "Spoils System and Civil Service Reform in the New York Custom House and Post Office," "Term and Tenure of Office," and "Secret Sessions of United States Senate."

For many years he was chairman of the committee on political reform of the Union League Club. The first civil service reform society formed in this country was organized at his home in 1878.



EATON, SHERBURNE BLAKE (born at Lowell, Massachusetts, February 23, 1840), is the son of Forrest Eaton, a cotton manufacturer of Lowell, and Shuah Blake, and is lineally descended from John and Anne Eaton, who came to New England with their six children in 1639, locating in Salisbury, Massachusetts.

Mr. Eaton was prepared for college at Phillips Andover Academy, and was graduated from Yale in 1862. After graduation he at once enlisted in the Union army, as captain of an Ohio regiment, and later served on the staff of General William B. Hazen, participating in the battles of Chickamauga, Mission Ridge, Chattanooga, Knoxville, and the Atlanta campaign. He was mustered out with the rank of major, having received at Atlanta, July 19, 1864, a wound thought fatal at the time.



L. H. Sloan

After the war Mr. Eaton located in Chicago, and in 1870 was admitted to the bar. Removing to New York the following year, he entered the office of the law firm of Porter, Lowrey & Soren, and in 1874 formed a partnership as Carter & Eaton, later reorganized as Chamberlain, Carter & Eaton. In 1881 he abandoned the general practice of law, becoming vice-president, and eventually president, of the Edison Electric Light Company. He was also president of several other companies engaged in developing the Edison patents. In 1884 he also became general counsel for these corporations, and personal counsel to Mr. Edison, and was thus engaged in many notable patent litigations. More recently Mr. Eaton resigned from many of these positions and resumed the general practice of law, associating with him Eugene H. Lewis, under the firm style of Eaton & Lewis, which still continues. Said Mr. William B. Hornblower, in an article in the *University Magazine*:

Mr. Eaton's first prominence in New York City came from his professional services in 1874, as counsel of the New York Chamber of Commerce, when that body, aided by similar organizations in the other seaboard cities, sought to reform the customs revenue laws, and to repeal the revenue law authorizing moiety and the seizure of books and papers. Mr. Eaton's law argument before the Congressional committee of ways and means, at Washington, when the representatives of these various business organizations were given a hearing, was widely read in this country, and being in part translated into French and German, was circulated abroad. The success of this movement gave Mr. Eaton a large clientage among importing houses, and he became a recognized authority on questions of customs laws, being retained in the trials of most of the important cases of the time. He also made a specialty of bankruptcy law, being connected with the principal bankruptcy cases in the Federal courts in New York, and of corporation law, taking an active interest in new legislation affecting corporations.

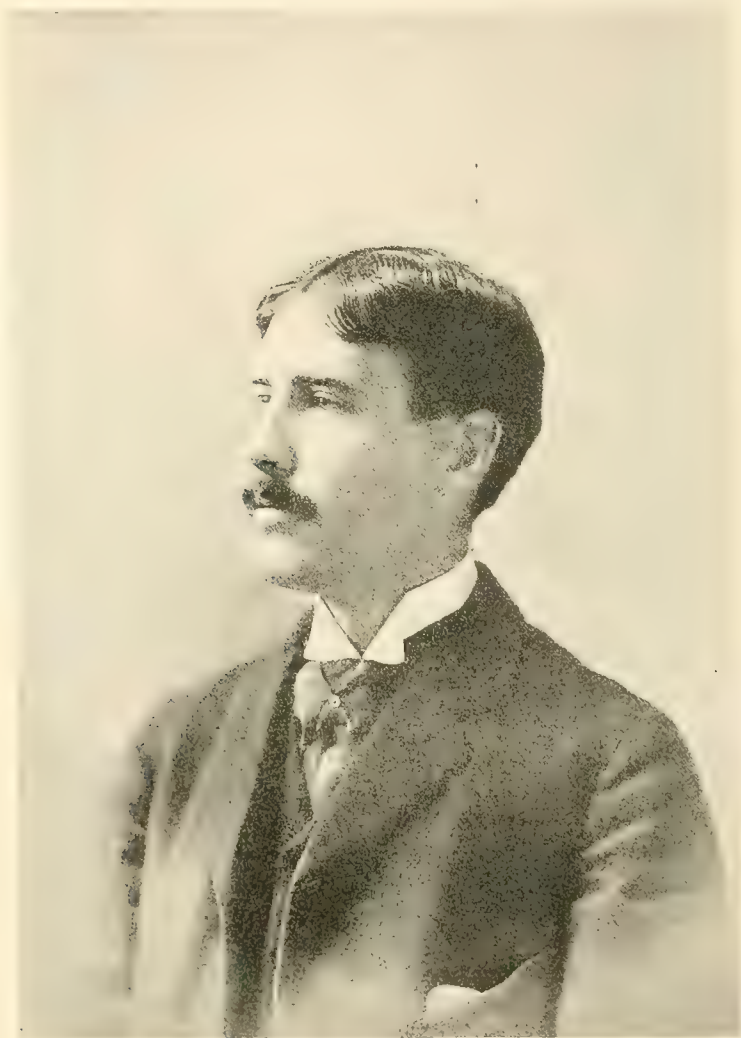
Mr. Eaton is a member of the Bar Association, Law Institute, Union, University, Lawyers', Players', and Metropolitan clubs of New York.



EMMET, WILLIAM TEMPLE (born in New Rochelle, Westchester County, New York, July 28, 1869), is the son of Richard S. Emmet and Katharine Temple. He is the grandson of Honorable Robert Emmet, a distinguished lawyer of New York City and justice of the Superior Court of the State of New York, and great-grandson of Honorable Thomas Addis Emmet, the Irish patriot, who was graduated from Trinity College, Dublin, was graduated in medicine from Edinburgh University, studied law at Temple Bar, London, became a prominent member of the Dublin bar, and through his patriotic activity having been banished from Ireland became an eminent lawyer in New York City, and was attorney-general of the State. This gentleman was an elder brother of Robert Emmet, the famous Irish patriot who was executed at Dublin in 1804. Another

member of the family, Thomas Addis Emmet, Junior, was also a prominent New York lawyer, and for many years was master in chancery.

William Temple Emmet was educated at Saint Paul's School, Concord, New Hampshire, and at Columbia College. He studied law in the New York office of Judge Martin J. Keogh, of Westchester County,



WILLIAM TEMPLE EMMET.

and spent a year in the Columbia College Law School. After his admission to the bar, he practiced law at New Rochelle, Westchester County, continuously until 1892, when he opened an office in New York City. He is in the enjoyment of a successful practice. He was a member of the New York Constitutional Convention of 1894, as the representative of the fifteenth Senatorial district.



EVARTS, FREDERICK MORGAN (born in Mexico, Oswego County, New York, February 9, 1853), is the son of Henry W. Evarts, of the old family of that name of Connecticut, and Mary J. Soule, of a well-known Huguenot family of Rhode Island. He received his education in the common schools and



Fred. M. Evarts

a local academy, being also instructed by his mother, who for years had been a school teacher of unusual abilities and considerable prominence.

He studied law with Honorable Daniel F. Gott, of Syracuse, New York, was admitted to the bar at Rochester, April 9, 1875, and began practice at Syracuse as the partner of Mr. Gott. He made the argument in cases on appeal at the same term of the Supreme Court in which he was admitted to practice.

About twelve years ago, declining a partnership offered him by Honorable William C. Ruger (soon afterward elected chief justice of the Court of Appeals), he removed to New York City, where he has practiced continuously since. He has been engaged in various railway reorganizations, and in questions concerning the issuance of town bonds in aid of railroads. He has also been counsel in a number of interesting libel suits, in one of which he represented Mr. Townsend, known to the newspaper public as "Gath," and successfully justified the charges made by the latter against *Truth* and others, arising from the famous "Morey letter." Another of his cases constituted the first judicial investigation in this country of organized anarchists. He was counsel in numerous fire insurance cases, in one of which the real culprit, earnestly working for the offered reward, well nigh succeeded in fastening the crime of arson upon a poor negro, who was enabled, unexpectedly, however, to prove an alibi. He was special counsel for the West Shore Railroad in various proceedings, and has represented the State of New York in many legal matters, recently acting as special counsel for the attorney-general of the State. He was counsel for Miss Mary Anderson and for other celebrities, and has written opinions for advocates in foreign countries on questions arising under or involving American law.

Mr. Evarts is author of a number of articles on various legal topics, and of a lecture on "Conditions Precedent or Subsequent."



EVARTS, WILLIAM MAXWELL (born in Boston, Massachusetts, February 6, 1818), is the son of Jeremiah Evarts, the well-known Christian philanthropist who, bred a lawyer, devoted himself to the cause of missions and the rights of the Indians. Mr. Evarts was prepared for college in the Boston Latin School, and in 1837 was graduated from Yale College, having founded the *Yale Literary Magazine* during his course. His legal studies were prosecuted at the Harvard Law School, and in the office of Daniel Lord, of New York City. Admitted to the New York bar in 1841, he at once engaged in practice here, and "soon established a reputation for learning and acumen, and was often consulted by older lawyers."¹

In the article which introduces this volume Mr. Coudert happily characterizes him as "polished, self-possessed, keen-witted, the hero of the three great cases of our generation—the Johnson impeachment, the Tilden election case of 1876, the Geneva arbitration case." There

¹ Appletons' "Cyclopædia of American Biography," Vol. II., page 385.

were also other cases of almost equal renown, notable among them being his defense, as senior counsel, of Henry Ward Beecher in the suit brought against him by Theodore Tilton.

From 1849 to 1853 Mr. Evarts was assistant district attorney of New York City. In 1854 he successfully prosecuted the filibusters engaged in the expedition of the *Cleopatra* to Cuba, and the same year delivered the argument in favor of the constitutionality of the metropolitan police act. In 1857 before the Supreme Court, and in 1860 before the Court of Appeals, he argued the Lemmon slave case as counsel for the State of New York, opposing Charles O'Connor, counsel for the State of Virginia. In 1862, in the United States Supreme Court, he argued the right of the government in civil war to treat captured vessels as prizes, according to the laws of war. In 1865 and 1866 he successfully established the unconstitutionality of State laws taxing national bank stock and United States bonds without authorization by Congress. In 1868 he was chief counsel of President Johnson in the impeachment proceedings in the United States Senate, and by appointment July 15, 1868, became attorney-general in President Johnson's cabinet, serving until the close of the administration. In 1872, as counsel for the United States before the arbitration tribunal at Geneva on the Alabama claims, he "presented the arguments on which the decisions favorable to the United States were to a large extent based." In 1875 occurred the sensational trial of Beecher, in which he was conspicuous as leader of the brilliant array of counsel for the defense. Two years later, in 1877, he was again successful at his appearance as the advocate of the Republican party before the electoral commission in the famous Tilden-Hayes presidential contest. He was likewise counsel in the Parish will contest and the litigation over the will of Mrs. Gardner, mother of President Tyler's widow, both of which involved great fortunes and aroused wide interest at the time. Mr. Evarts' "services were often sought in cases in which large corporations were parties, and he received in some instances fees of \$25,000 or \$50,000 for an opinion, such as that on the Berdell mortgage upon the Boston, Hartford & Erie Railroad."¹ For many years he has been the head of the law firm of Evarts, Choate & Beaman, a firm comprising several of the leaders of the New York bar.

Outside the strict profession of the law, Mr. Evarts is universally conceded a high rank as a statesman. He was early prominent as a leader of the Republican party, being chairman of the New York delegation in the Republican national convention of 1860, in which body he nominated William H. Seward for the presidency. In 1861 he was Horace Greeley's rival before the New York Legislature as a candidate for the United States Senate, and by his subsequent withdrawal from the contest secured the election of Ira Harris. His elevation to the position of attorney-general of the United States under

¹ Appletons' "Cyclopaedia of American Biography," Vol. II., page 385.

President Johnson has been already noted. In 1877, in recognition of his distinguished services to the Republican party in the presidential contest, as well as in recognition of his profound abilities, he was given the portfolio of secretary of state in President Hayes' cabinet, serving the full presidential term. "His administration of the State Department was marked by a judicious and dignified treatment of diplomatic questions, and especially by the introduction of a higher standard of efficiency in the consular service, and the publication of consular reports on economic and commercial conditions in foreign countries."¹ At the close of his term, in 1881, Mr. Evarts was appointed as delegate of the United States to the international monetary conference at Paris. He was subsequently elected to the United States Senate by the New York Legislature to succeed Elbridge G. Lapham, and served the full term, from March 4, 1885, to March 3, 1891. In the Senate Mr. Evarts was one of the most distinguished figures, and was the recognized leader of his party.

As a public speaker Mr. Evarts is distinguished by the brilliancy, depth, and intellectual power of his oratory. His published addresses include orations at the unveiling of the statues of William H. Seward, Daniel Webster, and Bartholdi's "Liberty," in New York City; on Chief Justice Chase, at Dartmouth College, in June, 1873; and upon the opening of the Centennial Exposition in Philadelphia in 1876.



FAIRCHILD, BEN LEWIS (born in Sweden, Monroe County, New York, January 5, 1863), is the son of Benjamin Fairchild and Calista Schaeffer, of New England ancestry on his father's side, and of German descent through his mother. His father was a soldier in the Civil War. He was severely wounded in the Wilderness campaign, while the loss of both health and property at the close of the war led him to locate with his family in the city of Washington.

Mr. Fairchild was thus reared and educated in Washington. At thirteen years of age he had finished the course in the public schools, and during the nine succeeding years, until 1885, was employed in various government departments. For two years he was in the draughtsman's division of the Interior Department. Later he was clerk in the bureau of engraving and printing of the Treasury Department.

At the same time, taking a night course, he was graduated from the Spencerian Business College; and in 1885 was graduated from the Law Department of Columbia University with the degree of master of laws, having already taken that of bachelor of laws. He was admitted to the bar at Washington, and resigning his position in the Treasury Department came to this city, studied a year in the

¹ Appletons' "Cyclopædia of American Biography," Vol. II., page 385.



Ben. L. Linnell



Wm J. Hamming

office of Henry C. Andrews, and was admitted to the New York bar in May, 1886.

Mr. Fairchild became associated with the law firm of Ewing & Southard, in 1887 becoming a member of the firm under the style of Ewing, Southard & Fairchild. In 1893 General Ewing retired to associate his sons with him, the firm thus becoming Southard & Fairchild. Mr. Fairchild is engaged in a general practice. The case of the United States Bank *vs.* Ewing, which he successfully argued in the Court of Appeals, is one of the most interesting of his cases, involving the question of the law of restrictions upon accommodation paper.

In 1887 he took up his residence in Pelham, Westchester County. In 1893, as the Republican candidate for the Constitutional Convention, he carried Westchester County; but this majority was overcome by the Democratic majority in the portion of the district in New York City. In 1894 he was elected to Congress on the Republican ticket from the sixteenth New York district, receiving a majority of fifty-five hundred against an opponent elected the previous year by sixty-five hundred, and in a district which had but once before (at the close of the Civil War) returned a Republican.

Mr. Fairchild was married, in February, 1893, to Anna, daughter of the late James Crumbie, of an old New York family.



FANNING, WILLIAM JOSEPH (born in Crescent, Saratoga County, New York, July 12, 1850), is the son of James Fanning and Johanna Fitzgerald, both natives of Ireland. He received an academic education at the Half Moon Institute, Middletown, Saratoga County, where he passed the Regents' examination and received a certificate. He afterward pursued the study of the classics under private tutors, and before entering upon his legal studies spent a year in Rome, Italy. In the spring of 1870 he entered the office of James F. Crawford, of Cohoes, New York, subsequently attending the Law School of the University of the City of New York, from which he was graduated in 1873. He was admitted to the bar in New York City in May, 1873, and entered at once into copartnership with his former preceptor at Cohoes, James F. Crawford, under the firm name of Crawford & Fanning.

He soon became established in a successful practice, but in 1880 removed to New York City, where he has since practiced alone. In 1881 he was chosen legal adviser of the Hotel Association of the State and city of New York, and still continues in that capacity. Since that time he has drawn all the statutes relating to hotel-keepers and has frequently appeared before the Legislature and its committees in behalf of, or in opposition to, pending legislation relating to hotels. He is also engaged in general practice.

Mr. Fanning has given some attention to literary work. An article

in the *North American Review* for August, 1893, on "The American Hotel of To-day," was widely quoted. He is also the author of "A Handbook of Hotel Law," in which the relation of landlord and guest is clearly set forth. The book was intended for the use of his clients, and is regarded as an authority upon the subject treated. Mr. Fanning was school trustee of the Eighteenth Ward of New York City from 1887 to 1891, and in 1895 was appointed by Mayor Strong a city magistrate for the term of four years and at a salary of \$7,000, but declined the appointment. Mr. Fanning is an impressive speaker.



FIELD, WILLIAM HILDRETH (born in New York City, April 16, 1843), is the son of William Field, a native of London, who emigrated to America in 1837 and in 1841 married Frances A., daughter of Africa Hildreth, of Chesterfield, New Hampshire. William Hildreth Field was the eldest and only surviving child. His father died in 1845. His mother carefully educated him at the famous Mount Washington Collegiate Institute of this city and at Union College (then under Doctor Eliphalet Nott), from which he was graduated in 1863 with honors, having won special distinction in mathematics and philosophy. In 1865 he was graduated with honors from the Columbia College Law School, in May of the same year was admitted to the bar in New York City, and the following September began practice in partnership with Honorable J. W. Edmonds.

This association was terminated by the death of Judge Edmonds in 1874, after which Mr. Field practiced alone for several years. The ninth volume of Edmonds' "Statutes" was edited by him. In 1881 the firm of Field & Harrison was formed, doing a real estate business. and later, with Charles A. Deshon as partner, the additional firm of Field, Hildreth & Deshon was organized, conducting a litigated practice. Mr. Field has remained at the head of these two firms to the present time. While one branch of his business thus covers real estate practice, Mr. Field has appeared in some important litigations, and "has tried many cases, in which his construction of the statutes has settled the laws of the State by decision of the Court of Appeals." Among his interesting cases was the first suit instituted by George Washington Bowen to annul the will of Madame Jumel and recover her property under the law permitting an illegitimate child to inherit from its mother. In the Court of Appeals he also won the case of *Swift vs. the Mayor of New York*, recovering on a contract which had not been awarded on a public letting. He represented the defendant in *Smith vs. Long*, which confirmed the title of the Hopper-Mott farm to those in possession, and was on the same side in the case of the *Mayor vs. the Tenth National Bank*, whereby a recovery was secured by the bank of funds loaned to the courthouse commissioner, notwithstanding the misappropriation of a part of these funds by the said commissioner, who was also a director in the bank.



With best wishes
William Hildner Field.

Mr. Field is a Democrat. While not seeking political preferment, he accepted the appointment by Mayor Grant, March 6, 1889, as a member of the supervisory board of the municipal civil service commission. He is one of the most active laymen of the Catholic Church in the United States. One of the early members and in 1887 president of the Xavier Union, during Mr. Field's administration this society was reorganized as the Catholic Club of the city of New York, of which he became first president. For many years he has been a member of the board of management of the Roman Catholic Orphan Asylum, and been interested in the many other philanthropies and charitable institutions connected with the Catholic Church.



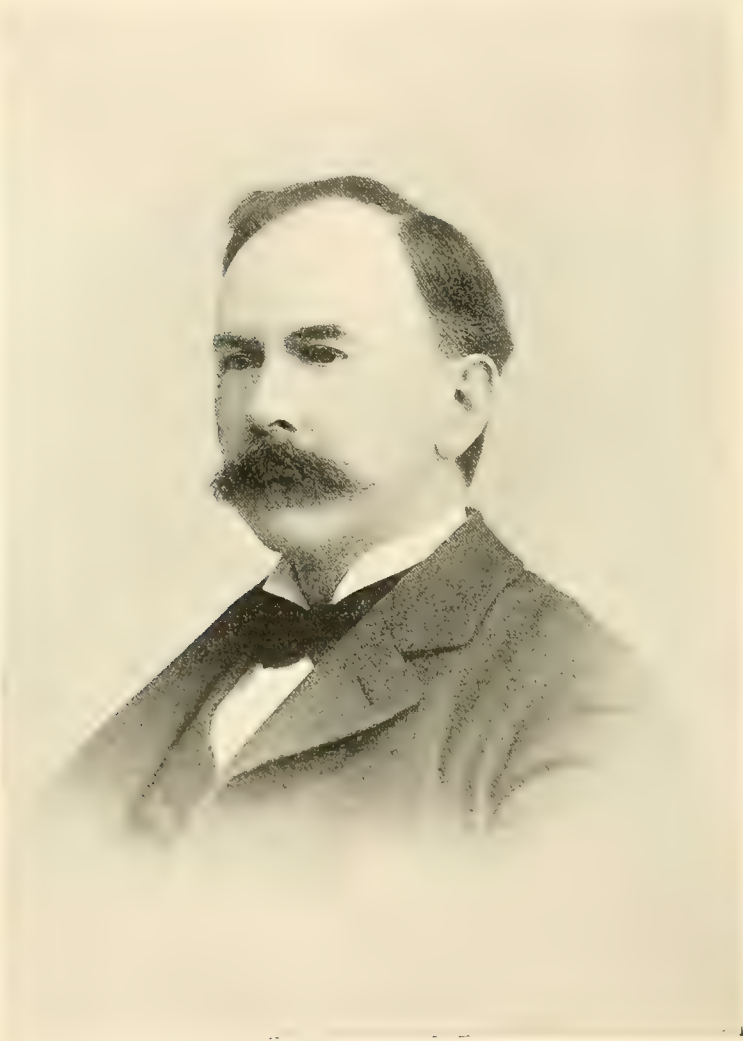
FIELD, STEPHEN JOHNSON (born in Haddam, Connecticut, November 4, 1816), is the son of Reverend David Dudley Field, and a brother of the late David Dudley Field and Cyrus W. Field. At the age of ten he accompanied his sister, wife of a missionary, to Smyrna, for the study of oriental languages. Returning, he was graduated from Williams College in 1837, at the head of his class. He studied law in New York City with his brother, David Dudley Field, was admitted to the bar, and became a partner. Discontinuing this association in 1848, he traveled extensively in Europe, and in the fall of 1849 went to San Francisco.

He was one of the founders of Marysville, California, serving as its first alcalde prior to the organization of the judiciary of the State. As a member of the first legislature after the admission of California as a State, serving on its judiciary committee, he secured the passage of important laws affecting the judiciary and the civil and criminal procedure of the various courts of the State, as well as the law giving a legal sanction and authority to the regulations of minors among themselves, "thus solving a perplexing problem."

During the succeeding six years he was in the enjoyment of an extensive practice. He was elected a justice of the California Supreme Court for the term of six years beginning in January, 1858, but took his place on the bench in October, 1857, being appointed to fill a vacancy. In September, 1859, he succeeded David S. Terry as chief justice of the court, and so continued until his appointment as a justice of the United States Supreme Court by President Lincoln in 1863.

In 1869 he was appointed professor of law in the University of California. In 1873 the governor of California appointed him a member of the commission to examine the laws of that State and make recommendations for legislative amendments. He was a member of the Tilden-Hayes electoral commission in 1877 and voted with the Democratic minority. In the Democratic national convention at Cincinnati, in 1880, he received sixty-five votes on the first ballot for the nomination for the presidency.

As a justice of the United States Supreme Court he attracted attention by his dissenting opinions in the legal tender cases, the confiscation cases, and the New Orleans slaughter-house case. He wrote the notable opinion of the court, and gave the deciding vote, annulling the validity of the "iron-clad" oath in the test oath case. In 1864 he received the degree of doctor of laws from Williams College.



RICHARD L'HOMMEDIEU FINCH.



FINCH, RICHARD L'HOMMEDIEU (born in Cincinnati, Ohio, July 4, 1842), is the son of William Finch, of New England descent, who located in New Orleans, Louisiana, and there died in 1849, and Frances Mary, daughter of Philip Young, who settled in Cincinnati, Ohio, in 1810. Mr. Finch

received his early education in private schools and the public schools of New York City, and pursued his legal studies in the law department of the University of the City of New York, from which he was graduated March 4, 1864. He was admitted to the New York bar immediately upon graduation, and at once commenced practice in this city. He subsequently opened an office in New Brighton, Staten Island, and has been continuously in practice at both places to the present time.

Mr. Finch has built up a general practice of large proportions, paying particular attention to municipal and real estate law, in which he has been eminently successful and his clientage very extensive. He is a director in the Bank of Staten Island, a trustee in the Richmond County Savings Bank, counsel to the county board of assessors of Richmond County, and counsel to the board of trustees of the village of New Brighton. In 1870 he was married to Hannah B. W., daughter of Thomas and Ann Cook, of Point Pleasant, New Jersey. They have one surviving child, William Young Finch, who in June, 1894, was graduated from the College of Physicians and Surgeons in the medical department of Columbia College.



FINDLEY, WILLIAM L. (born in Pennsylvania, August 23, 1848), is the son of Reverend William Findley and Elizabeth Cunningham. He was graduated from Westminster College, Pennsylvania, in 1863, and from the law school of Columbia College, Washington, in 1868. He continued his studies with Stewart, Ritch & Woodford, of this city, and was admitted to the bar at Poughkeepsie in May, 1869. He has continuously practiced in this city since, in 1874 forming a partnership with Honorable Robert H. Strahan, which continued until the latter's death, in October, 1884. In June, 1880, Mr. Findley was appointed attorney to the fire department of the city, and in this capacity has had charge of many important litigations. He has been active in remodeling the laws relating to this department, while the present building law of this city, the most admirable statute on this subject in existence, is largely the fruit of his labor, research, and experience in connection with the fire department.



FISHEL, EUGENE (born in Patchogue, Suffolk County, New York, January 20, 1859), is the son of Ephraim F. and Theresa Fishel. He was graduated from the College of the City of New York in 1878, and from Columbia College Law School in 1880; also studied in the office of Sullivan & Cromwell, and was admitted to the bar at Poughkeepsie in May, 1880. He has offices both in New York City and Babylon, Long Island. In the case of *Young et al. vs. Flower et al.* he obtained the injunction prohibiting the landing of cholera patients at Fire Island from the steamship *Normania* in September, 1892.



FITCH, JOSEPH (born at Flushing, Long Island, August 27, 1857), is the son of Joseph Fitch and Avis J., daughter of Thomas H. Leggett, of Flushing. His preparatory education was received at Flushing Institute, Long Island, from which he entered Swarthmore College, Pennsylvania. He was graduated from



JOSEPH FITCH.

this institution in 1879 and commenced reading law in the office of Charles W. Pleasants, of New York City, from 1881 to 1882 also attending lectures at Columbia College Law School. He was admitted to the bar in Brooklyn in February, 1882, and engaged in practice in New York City, where he has continued since.

Mr. Fitch was elected to the New York Assembly in the fall of 1885 from the first district of Queens County, serving acceptably as a member during the legislative session of 1886, and was re-elected to the Assembly of 1887. He was the Democratic nominee for member of Congress for the first New York district in 1894, but was defeated in the Republican tidal-wave of that year. He is at present a member of the Flushing board of education, having been appointed to the office in 1893 to fill a vacancy, and being re-elected in 1894 for the full term, expiring in 1899. He was second lieutenant of the Seventeenth Separate Company, National Guard, from 1880 to 1887. In 1886 he was married to Annie L., daughter of Levi P. Rose, of Yonkers.



FITCH, THEODORE (born in Franklin, Delaware County, New York, March 30, 1844), is the son of Reverend Silas Fitch and Mary A. White, both of early New England ancestry.¹ Mr. Fitch was prepared for college at academies in Poughkeepsie and Middletown, New York, and was graduated from Yale College in 1864. He became tutor in Latin, Greek, and mathematics in Delhi Academy (Delaware County, New York), of which his father was then principal, at the same time studying law with Honorable William Murray, of Delhi (then county judge and subsequently a justice of the Supreme Court). He was admitted to the bar at Binghams-ton, in May, 1867, and in the fall of the same year commenced practice at Yonkers. While Yonkers has always remained his residence, he also opened a law office in New York City, and since 1883 has had his office exclusively in New York, in partnership with his brother, as T. & S. H. Fitch.

He soon acquired a high standing at the Westchester bar, and has enjoyed a successful practice for many years both in Westchester County and this city. His work has been chiefly in the provinces of corporation and real estate law. From 1876 to 1883 he was city attorney of Yonkers, serving three terms, and during that time won every case for that city, with a single exception, in which also he was virtually successful, greatly diminishing the claim against the city. Among his interesting cases were the *People ex rel. Manhattan Savings Institution vs. Otis, Mayor* (90 New York 48), in which it was held

¹ The family of Fitch is of ancient antecedents in England. In old records the name is written "Fyche," "fytche," "Fytch," "fytch," and "fitch." The family is of German origin, its modern German representatives bearing the names of "Fichte," "Ficht," and "Fecht." According to tradition, the English emigrant came from Saxony under Hengist and Horsa. In the *Heralds' Visitations for Essex* the pedigree descends from William, second son of John Fitch, who was living in Fitch Castle (in the parish of Widdington in north-western Essex) in 22 Edward I. (A. D. 1294). "From one of the remaining fragments of the ancient church register of Bocking, adjoining Braintree in Essex, we

learn that Thomas fitch married Anna Pew, 6 August, 1611. Of their children, five sons and the widowed mother emigrated to America and settled in Connecticut."

From the eldest of these sons, Thomas Fitch, Mr. Theodore Fitch is descended, the line being as follows: Thomas Fitch¹, of Bocking, Essex, England; Thomas Fitch², of Norwalk, Connecticut; John Fitch³; John Fitch⁴; Matthew Fitch⁵; Matthew Fitch⁶; General Silas Fitch⁷, of Norwalk, Connecticut; Reverend Silas Fitch⁸; Theodore Fitch⁹, of New York City. Honorable Thomas Fitch, governor of Connecticut, was also of this branch of the family.

unconstitutional to reissue bonds in place of those stolen ; *Hobbs vs. City of Yonkers*, a peculiar suit for back fees which had been relinquished by the plaintiff while a candidate for office as an inducement to his election ; *Theall vs. City of Yonkers*, involving the historic boundary between the townships of Yonkers and Eastchester ; the



Theodore Fitch

suit, several times in the Court of Appeals, of Levi P. Rose, to regain title to Getty Square, Yonkers, on the ground of breach of condition in the original grant through the encroachment of the Radford build-

ing upon the square; and the litigations for several years over the Smith Moquette Loom patents, in which, in association with Joseph H. Choate and Francis N. Bangs, he successfully represented the Smith Carpet Company.



FITZGERALD, FRANK T. (born in New York City in May, 1857), was educated at Saint Francis Xavier College, Saint Mary's College (Niagara Falls, New York), and Columbia College Law School, being graduated from the latter in 1878, and the same year being admitted to the bar. While studying law he was in the office of Smith M. Weed; later he became a member of the firm of Mapes, Kelly & Fitzgerald.

In 1888 he was elected to Congress from the sixth Congressional district, and in 1889, being elected register of the county of New York, resigned his seat in Congress to accept this office. The Legislature having created the office of an additional surrogate for New York City, he was elected to that office in the fall of 1892.



FITZGERALD, JAMES (born in Ireland, October 28, 1851), attended a Jesuit seminary in that country and the De la Salle Institute, the public schools, Cooper Institute, and Columbia College Law School in this city, graduating from the latter institution and being admitted to the bar in 1880. He had previously become interested in politics as a member of the County Democracy, and in 1877 was elected to the Assembly. In 1878 he was appointed to a position in the office of county clerk. He defeated General Spinola for State Senator in 1881. In June, 1884, he was appointed assistant district attorney to succeed the late John McKeon, was assistant under District Attorney (subsequently Judge) Martine, and under District Attorney Fellows became chief assistant. In 1889 he defeated Judge Gildersleeve for judge of General Sessions.



FITZSIMMONS, JAMES M. (born in New York City in 1858), attended the public schools of this city and was graduated from the Columbia College Law School, the youngest in a class of two hundred and fifty-six, also reading law in the office of ex-Recorder James R. Smith. The two years which had to elapse after graduation before he could be admitted to the bar were spent in continuous legal study in the offices of Nehrbas & Pitshke. After his admission he acquired a large real estate practice. He was elected an alderman from the eighteenth district, and in 1889 served as vice-president of the board. He was appointed a judge of the City Court, February 22, 1890, in the place of Judge Pitshke, deceased, and in the fall of 1891 was elected to succeed himself.



LEMING, JOHN (born in county Monaghan, Ireland, June 1, 1842), is the son of William Fleming and Mary O'Neill. His parents dying when he was but five years of age, he received a careful primary education under the direction of his maternal uncle, James O'Neill, and took prizes in English studies; he also



JOHN FLEMING.

received special instruction in Latin. Coming to this country at fourteen years of age, he attended the public schools at Jamaica, Long Island, and afterward the private school of Reverend Mathew Hunting, making a specialty of mathematics and Latin. At the age of seventeen he became a clerk in a Southern commission house in New York City. This position being suddenly terminated by the Civil War, he

entered the law office of John J. Armstrong, of Jamaica, Long Island, where he stayed three months. He then enlisted in the One Hundred and Sixty-fifth New York Volunteers, serving three years, and participating in the engagements of Plains Store, Pouchatoula, Sabine Cross Roads, Pleasant Hill, Cane River, Mausura Plains in Louisiana, and the assaults upon Port Hudson. He was a volunteer in the "Forlorn Hope," called for by General Banks to make still another assault upon these works. He also participated with his regiment upon the James River and in the Shenandoah campaign of General Sheridan, when he fought the battles of Cedar Creek and Winchester.

Returning from the war he resumed his studies with John J. Armstrong and was admitted to the bar in Brooklyn in December, 1865. Commencing practice in Jamaica, he soon established a successful business. He was for six years trustee of the village of Jamaica, but never held other public office until October 27, 1883, when he was appointed by Governor Cleveland district attorney for the county of Queens, made vacant by the removal of Mr. B. W. Downing. The following November he was the candidate of the Democratic party for the same office and was elected to serve for three years. His term was remarkable for the number of murder cases which came to trial, some of them of wide notoriety. Among these was the indictment of the negro, Charles H. Rugg, for strangling Lydia Maybee and her daughter, November 17, 1883. The prisoner was defended by five able lawyers, and, although the evidence was purely circumstantial, Mr. Fleming secured his conviction and was sustained by the Court of Appeals (98 New York).

Thomas F. Gowan succeeded him as district attorney, but upon his removal within three months, Mr. Fleming was again appointed to the office by Governor Hill (in August, 1887). In November, 1887, he was elected to the place and served until 1890, and being again elected served until January 1, 1894. He made unceasing opposition to pool-selling, gambling, and prize-fighting in Queens County, even proceeding against the Western Union Telegraph Company and its officers for allowing their wires to be used for such enterprises. In the fall of 1896, the Democratic party nominated him for justice of the Supreme Court in place of Honorable Charles F. Brown, who declined.

Mr. Fleming's literary work has been confined to articles in the press upon questions of the day and public addresses. He is a member of the Catholic Church.



LYNN, JAMES (born in Ireland, June 29, 1843), came to this country when a lad, and shortly thereafter began the study of law with Smith & Murdoch, at Elmira, New York. He continued in their office until August, 1862, when he was commissioned by Governor Morgan first lieutenant in the One Hundred and Forty-fifth New York Volunteers, then being recruited at Staten Island. He accompanied his regiment to Virginia, and soon after taking the field was appointed to the staff of Brigadier-General N. J. Jackson. In January, 1863, he was commissioned a captain in the same regiment by Governor Seymour. In 1864, receiving an honorable discharge, he resumed his law studies at Elmira, in the office of John Murdoch, and was admitted to the bar in 1865. Removing to the oil regions of Pennsylvania, he was admitted to the bar in Venango and Crawford counties.

In 1866 he was elected director and general solicitor of the Farmers' Railroad Company, operating through the oil region to Oil City. In 1867 he removed to New York City, where he has since resided and practiced his profession.

In January, 1875, he was admitted to the bar of the Supreme Court of the United States, and immediately thereafter argued a case in behalf of three poor orphan children, the heirs of Charles Fox. This interesting will case involved the right of the United States government to take lands devised to it by Mr. Fox, as the will states, "for the purpose of assisting to discharge the debt contracted by the war for the subjugation of the rebellious Confederate States." It was decided that the United States could not acquire title to land in the State of New York by will.

In 1879 Mr. Flynn was appointed school commissioner of the city of New York by Mayor Cooper, and served until 1883, taking a prominent part as chairman of two of the most important committees. Mr. Flynn was married December 6, 1881, to Julia Poole, daughter of the late Robert A. Gregory, of New York City. Of their three children, two survive. Mr. Flynn is a member of the Manhattan Club, the Society of Medical Jurisprudence, the Friendly Sons of Saint Patrick, and Lafayette Post, Grand Army of the Republic.



ORD, WILLIAM HALL (born in Buffalo, New York, December 9, 1857), is the son of Augustus Ford and Anna Hall, and is third in a line of successful lawyers, his father and grandfather both having served with distinction at the bar of this State. William D. Ford, his grandfather, was a widely known lawyer of Jefferson County and was also active in politics, serving both in Congress and the State Legislature, where he was prominent in connection with the bill establishing the Erie Canal. In referring to the Canal bill (perhaps the most important statute in aid of commerce ever



W. H. Rye

passed by the New York Legislature) the writer of the "Political History of New York" has said, "I think that without the influence, weight of character, and talents of Mr. Ford the measure would not have been adopted."



William H. Ford

His son, Augustus Ford, while yet a young man, succeeded to his father's practice and was widely known throughout the northern counties of the State. Coming to New York City in 1859 he won an hon-

ored place for himself at the bar, which he retained during life, being in active practice for nearly sixty years until his death in 1890.

William H. Ford was prepared for college at Trinity School, Brooklyn, and was graduated from Yale College in 1877 and from Columbia College Law School in 1879. He studied law in his father's office and was admitted to the bar at Poughkeepsie in June, 1879. From that time until the present he has practiced law in New York City and is in the enjoyment of a large business.



REEDMAN, JOHN JOSEPH (born October 7, 1835, at Nuremberg, Germany, of Protestant parents), was graduated from the public schools and attended the Latin department of the gymnasium of that city. Under private tutors he also studied French and English. He arrived in New York City at the age of sixteen, without means or friends, and engaged for a period in mercantile pursuits, at the same time studying law. He was admitted to the bar May 17, 1860, and subsequently to practice in the United States circuit and district courts for the southern and eastern and northern districts of New York. He soon acquired a large business among the Germans of this city, and was an occasional contributor to the New York *Staatszeitung* on special topics.

In January, 1869, at the age of thirty-three, he was appointed by Governor John T. Hoffman a judge of the Superior Court to fill the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of Judge Garvin. In the fall of the same year he was elected for the term of six years from January 1, 1870. At that election, as the candidate of the United Democracy, his majority exceeded 50,000; but in 1875, being renominated by Tammany Hall, he was defeated with the entire Tammany ticket.

Almost at once, however, he was appointed by Governor Tilden to serve during the remainder of the year 1875 in place of the deceased chief judge of the Superior Court, Honorable Claudius L. Monell; and all the Democratic factions uniting in his nomination to succeed himself, he was again elected to the bench of this court, by more than 50,000 majority, and for fourteen years, to which the term had been extended by constitutional amendment. In 1890 he was renominated by the County Democracy, the Republican party, and Tammany Hall, and elected without opposition. By the consolidation of the Superior Court of the city of New York and the Court of Common Pleas for the city and county of New York with the Supreme Court of the State of New York (ordained by the Constitution adopted November 6, 1894), which took effect January 1, 1896, Judge Freedman became a justice of the Supreme Court for the remainder of the term for which he had been elected in 1890.



FROST, CALVIN (born in Somers, Westchester County, New York, January 21, 1823; died in Bar Harbor, Maine, July 22, 1895), was the son of Captain Ebenezer Frost and Mary Green, of early New England and Long Island ancestry. He received his early education in private schools and at an



CALVIN FROST.

academy, and was graduated from Yale College in 1842, at the age of nineteen. He studied law three years with J. Henry Ferris, of Peekskill, and being admitted to the bar in 1845 became the partner of Mr. Ferris, under the firm style of Ferris & Frost. This association continued until 1857, from which time Mr. Frost continued the business

alone until 1888. In the latter year he removed to New York City, where he practiced continuously until his death.

Mr. Frost was engaged in many prominent litigations, successfully coping with the ablest lawyers of the New York bar. In his earlier years he enjoyed the personal friendship of Charles O'Connor, Francis B. Cutting, James W. Gerard, Daniel Lord, and William Curtis Noyes. He was a staunch Democrat, but resolutely refused political honors, declining the Democratic nomination for judge of the Court of Appeals offered him in 1878. He was, however, a frequent delegate to State conventions, as also to the Democratic national convention at Baltimore in 1872. He also accepted his appointment by Governor Hill in 1890 as a member of the commission to revise the judiciary article of the State Constitution, and was appointed by Judge Danforth, the Republican chairman of the commission, chairman of the important committee on the Court of Appeals, of which committee James C. Carter and Frederic R. Coudert were also members.

Mr. Frost was a member of the Lawyers' Club and the Bar Association of this city, and formerly of the State Bar Association. He was for thirty years vestryman, and during the last twelve years junior warden, of Saint Peter's Church, Peekskill.



FULLERTON, WILLIAM (born at Minisink, Orange County, New York, May 1, 1817), worked upon his father's farm while preparing for college. He was graduated from Union College with honors, studied law, and was admitted to the bar in 1840. He commenced practice in Goshen, Orange County, New York, afterward removing to Newburgh, where he soon achieved local prominence. In 1852 he won an important case before the Supreme Court in Brooklyn from Charles O'Connor, and was promptly offered a partnership association by that leader of the bar. The offer was accepted, and during the forty-five years from that time to the present Judge Fullerton has been one of the conspicuous leaders of the bar of New York City.

As an advocate and skillful cross-examiner he has long been accorded a foremost place. "Since the death of the late James T. Brady, who for many years was conceded by the profession to be the ablest jury lawyer in the metropolitan district, Judge Fullerton has by general consent held that position." He has appeared in many of the most famous cases of the past half century. As counsel for Theodore Tilton in the suit brought against Henry Ward Beecher he conducted the remarkable cross-examination of the Brooklyn preacher which occupied eight days. This cross-examination was characterized by Charles O'Connor as the ablest ever conducted.

In 1867, during his absence in Canada, he was appointed a justice of the Supreme Court to fill a vacancy, and at the next election was

elected to succeed himself. His appointment made him *ex-officio* a member of the Court of Appeals, and his opinions in that high tribunal are considered among the ablest ever delivered. Honorable John K. Porter, then a justice of the Court of Appeals, having determined to resign, was anxious that Judge Fullerton should succeed him. Writing to Charles O'Connor to prevail upon Mr. Fullerton to consent to this, Judge Porter said: "I have a very strong desire that Judge Fullerton should be appointed my successor, and have no doubt that he will be the nominee, if he will give his consent. . . . His opinions at the present term have been strikingly clear and able. . . . —among the very best which have ever been delivered in the court. A year more in the Court of Appeals would establish for him a judicial reputation as enduring as our system of jurisprudence. He is known now as a brilliant and successful advocate—*primus inter pares*. At the end of the year he would be universally known as an able and eminent jurist. He will have an opportunity to make a record more abiding than that of the most successful jury lawyer. . . . The pecuniary sacrifice will be inconsiderable, in comparison with the resulting benefits; and I think the bar and the public would welcome the appointment, and that it would greatly strengthen the court."

Judge Fullerton decided, however, to return to active practice in New York City, and subsequently distinguished himself in the Beecher case, as already stated, and in other important cases. He has continued in active practice to the present time.



FURST, MICHAEL (born in Brooklyn, New York, July 15, 1856), is the son of Solomon Furst and Bertha Jaffe, who came from Rawicz, Prussia, in 1851, and settled in Brooklyn. His education was received in the public schools of Brooklyn, the Polytechnic Institute, and Yale College, from which he was graduated in 1876, as an honor graduate delivering an oration at the commencement exercises on "The Modern Jew." He was graduated from the Columbia College Law School, also reading law in the office of Honorable Philip S. Crooke and Honorable N. H. Clement, of Brooklyn, and was admitted to the bar in Poughkeepsie in May, 1878.

He at once commenced practice in Brooklyn, early turning his attention to real estate and landed property laws. He has conducted a number of notable partition suits, including that of Nostrand *vs.* Ditmis, in which the feat was accomplished of disposing of 1,500 separate lots at a single day's sale.

As examining counsel of the Lawyers' Title Insurance Company he has certified to many of the tracts and farms in old New Utrecht. February 1, 1894, he was appointed assistant corporation counsel in the city of Brooklyn, to which position he was re-appointed February 1, 1896. In this office he is at the head of the bureau or department

having supervision of all real estate matters, titles, suits, condemnation and street opening proceedings, contracts, and assessments. To him was referred the dispute about the East side land, which was so



Michael Furst.

handled as to yield a large amount of money to the city, resulting in a practical solution of a difficult problem of long standing. He is largely interested in the improvement of the suburb known as Van Pelt Manor, being associated with Mr. John Lott Nostrand as the acting attorney.

Mr. Furst is of an excellent Jewish family, is high in Jewish circles, and connected with Temple Israel on Bedford Avenue, Brooklyn, the Hebrew Orphan Asylum, and similar organizations. He is a member of the Montauk, Logan, Unity, Brooklyn Bicycle, and Young Republican clubs, the Good Roads Association of Brooklyn, the Commonwealth Council of the Royal Arcanum, Brooklyn Bar Association, and Yale Alumni Association of Long Island. He has been identified with the Republican party since 1877.



GARDNER, JOHN M. (born at Edenville, Orange County, New York, June 11, 1858), is the son of William H. Gardner, of Columbia County, and Caroline Flagler, of Orange County.

His early education was acquired entirely at the district and public schools of his native place, becoming himself at sixteen years of age principal of a school in the adjoining town of Craigville. He studied law for a year with E. N. Van Sickle, of Goshen, New York, and moving to Gloverstown completed his reading with Ralph Glasgow.

He was admitted to the bar at twenty-one and commenced practice at Broadalbin, New York, winning his first case, involving an \$18,000 mortgage. Other successes followed. While at Broadalbin he married Eugenia N., daughter of Leonard S. Northrup, a retired glove manufacturer of Fulton County, and soon after took an extended European tour.

Upon his return he removed to a wider field of practice at Newburgh, where he built up a lucrative practice. Among the prominent cases in which he appeared was that of *Mowatt vs. Mowatt*, in which he recovered for his client a wrongfully-withheld estate of \$650,000 left to her by her brother in Mexico and which she had been forced to divide. The preparation of this case required exhaustive research in Mexico and several Western States.

In the spring of 1895 Mr. Gardner removed to New York City, though still retaining a list of cases on the local calendar at Newburgh. Since this removal he has been prominently identified with a number of important suits, involving the construction of wills, and has also participated in the Edison litigation with the New Jersey and Pennsylvania Concentrating Works, and in other important but less conspicuous cases.



ARRETSON, GARRET JAMES (born at Newtown, Long Island, July 16, 1847), is the son of Reverend Garret J. Garretson and Catharine Rapalie, and thus lineally descended from Gerrit Gerritsen, who emigrated from Wageningen, near the Rhine, in Gelderland, Holland, in 1660, settling at Bergen Point, New Jersey, and from Joris Jansen de Rapalie, a native of Rochelle, France, who took refuge in Holland, and in 1623 came to this country, originally settling at Fort Orange (now Albany), and in 1626 removing to New Amsterdam. Judge Garretson was educated at the Flushing Institute, Long Island, studied law with the New York firm of Marvin & Daniel, and was admitted to the bar in December, 1869, since which time he has actively practiced in New York City and Queens County when not serving on the bench.

In 1877 he formed a partnership with Henry W. Eastman, under the firm style of Eastman & Garretson. Upon the death of Mr. Eastman in 1882 his two sons were taken into partnership under the firm name of Garretson & Eastman. The business of the firm has been largely in the direction of real estate law, care of estates, mortgage investments, and matters connected with the probate courts. Judge Garretson is executor and trustee of many large estates. He was for many years president of the board of education at Newtown, and from 1873 to 1875 school commissioner for Queens County. In 1880 he was appointed surrogate of Queens County, and in 1885 elected county judge. In 1891 he was re-elected county judge for a second term of six years. His career upon the bench has been thus characterized :

Judge Garretson possesses a keen and incisive intellect which penetrates to the marrow of a legal problem. Without any bold or abrupt statement foreshadowing his intended judgment, he reasons a question out by a process of subtle analysis which gives to every step the character of a logical postulate. When the conclusion is reached, you see at once why it becomes indisputable as an application of legal principles to established facts. It is this judicial quality of mind, ripened by experience upon the bench, which has imparted so high a character to his decisions that lawyers feel in advance the futility of appealing from them. Not one of his judgments while sitting as surrogate and passing upon those intricate questions of mixed fact and law belonging to the probate of wills was ever reversed by an appellate court. His success in always adjusting the right principle to the right solution of the issue raised before him he owes to a happy organization of mind, where the intellect, instead of being self-sufficient, is always guided by the law of conscience, silently yet steadily directing his judicial action.

In June, 1896, Judge Garretson was appointed by Governor Morton one of the commissioners to frame and report to the Legislature a charter for the government of the consolidated cities known as the "Greater New York." In November, 1896, he was elected a justice of the Supreme Court of the second judicial district of the State of New York. He was married in 1876 to Eliza, daughter of the late Henry W. Eastman, his former partner, who was a prominent member of the bar of New York and Queens counties.



R. H. Garrison



ERRY, ELBRIDGE THOMAS (born in New York City, December 25, 1837), is the son of Thomas R. Gerry, and grandson of Elbridge Gerry, vice-president of the United States, and one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence. He is lineally descended from Thomas Gerry, of Newton-Abbot, England, who came to America in 1730 and became a merchant in Marblehead, Massachusetts, where he lived until his death, in 1774, having married the only daughter of Enoch Greenleaf, a prominent and wealthy citizen of Boston. Through the Greenleaf family the descendants of Thomas Gerry are connected with a number of the oldest Puritan families. After one of these families the famous Elbridge Gerry was named. This first Elbridge Gerry was one of the notable figures of the Revolutionary period. He was born in Marblehead, July 17, 1744, entered Harvard College at the age of fourteen, and was graduated in 1762. He represented Marblehead in the Massachusetts General Court in 1772, and was made a member of the important committee of correspondence. He was returned to the Provincial Congress of Massachusetts in 1774, and again in 1776; was elected to the Continental Congress in 1776, and became a signer of the Declaration of Independence; was re-elected continuously throughout the Revolution; took an active part in the organization of the United States; served in Congress under the Constitution; was appointed on a special mission to France; was governor of Massachusetts; and became vice-president of the United States.

Mr. Gerry's mother was a daughter of Peter P. Goelet. His father, a naval officer, died in 1846, leaving him a child eight years of age. He was carefully educated, graduating from Columbia College in 1857, delivering the German salutatory oration. The same year he was elected president of the Philolexian Society of Columbia College. After his graduation he entered the law office of William Curtis Noyes. In 1866 he was admitted to the bar, and the same year to practice in the Supreme Court of the United States. Shortly afterward he became a partner of Mr. Noyes, as a member of the law firm of Noyes & Tracy. Upon the death of Mr. Noyes he formed a partnership with Honorable William F. Allen, subsequently judge of the Court of Appeals of New York, and Benjamin Vaughan Abbott, the well-known author of many standard law books. Judge Allen eventually withdrew from the firm, which was then continued under the name of Abbott & Gerry. While at the bar Mr. Gerry enjoyed an extensive practice, appearing in many important cases. Among these were the Marx will contest, the Martin will case, the Carman will case, the Strong divorce case, and the Louis Bonard will case. He was counsel in defending McFarland and Stokes, both indicted for homicide.

Mr. Gerry was married, December 3, 1867, to Louisa M., only daughter of Robert J. Livingston and great-granddaughter of Morgan Lewis, who was, successively, attorney-general, chief justice, and

governor of the State of New York, and grand master of the Masonic fraternity. Mr. Gerry was elected a member of the constitutional convention of 1867, serving as a member of its committee on the pardoning power. Shortly after becoming associated with Mr. Bergh,



ELBRIDGE THOMAS GERRY.

who founded the American Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, Mr. Gerry was chiefly instrumental in securing the greater part of the legislation affecting animals now on the statute books of New York.

The Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children was brought into existence at his instance in 1874, while in 1879 he succeeded John D. Wright as its president, and has held that position ever since. In 1886, by appointment of the New York State Senate, he served as chairman of the commission to examine into the most humane and effective method of executing the death sentence. On the strength of the report of this commission, the present system of electrical execution was adopted as a substitute for hanging.

Mr. Gerry has been a governor of the New York Hospital since 1878, is a trustee of the Protestant Episcopal General Theological Seminary, and was commodore of the New York Yacht Club from 1885 to 1893. In 1889 he was chairman of the executive committee and of the committee on literary exercises of the centennial anniversary of the inauguration of George Washington, and in 1892 was chairman of the commission appointed by Mayor Grant to examine into the question of the best method of caring for the city's insane. The commission presented a valuable report on this subject. Since 1882 he has been president of the Chi Psi fraternity, one of the oldest Greek letter college societies. Many articles from his pen have appeared in magazines; among others, a series in the *North American Review*, on "Cruelty to Children" (July, 1883); on "Capital Punishment by Electricity" (September, 1889); on "Children of the Stage" (July, 1890); also, in *Purple and Gold*, "A Plea for College Fraternities" (Vol. I., No. 1); "Chi Psi at Columbia" (Vol. IV., No. 1); "In Memoriam, Samuel Hand" (Vol. IV., No. 1).

Mr. Gerry's chief work, however, has been in connection with the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children, and through his incessant labors in this direction he has won a national reputation.



LEGERICH, LEONARD A. (born in Rotz, Bavaria, May 20, 1855), was brought to this country with his parents when about a year old. He was educated in the public schools, Saint Nicholas' parochial school, and De la Salle institute (supporting himself from the age of twelve), and, studying law, was admitted to the bar in 1877.

In 1886 Judge Giegerich was elected to the Assembly. The following year President Cleveland appointed him collector of internal revenue for the third New York district. In 1890 Governor Hill appointed him to succeed Judge Nehrbas (deceased) on the bench of the City Court. The same year he was elected county clerk. He resigned this office in the fall of 1891 to accept the appointment by Governor Hill to succeed Judge Allen (deceased) in the court of Common Pleas. In 1892 he was the successful nominee of both parties to succeed himself for the full term of fourteen years. He was elected a member of the constitutional convention of 1894, and through the op-

eration of the new Constitution was transferred to the Supreme Court, January 1, 1896.

He was married in 1887 to Louise M. Boll, of this city.

As a member of Assembly his record was warmly endorsed by the Reform Club of New York. He was one of the two members who persistently refused all passes from railway corporations. As county clerk he introduced many reforms which relieved wants long felt by practicing lawyers. During his incumbency of the county clerkship he endeared himself, probably without the least intention, to all historians by the classifying of musty records two hundred years old that had been stored for years in the courthouse. Always attentive to duty, he has required the same attention from those under him, and has thus earned the reputation of a disciplinarian. Though the youngest judge on the Common Pleas bench, his record was most satisfactory to both the bar and the public, and he has rapidly acquired a reputation as one of the best trial judges of our time.¹



GIFFORD, SILAS DEVOL (born in Columbia County, New York, December 31, 1826; died at Tuckahoe, Westchester County, New York, September 15, 1895), was the son of Isaac S. Gifford and Annis Ford. His father was a prominent Baptist minister, while his grandfather, Amaziah Gifford, served in the Continental army for four years. Judge Gifford attended the public schools of his native town, was prepared for college, and was graduated from Williams College. He taught school for one year at Sleepy Hollow, Tarrytown. Relinquishing pedagogy, he entered the law office of Honorable Robert S. Hart, of White Plains, New York, was admitted to the bar in 1852, and opened an office in Morrisania, on old Fifth Street (now East One Hundred and Sixty-seventh Street, New York City).

Becoming prominent in his profession and in Republican politics, Judge Gifford was appointed town superintendent of public schools. In 1856 he was elected justice of the peace and re-elected at the close of his term. In 1862 he was appointed by Governor Morgan surrogate of Westchester County to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Robert H. Coles. He was elected supervisor of Morrisania in 1870 and in 1871 county judge of Westchester. He remained upon the bench until 1883. Upon his retirement he was presented with a magnificent gavel by the attachés of the court as a mark of appreciation of his courtesy and ability.

He was a member of the recruiting committee during the Civil War and was instrumental in raising several companies of volunteers. He married Elizabeth, daughter of John Rae, by whom he had two children, Jessie and Stanley Pelham Gifford. The latter is a mining engineer. In April, 1873, Judge Gifford changed his residence from Morrisania, New York, to Marble Hall, Tuckahoe, Westchester County, where he resided continuously until his death.

¹ Brooks' "History of the Common Pleas," page 131.



Elias D. Clifford

At the convening of the county court of Westchester, at White Plains, on the day following the death of Judge Gifford, the presiding judge, Honorable I. N. Mills, said :

The sad intelligence of the death of Honorable Silas D. Gifford, formerly presiding judge of this court, has been communicated to us this morning. Judge Gifford was for twelve years the presiding judge of this court. No one was ever a better judge than he. He was learned in the law, possessed of the soundest practical sense, of great application and industry, and absolutely impartial. His judicial record will long be a matter of just pride with all the citizens of this county. This court will be adjourned over the day and also the day of the funeral.



GILDERSLEEVE, HENRY ALGER (born in Dutchess County, New York, August 1, 1840), is descended from an old Dutch family, and was brought up on his father's farm with the limited educational advantages of such a position. In 1862 he recruited a company (Company C of the One Hundred and Fiftieth New York Volunteers), and participated with his command in the battle of Gettysburg and the subsequent campaign in Maryland and Virginia. In 1863 he was assigned to special duty in recruiting and forwarding troops, but requesting active service with his regiment again in 1864, was with Sherman in Georgia, and until the close of the war. He was made provost marshal of the First Division, Twentieth Army Corps, and in 1865 was commissioned major and breveted lieutenant-colonel "for gallant and meritorious service"; while he was congratulated by Generals Slocum and Williams for his services before the capture of Savannah.

Judge Gildersleeve was subsequently connected with the National Guard of New York. He was commissioned lieutenant-colonel of the Twelfth Regiment in 1870, and became one of the incorporators and directors of the National Rifle Association, serving as its secretary, and subsequently as its president. He was captain of the company of American riflemen sent to Ireland in 1875, and was offered by Governor Dix the position of general inspector of rifle practice upon the creation of that office, but declined.

Upon his return from the field Judge Gildersleeve studied law in New York City, attending the Columbia College Law School, and was admitted to the bar in May, 1866. He acquired a successful practice as a jury lawyer in both civil and criminal cases, frequently serving as referee.

In 1875 he was elected a judge of the Court of General Sessions of New York City, his term of office expiring December 30, 1889. In May, 1891, Governor Hill appointed him a justice of the Superior Court of the City of New York, while the following fall he was elected for the full term of fourteen years, beginning January 1, 1892. Under the Constitution of 1894 he was transferred to the Supreme Court. Very few of his decisions have been reversed by the higher courts.



ILLEN, WILLIAM W. (born in New York City, January 24, 1853), is the son of Francis Gillen and Mary Roe. His father was also a native of New York City, where he was engaged in the forwarding business. His mother was a member of one of the oldest families of Long Island, her ancestors having emi-



William W. Gillen



Prof. J. Mease

grated from England in the early part of the seventeenth century. One of these, Andrew Messenger, was among the founders of the town of Jamaica, signing the petition to have the town set off, March 10, 1656,¹ and was engaged in the construction of the old Presbyterian Church in Jamaica, which was the first church edifice built by that denomination in America.

After the death of his father, Mr. Gillen made his home with his uncle, Henry W. Rowland, afterward supervisor of the town of Jamaica. Here he received his education, being graduated from the high school. For five years following 1871 he was employed in his uncle's store at Queens. In 1876 he secured a position in the Queens County surrogate's office, under the late Honorable Alexander Hayner, studied law, and was admitted to the bar in 1879. From 1876 to the present, for twenty consecutive years, and under both Republican and Democratic administrations, Mr. Gillen has been connected with the surrogate's office, and since 1885 has been chief clerk. Himself a consistent Republican, his experience and ability, together with his knowledge of the theory and practice of the law relating to the business of the court, have received the appreciation of surrogates of both political faiths.

As a practicing lawyer Mr. Gillen is in the enjoyment of a successful business. He makes no specialties, but is a general practitioner, presenting his cases with directness and ability before both court and jury.

On May 4, 1880, he was married to Isabelle Cary, a member of one of the oldest families in Jamaica. They have one child, Gwendolin Palmer Gillen.

Mr. Gillen is a member of the Jamaica Club, and is a stockholder and director of the Bank of Jamaica and the Jamaica Savings Bank. He is closely identified with various other important local interests.



GLEASON, JOHN JOSEPH (born in Flushing, Long Island, October 22, 1855), is the son of Thomas Gleason and Margaret Mulcahey, both descended from ancient and honorable families long seated in County Tipperary, Ireland. He was carefully educated in private schools and the Fairchild Institute of Flushing, and was graduated from the Columbia College Law School in 1877. In May of the same year he was admitted to the bar at Poughkeepsie, New York, and at once began the practice of law in Flushing, also opening an office in New York City. As business increased the requirements of two offices became exceedingly onerous, and not infrequently, after working during office hours in New York, he returned to Flushing and tried suits before the local justices at night.

¹ "History of the Presbyterian Church, Jamaica, Long Island" (New York, 1862), page 27.

Later on, with the growth of the New York business, the office in Flushing was entirely abandoned.

Mr. Gleason has continued to reside at Flushing, however, and has taken an active interest in local affairs and public improvements. As an independent Democrat he has been active in politics, and has held some local offices. His professional work has always been done alone, he never having had a partner. While his practice has been general in scope, the larger part of his business is in the line of his connection as counsel of various important corporations and large estates.



GOEBEL, LEWIS S. (born in New York City, July 9, 1839), is the son of Conrad Goebel, who, coming from Germany when a young man, built up a large cabinet furniture business in this city, and in 1854, retiring from this business, removed to the Adirondack Mountains and established a large tannery on Schroon River, in Warren County.

His son was educated in the public schools of the city, but began early to master his father's business, with the thought of succeeding him. But business reverses, during the crisis of 1857, shattered his plan and threw him upon his own resources. He accompanied his father to the northern part of the State, but soon returned to this city to complete his education. During the next seven years he pursued his studies, paying his way by teaching school in the old Eleventh Ward. He was graduated in 1864 from the Free Academy (now the College of the City of New York), and two years later was graduated from the Columbia College Law School.

Mr. Goebel began the practice of law immediately after his graduation, and rapidly built up a successful general civil practice, making a specialty of real estate, surrogate, and equity causes. He has enjoyed special clientage among German-Americans, and has received many political honors in recognition of his standing as representative of this element of our population. Always a consistent Republican, in 1875 he was the unsuccessful candidate of that party for civil justice in the Seventh, Eleventh, and Thirteenth wards, a district always overwhelmingly Democratic. In 1876 he received the Republican nomination for justice of the Marine (now City) Court, and, while not elected, ran ahead of the Hayes electoral ticket by 1,500 votes. In 1884 he received the nomination for State Senator in the old sixth district, and was elected by a large majority, in the face of the usual Democratic majority of 7,000.

While in the Senate Mr. Goebel was active in the support of many measures beneficial to the city of New York, his chief work being in the direction of the police pension and firemen's pension bills, both of which became laws. He also took a prominent part in the public school legislation of that day, and received the hearty thanks of the



L. D. Goebel

board of education in the form of a flattering resolution. In 1885 he was appointed school trustee for the Eleventh Ward, was reappointed and served until 1891, when he resigned, owing to his removal from the ward. He was chairman of the board for four successive terms. In 1885 he was also the Republican candidate for county clerk, and in 1886 received the nomination for register, in both instances running ahead of his ticket by many votes. In the latter contest he received 20,000 more votes than any other candidate on the Republican ticket, this being the famous "triangular" contest in which Mayor Hewitt was elected against Henry George and Theodore Roosevelt.

Mr. Goebel has a summer cottage in the Adirondack Mountains, where he spends several months each year. He was married in 1866, and has five children. The oldest son, George C. Goebel, is a graduate of the New York Law School, and is associated with his father in business. Another son, Lewis S. Goebel, Junior, is a student in the College of the City of New York.



REENBAUM, SAMUEL (born in London, England, January 23, 1854), is the son of Lewis Greenbaum and Rachel Schlesinger, and came to this country with his parents when two years of age. His father engaging in business in New York, he was educated in the public schools, and in 1872 was graduated from the College of the City of New York. After his graduation he was appointed a teacher in Grammar School No. 59, in East Fifty-seventh street, and held this position for five years, at the same time reading law in the office of Van Sicten, Gildersleeve & Baldwin. In 1875 he was graduated from the Columbia College Law School, and admitted to the bar.

He continued his connection with Van Sicten, Gildersleeve & Baldwin until 1877, when he established an office on his own account. He practiced alone successfully for some years, but in 1884 formed a legal partnership with Daniel P. Hays, which has continued to the present time, under the firm name of Hays & Greenbaum. This firm enjoys a large general practice, including real estate, commercial, bankruptcy, insurance, patent, and corporation litigations. They are attorneys for a number of well-known corporations. Mr. Greenbaum has recently been counsel in several important bankruptcy cases, including the notable diamond cutters' case, testing the contract labor law, in the evidence of which the entire history of the diamond cutters' industry in the United States was brought out. His firm were also counsel for General Daniel E. Sickles, who succeeded Sheriff Flack at the time of the investigation made by the Fassett committee of the abuses in the sheriff's office in this city. Under their advice as counsel, General Sickles reorganized the office, the reforms being made permanent by

legislation formulated by these lawyers, in collaboration with the Fassett committee.

Mr. Greenbaum is actively interested in reform and educational work in this city. He is president of the Aguilar Free Library, first vice-president of the Educational Alliance (and has been active in the erection of new buildings for this philanthropy), and was formerly president of the Young Men's Hebrew Association. He is also connected with various benevolent enterprises, and is a member of the Reform Club and the Bar Association.

He was married, March 13, 1888, to Selina, daughter of Israel Ullman, of this city. They have three children, two sons and a daughter.



ROSS, MICHAEL C. (born in New York City, February 18, 1838), is the son of Henry and Marguerite Gross, his ancestry being German on the side of his father and Dutch on that of his mother. His father came to New York from Hesse about 1830. Judge Gross received his early education in one of the New York schools, where instruction was accorded both in English and German. At eleven years of age the family removed to the country, and for three years he experienced the life of a farmer's boy. His father proposed to send him to Germany to complete his education; but imbued with the spirit of Franklin's "Autobiography," of which he was an infatuated reader, he preferred to carve out his own fortune. At the age of fourteen he came to New York, living with his uncle and engaging in mercantile work, while at the same time attending a night school and pursuing the study of grammar and Latin. Later he entered the law office of Ullman & Egan, and made such progress that a large share of the business presently devolved upon his shoulders. Upon the dissolution of the firm in 1857 he remained with Mr. Egan, and, although but nineteen years of age (and two years before he could be legally admitted to the bar), became a partner. This association continued until Judge Gross's election to the Marine Court.

From about the age of sixteen Mr. Gross has been active in politics. When but eighteen a strenuous effort was made to nominate him—in ignorance of the fact of his minority—as an anti-machine candidate for school commissioner on the Democratic ticket. In 1860, when twenty-one years of age, he was elected a member of the Common Council of New York City, and three times re-elected. In 1865 he was elected judge of the Marine (now City) Court, to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Judge Florence McCarthy, and in 1869 was re-elected for the regular term of six years. At the expiration of this period he resumed his private practice, which he has successfully prosecuted since, enjoying a general business in civil cases, and making a specialty of real estate, wills, and all lines in the jurisdiction of the Surrogate's Court.



Samuel Gentlemen

While a justice of the Marine Court Judge Gross reformed the method of issuing warrants, which had permitted a wide-spread perversion of the ends of justice for blackmailing purposes. Under the



A handwritten signature in dark ink, which appears to read "Michael B. Gross". The signature is written in a cursive style with a large, sweeping underline.

old system the clerk of the court, on his own cognizance, issued warrants upon any complaint. The execution of these when the court was not sitting permitted arrests without opportunity of getting bail ;

and innocent parties were thus frequently forced to "settle" trumped-up cases to escape temporary imprisonment. Judge Gross induced his associates to unite with him in an order of the court prohibiting the issuance of warrants except upon affidavit of the complainant, and then only after the same had been examined and an order endorsed by one of the judges.

A remarkable decision was handed down by Judge Gross in certain cases of contracts where the parties had stipulated that freight charges should be paid in gold. Gold was then at a premium, but the defendants claimed immunity from their contract obligations under the legal tender act of Congress, claiming that a tender of greenbacks, under this act, discharged the obligation. This view had been sustained in the higher courts of appeal of New York, but Judge Gross held for the complainants, alleging that the inviolability of contracts, freely entered into by competent parties, was a constitutional right which no Congressional act could impair. Coming from a lower court, in the face of contrary decisions by the higher tribunals, this ruling caused a sensation; but Judge Gross afterward had the satisfaction of having the soundness of his position affirmed by the United States Supreme Court, which declared the legal tender act unconstitutional.



ROSSE, EDWARD F. (born in Dresden, Germany, January 16, 1845), is the son of August and Marie Grosse. He was educated in the common schools of Dresden; coming to this country, he studied law with Henry Wehle, of New York, and was admitted to the bar in this city October 29, 1878. Since his admission to the bar he has been engaged in general practice in this city.

He is an influential representative of the German-American element of this city, and has done much work as assistant editor and as a contributor to the German press. He contributed to various magazines in Germany, and for seven years has served as editor on the different German newspapers of New York City. For three years he was on the staff of the New York *Staatszeitung*.

He was a member of the Assembly from the tenth district of this city in 1880, was deputy assistant district attorney of the city from 1889 to 1890, and collector of internal revenue for the third New York district since September 28, 1894.



ROUT, EDWARD MARSHALL (born in New York City, October 27, 1861), was educated in the public schools of New York and Brooklyn, and at Colgate Academy and Colgate University, being graduated from the latter in 1884. He studied law in the office of Arnoux, Ritch & Woodford of this city, and was admitted to the bar in Brooklyn in December, 1885.

From this day to the present he has practiced law continuously in New York and Brooklyn. His cases include the John Y. McKane prosecution, and important street railway litigations in Brooklyn.

Mr. Grout was a private in the Twenty-third Regiment, National



EDWARD MARSHALL GROUT.

Guard of New York, from 1887 to 1892, and in January, 1894, was appointed judge advocate, with the rank of major, of the Second Brigade. In June, 1895, he was elected alumni trustee of Colgate University, the first ever elected by the graduates. In 1895 he was also Democratic candidate for mayor of the city of Brooklyn.



RUBER, ABRAHAM (born in New York City, March 12, 1861), is the son of Charles and Mary Gruber, who emigrated to the United States early in life. He was educated in Grammar School No. 15 of this city, and for one year pursued the commercial course in the College of the City of New York,



Ab. Gruber

ceasing attendance at fourteen years of age. Determining to become a lawyer, he did all his law reading at home, or in the office of Stillman F. Kneeland, of this city. Immediately after his admission to the bar, in May, 1882, he began to practice in New York, where he has continuously practiced since, building up a valuable business. Among his cases of note in the Court of Appeals may be mentioned those of *Martin ex. Gilbert* (119 N. Y. 298) and *Wise ex. Grant* (140 N. Y. 593), in both of which he raised new questions of law and succeeded in his contention, establishing new precedents.

Mr. Gruber is an active Republican, and for some years has been prominent in the councils of his party in the State and city of New York. He has held various offices in the party organization, and is now a member of the Republican committee of the county of New York, as also of the executive committee of the State committee. When he was mentioned in 1893 as a candidate for deputy attorney-general in the city of New York, Mr. Justice Robert A. Van Wyck, in a letter to Honorable Theodore E. Hancock, recently elected attorney-general of the State, said of Mr. Gruber:

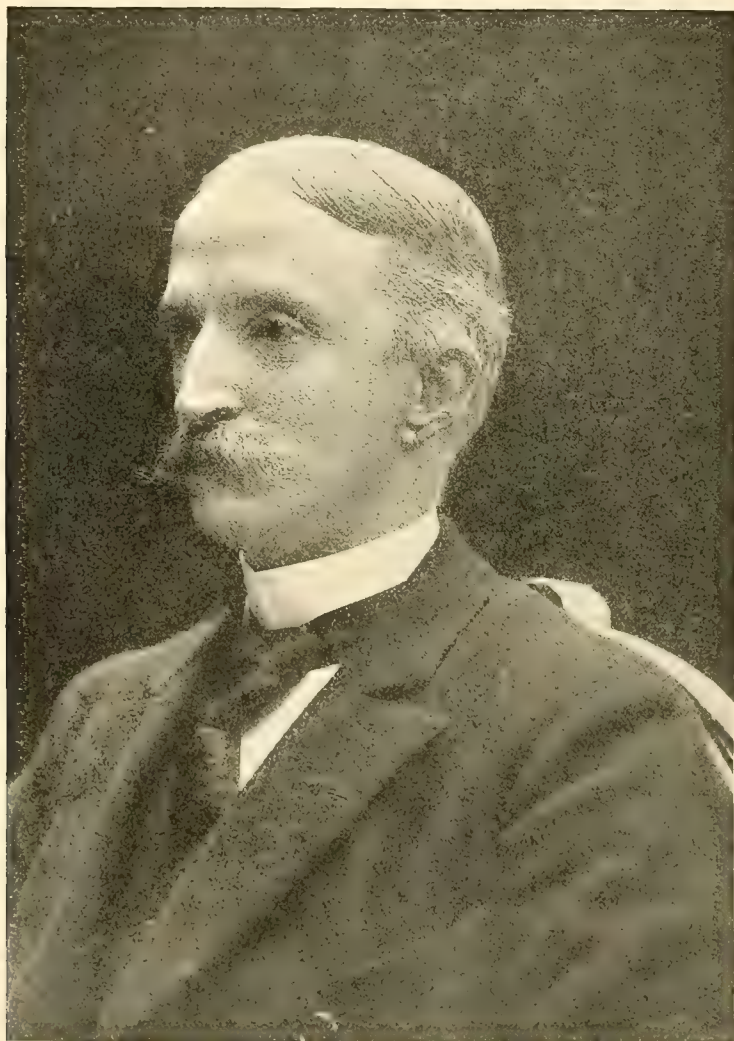
He has tried a number of causes before me, and some time ago I stated from the bench that he had in the cause there on trial made the most masterly and convincing closing address to the jury that had ever been made in a trial before me; and his subsequent bearing and conduct in trials has convinced me that my measure of his ability then was more than justified.



GULLIVER, WILLIAM CURTIS (born in Norwich, Connecticut, April 8, 1849), is the son of John Putnam Gulliver and Frances Curtis. His father was professor of the relations of Christianity to the secular sciences at Andover Theological Seminary. Mr. Gulliver is lineally descended from Anthony Gulliver who, born in England in 1619, emigrated to America twenty-six years later, settling in Massachusetts, which the family continued to make its home down to the present generation. Gershom Gulliver, Mr. Gulliver's great grandfather, was one of the "minute-men" at the battle of Lexington, and also participated in the battle of Dorchester Heights. His grandfather, John Gulliver, was a member of the "New England Guards," on duty in protecting the Charleston Navy Yard during the War of 1812. Later he became connected with large mercantile interests in Boston and Philadelphia, and was married to Sarah Putnam, a descendant of a brother of General Israel Putnam. Through his mother, a daughter of Elizur Curtis of Torrington, Connecticut, Mr. Gulliver is descended from Governor William Bradford.

He pursued his preparatory studies in the Free Academy, Norwich, Connecticut, and Phillips Academy, Andover, Massachusetts, being graduated from the latter in 1865. He was graduated from Yale College with honors in 1870, subsequently receiving the degree of

master of arts. He studied law with the New York firm of Alexander & Green, at the same time attending the Columbia College Law School, from which he was graduated in 1874. The same year he was admitted to the bar in New York City, and has since practiced here. He is a member of the firm of Alexander & Green.



WILLIAM CURTIS GULLIVER.

Mr. Gulliver's practice has chiefly been in the domain of corporation law. He has been engaged in the reorganization of various corporate enterprises, such as the sugar trust, the lead trust, the cordage trust, and numerous railroad companies. He has also been active in various litigations of such general interest as the Broadway Surface Railroad cases and the income tax cases. He is a member of the



Wm J Guthrie

University, Century, Union, University Athletic, Country, Riding, and Lawyers' clubs, as well as of the New York Bar and Yale Alumni associations. He was one of the organizers and is a trustee of the City Club.



GUTHRIE, WILLIAM DAMERON (born in San Francisco, California, February 3, 1859), is the son of George Whitney Guthrie and Emma Gosson. He received his early education in Paris, where his family lived from 1861 until 1870. The two years following were spent at school in England. He then returned to this country, and after two years' attendance at the public schools in New York City he was obliged to support himself. He entered the office of Blatchford, Seward, Griswold & Da Costa as clerk and stenographer at the age of sixteen, studying indefatigably at night, reading law and pursuing other studies. At the end of four years he gave up active work in the office for a year and attended Columbia College Law School, carrying the work of junior and senior classes at the same time, completing the course in one year. He was admitted to the bar in New York City in May, 1880. Returning to the office of Blatchford, Seward, Griswold & Da Costa as managing clerk, in three years' time was admitted to the firm, while in 1885 the firm was reorganized as Seward, Da Costa & Guthrie, and subsequently changed to the present style of Seward, Guthrie, Morawetz & Steele.

Since his admission to the bar, a large share of the important business of the firm has been entrusted to Mr. Guthrie. In jury cases, he has been signally successful and has shown ability in unraveling many complicated equity cases. His firm has always represented large interests, and he has been connected with heavy financial transactions and has successfully adjusted many complicated matters in corporation reorganizations. His arguments in the income tax cases and in other important matters have attracted the attention of lawyers and judges by reason of their force, literary merit, and scholarship.

Mr. Guthrie has paid large attention to general literature. Few college men have wider classical attainments or a greater familiarity with the works of the great orators and with English and French literature. He has prepared and delivered various addresses upon subjects connected with the lives of leading generals of the war as well as upon legal and literary subjects. While devotion to his profession is thorough and unremitting, concentrating all his efforts thereon, he has taken a deep interest in politics and has achieved success as a political orator.



HAHLO, LOUIS HERBERT (born in New York City, January 17, 1865), is the son of Herman Hahlo and Rebecca Hoexter, both born in Germany. He was educated in the public schools of this city and at the College of the City of New York, from which he was graduated in 1884. His legal studies were pursued



Louis H. Ahlo



Truly yours
Ernest Hall

in the office of Blumenstiel & Hirsch. He also took a full course at Columbia College Law School, being graduated in 1886, and was admitted to the bar in New York in May of the same year. He has practiced continuously since in New York City, confining himself principally to commercial law, in which he has built up a substantial business.

Mr. Hahlo has always been a Democrat. In 1892 and 1893 he was a member of the Assembly from the twenty-first district of the city, being the first Democrat ever elected from that district. While in the Assembly he served on the judiciary committee which investigated the charges against Judge Maynard, then of the Court of Appeals. He was also a member of the codes committee, and was chairman for two years of the committee on charitable and religious institutions. He introduced legislation designed to modify the existing incongruities in the law of debtor and creditor, including a bill abolishing all preferences by insolvent debtors.

Mr. Hahlo is a member of the Progress, Democratic, and Young Men's Independent clubs, and the Tammany Society, as also of many charitable institutions.



HALL, ERNEST (born in London, England, October 24, 1844), is the son of Henry B. and Mary A. Hall. His father was an artist and engraver, well known in London and New York. Judge Hall was educated in the public schools at Morrisania, New York, studied law in the offices of Carpentier & Beach, of this city, and was graduated from the Law School of the University of New York in 1866. He was admitted to practice in this city in July of the same year, and at once commenced practice at Morrisania, which community was annexed as a district of New York City in 1874. For six years, beginning with January 1, 1882, he was justice of the City Court of New York. In the fall of 1895 he was the Republican and Reform candidate for justice of the Supreme Court, but failed of election with the rest of the ticket.

During the Civil War, in June and July, 1863, he was a member of the Seventy-first Regiment, New York State Militia, while he served in the United States navy from August, 1864, to May, 1865, and participated in both battles of Fort Fischer, in North Carolina.



HARTLEY, EDWARD (born in Portland, Maine, October 4, 1835), is the son of Honorable John F. Hartley, for many years, including the period of the Civil War, assistant secretary of the United States Treasury, and Martha F. King, both of Saco, Maine, and of Puritan descent, the original American ancestor of each coming to this country prior to 1640. He was fitted



Edward Hartley

for college at Standish Academy, Standish, Maine, and was graduated from Columbian College, Washington, District of Columbia, in June, 1854. He read law with Honorable George F. Shipley, of Portland, Maine, afterward United States circuit judge, and was admitted to the Portland bar in September, 1856.

He at once commenced the practice of law in Monticello, Minnesota, a year later removing to Minneapolis. During his western practice he was counsel for the defense in the celebrated Jackson murder case in Wright County, Minnesota, which was followed by the lynching of the defendant on his return home after acquittal. He was also counsel for the rioters in the outbreak which immediately followed, during which Wright County was placed under martial law by Governor Sibley. In 1858 he was prosecuting attorney of Wright County. The Civil War breaking out soon after, he entered the army as captain of Company E of the Eighth Regiment, Minnesota volunteers, and served until the spring of 1862, when he resigned to accept a position in the War Department at Washington. He was special agent of the Treasury Department from 1864 to 1870. During the raid of Early upon Washington he served in the War Department battalion.

In 1870 he removed to New York City, since which time his practice has been largely in the United States courts and before the Supreme Court at Washington. He has been connected in New York with nearly all the prominent revenue cases since 1870, and in later years has been especially occupied with questions affecting coal-tar and its products, and other questions requiring expert chemical knowledge and research. In his Supreme Court practice at Washington he was counsel in *Morrison vs. Arthur* (96 U. S. 108), touching crepe veils; *Arthur vs. Sussfeld* (96 U. S. 128), involving the scope of similitude law; *Robertson vs. Bradbury* (132 U. S. 491), affecting the duty on charges; *Mason vs. Robertson* (139 U. S. 624), affecting the duty on bichromate of soda; and *American Net and Twine Company vs. Worthington*, involving the question of commercial designation.



HAWES, JAMES WILLIAM (born in Chatham, Massachusetts, July 9, 1844), is the son of James Hawes and Susannah Taylor, and is lineally descended from Edmond Hawes, who came from England in 1635, and was prominent in the affairs of Plymouth Colony. He is also descended from Stephen Hopkins, one of the passengers of the *Mayflower*. He received his early education in the public schools and the high school of Chatham, Massachusetts, was graduated from Harvard College at the head of his class in 1866, attended the Harvard Law School one year, being at the same time instructor in mathematics in the college, spent some months in the office of Hawkins & Cothren, of New York City, and was admitted to

the New York bar in November, 1868. He has continuously practiced in this city since.

Among his interesting cases are the following: *Miner vs. Beekman* (50 N. Y. 337), first determining the statute of limitations in this State applicable to an action to redeem mortgaged premises; *Harper vs.*



James W. Hawes.

Shoppell (23 Blatchf. 431), involving questions under the copyright law; *Smith vs. Gold and Stock Telegraph Company* (42 Hun 454), holding that in furnishing stock quotations a telegraph company is a *quasi* common carrier and must serve the public without discrimination;

Reiss *vs.* New York Steam Company (128 N. Y. 103), relating to the proof necessary to establish negligence in the management of steam apparatus; Nirdlinger *vs.* Bernheimer (133 N. Y. 45), holding a sub-partner entitled to an account of the business of the firm; Francis *vs.* New York Steam Company (114 N. Y. 380), in which he sought to hold a passenger on a horse-car in a city to the same measure of care respecting exposure of his person out of a window as on a railroad car; People *ex rel.* Barron *vs.* Martin (48 State R. 288), where, as counsel for the Republican county committee, he applied for a writ of prohibition against the board of police to obtain a decision on the question of what constituted a quorum of inspectors of election. He was counsel for one of the defendants in Belden *vs.* Burke, involving \$8,000,000 of the mortgage bonds of the Columbus, Hocking Valley & Toledo Railway Company (33 State R. 1019, 20 Supp. 320, 72 Hun 51). In 1890, appearing before the board of health, he successfully defended the New York Steam Company against a proceeding to declare its pipes in Broadway a nuisance. In 1884, as counsel for John N. Stearns and other tax payers, he conducted an examination of the park commissioners under section 60 of the Consolidation Act.

Mr. Hawes participated in the overthrow of Tweed in 1871, and has been active in the cause of good government in New York City from that time to the present. He was one of the Cooper Union committee of fifty-three chosen in 1884 to secure reform measures at Albany, as well as one of the sub-committee that did the actual work of that committee. Previously, in 1883, he had been chosen one of the Cooper Union committee of sixty to secure legislation looking to an increased water supply by an economical method, free from partisan control. In 1885 he was an active member of the committee that drafted and submitted to the Legislature a constitutional amendment separating municipal from State elections, and was a member of the committee of the Republican Club which, in August, 1885, successfully advocated before the Republican State committee an increase of the number of delegates to State conventions. In 1886 he was chosen a member of the Academy of Music citizens' committee of one hundred, and was a member of its executive committee and chairman of the sub-committee on its general policy. In 1886 he was chairman of the joint committee of the Republican Club of the city of New York, the Young Men's Democratic clubs of New York and Brooklyn, the City Reform Club, and three other organizations to secure an affirmative vote of the people on the question of calling a constitutional convention. He was chairman in 1893 and 1894 of the committee of the Republican Club, which drafted and submitted amendments to the constitutional convention of 1894 which became the basis of part of its action. In 1891 he was chairman of a committee that prepared a bill for compulsory voting. He has also been the instigator of various movements to secure ballot reform.

He has been active in connection with the management of the Republican party, serving as an officer of Assembly district organizations, a member of the county committee, and a delegate to State conventions. He was one of the organizers of the Republican League of the United States in 1887, and the first chairman of the executive committee of the New York Republican State League. In 1881 and 1882 he was a member of the board of aldermen of New York City, and in that body was chairman of the committee on law department. In 1885 he was the Republican candidate for justice of the City Court (in 1895 declining the Anti-Tammany nomination for the same office), and in 1890 was Anti-Tammany candidate for president of the board of aldermen. From 1882 to 1884 he was president of the Republican Club of the city of New York, and for two years thereafter chairman of its executive committee. He is a member of the Bar Association of the city, was one of the incorporators of the Harvard Club in 1887, and is a member, and in 1881 and 1882 was president, of the Phi Beta Kappa Alumni in New York.

He was a regular contributor to "Appletons' American Cyclopædia" from 1873 to 1876, to "Appletons' Annual Cyclopædia" for several years, and to Kiddle and Schem's "Cyclopædia of Education" (1877). He is author of "Legislative Reform" (*Columbia Jurist*, January 21, 1886); "The New Constitution of Brazil" (*Overland Monthly*, February, 1892); and "The Guarany" (*Overland Monthly*, 1893), a Brazilian romance translated from the Portuguese. In 1881 he delivered an address on Garfield before the board of aldermen in this city, and has delivered addresses on public and political subjects on other important occasions.



HAYS, DANIEL PEIXOTTO (born in Pleasantville, Westchester County, New York, March 28, 1854), is the son of David Hays and Judith Peixotto, and a direct descendant of Jacob Hays, who was high constable of New York during the period of the Revolution. His great-grandfather served with credit in the patriot army during the Revolutionary War, and the homestead purchased by him at the close of that memorable struggle is still in possession of Mr. Hays. Mr. Hays attended the Thirteenth Street public school in the city of New York, and was graduated from the College of the City of New York in 1873. Entering the Columbia College Law School, he was graduated in 1875. Having accepted a position as office boy in the law office of Carpentier & Beach while pursuing his studies, at the time of his graduation he had advanced to the position of managing clerk with this firm, and in 1877 was taken into partnership with the senior member, ex-Judge Beach, the new firm becoming Beach & Hays. A few months later, on the death of Judge Beach, Mr. Hays formed a copartnership with James S. Car-



Paul P. Hays

pentier, the remaining member of the old firm, which was maintained until the death of the latter in 1885. He then became associated with Mr. Samuel Greenbaum under the present firm style of Hays & Greenbaum.

As a lawyer Mr. Hays ranks among the leaders of his profession. He has managed with ability and success many important cases that have come before the New York courts, notably that of General Adam Badeau against the executors of General Grant's estate for services in writing the "Grant Memoirs." He was counsel for General Sickles while the latter was sheriff of New York County, and is his attorney at the present time. Mr. Hays argued the case for General Sickles against Ashbel Green and others, trustees of a railroad mortgage, in the United States Supreme Court. He also argued before the Court of Appeals and won the case of the People against Wilmerding, involving the right of the State to tax goods sold at auction, arguing against the constitutionality of the law.

In November, 1893, Mr. Hays was appointed commissioner of appraising relative to the changing of grades in the Twenty-third and Twenty-fourth wards, New York City, and the same year was made civil service commissioner and elected chairman of the board upon the death of the preceding chairman. He has always taken an active interest in politics as a Democrat. He was a delegate to the State convention from Rockland County which nominated David B. Hill for governor. He purchased the *Nyack City and County*, a publication in Nyack, New York, with a view to changing its political complexion and giving its support to Grover Cleveland. The paper is still a flourishing Democratic organ.

Mr. Hays is a member of the Democratic, Lawyers', Reform, Sagamore, and Harlem Democratic clubs, of which latter organization he was for two years president, and is now chairman of the executive committee. He was married April 7, 1880, to Rachel, daughter of Aaron Hershfield, of New York. They have five daughters.



HILDRETH, JOHN HOMER (born in Lawrence, Massachusetts, November 25, 1847), is the son of Jairus C. Hildreth and Emeline Watson, both parents being of early New England ancestry. His father was a prominent citizen of Lawrence, while on his mother's side he is a great-grandson of one of the heroes of Bunker Hill. Mr. Hildreth was prepared for college at Wesleyan Academy, Wilbraham, Massachusetts, and was graduated from Columbia College Law School in 1869, being thereupon admitted to the bar in this city. He has since been in active and successful practice, making a specialty of commercial and real estate law. He has maintained a high reputation for integrity, energy, and devotion to pro-

fessional duties. He has been appointed referee, receiver, or assignee in important cases.

He is a Republican in politics, and in 1882 was the nominee of his party for the Assembly from the twenty-fourth district of New York City. The entire Republican ticket was, however, overwhelmingly defeated, Grover Cleveland carrying the State for governor by the then unprecedented majority of 192,000.

Mr. Hildreth is a member of the Republican Club of the city of New



JOHN HOMER HILDRETH.

York, the Dwight Alumni Association, the American Geographical Society, the North-side Board of Trade, the New England Society in the City of New York, and the New York State Bar Association. He is also a member and has filled responsible offices in Crescent Lodge, 402, F. & A. M., Crescent Chapter, 220, R. A. M., and Harlem Lodge, 201, I. O. O. F.



Las K Hill



HILL, JAMES KING (born in Montgomery, New York, June 22, 1832), is the son of Nathaniel P. Hill and Matilda Crawford, descended from old and substantial families. Ex-Senator Nathaniel P. Hill, of Colorado, is a younger brother. His mother's ancestors were among the earliest settlers in Orange County, New York, the town of Crawford receiving its name from the family. His father was a judge of the Court of Common Pleas, several times a member of the State Legislature, a presidential elector, and held other offices of trust. His paternal grandfather, Peter Hill (born in Orange County in 1751), at an early age received a commission as captain in Colonel James Clinton's regiment of minute-men, an organization which proved so efficient that by a special act of Congress it was made auxiliary to the Continental army. While holding this position he was distinguished for his gallant defense of Fort Montgomery. His father, Nathaniel Hill (born in 1705), came to this country at an early age and became an extensive freeholder in the precinct of Hanover, west of the Hudson River, then a western frontier. He was of English stock, a descendant of the family of that ancient Anglo-Norman surname, members of which removed from England in the reign of Queen Elizabeth.

James King Hill was educated at the academy in Montgomery, New York, and at Williston Seminary, Easthampton, Massachusetts, where he was prepared for Yale College, being graduated in 1854. After spending a year in Harvard Law School, he came to New York City, continuing his legal studies in the office of Brown, Hall & Vanderpoel. He was admitted to the New York bar in 1858, and shortly afterward commenced practice with his classmate, James C. Rice, under the name of Rice & Hill. The war breaking out, his partner enlisted and was killed in the battle of the Wilderness, having previously been rapidly promoted for bravery to the rank of brigadier-general.

Mr. Hill afterward organized the firm of Hill, Wing & Shoudy, which enjoyed a large and profitable practice, and laid the foundation of the admiralty business prosecuted by the firm's successors. Mr. Hill's specialty was mercantile law, in which he attained both prominence and success, appearing in the leading cases that came before the courts. He retired partially from active practice in 1887. He has been abroad three times, visiting the principal points of interest in Europe, Egypt, and northern Africa. He was never married.



HILL, JOHN LINDSAY (born in Florida, New York, October 31, 1840), is the son of Reverend Nicholas Hill and Sarah Hegeman, of Irish, English, and Dutch ancestry. His mother was a descendant of the old English family of Palmer and the equally ancient Dutch family of Hegeman. His grandfather, Adam Hill, was a native of Londonderry, Ireland. His father, before he became a clergyman, was a Revolutionary sol-

dier. Enlisting as a drummer-boy in Colonel Cornelius Van Dyke's regiment in 1776 when but ten years of age, he was discharged as a sergeant at the age of fifteen, having shared with Washington's army the winter of terrible suffering at Morristown, New Jersey, and seen active service in the famous "Sullivan expedition" and in the siege and battles of Yorktown. In 1803 he became a Methodist Episcopal clergyman—a pioneer in Methodism in the Mohawk Valley.

John L. Hill was prepared for college at the academies of Amsterdam and Jonesville, New York, and was graduated from Union College in 1861, the last year of the presidency of the venerable Eliphalet Nott. Mr. Hill learned practical surveying and printing to some extent before entering college. He spent the latter part of his senior year as superintendent of the public schools at Waterford, New York, continuing in this charge after graduation until February, 1862, when he resigned to prepare for admission to the bar. He was admitted the following May, and at once commenced practice at Schenectady, New York, in partnership with the late Stephen H. Johnson, then county judge. He soon acquired a leading practice, and in 1864 was elected district attorney of Schenectady County. During the next four years he was one of the counsel for the canal commissioners. In 1868 he removed to New York City and was for four years in partnership with Guy R. and T. D. Pelton, and afterward for a time was associated with Henry L. Clinton. In May, 1873, he entered the firm of Barrett, Redfield & Hill, which was changed to Redfield & Hill, and later to Redfield, Hill & Lydecker. In 1887 the present firm of Lockwood & Hill was organized.

Mr. Hill has been prominent in his profession in New York City as advocate and counselor and has tried many important cases. He was one of the counsel for Henry Ward Beecher in the famous Tilton-Beecher case, being associated with Thomas G. Shearman and General Tracy as counsel for Plymouth Church during the preliminary church investigation, and continuing afterward with the same gentlemen, together with Messrs. Evarts, Porter, and Abbott, throughout the six months' trial, with Judges Beach, Fullerton, Pryor, and Samuel D. Morris as opposing counsel.

Mr. Hill belongs to many clubs and historical and literary organizations. He is a member of the Alpha Delta Phi Club of New York, and was one of the founders of the Union Chapter. He is a member of the New York Union Alumni, the Phi Beta Kappa Association, Lawyers' Club, Law Library Association, New York Geographical Society, Society of the Sons of the Revolution, Brooklyn, Carleton, Montauk, and Wyandank clubs, Brooklyn Bar Association, Brooklyn Law Library Association, Long Island Historical Society, Brooklyn New England Society, and State Bar Association. He is president of the Wyandank Club, and a trustee of the Berkeley Institute. He is a resident of Brooklyn. His political sympathies are with the reform element in the Democratic party.



Gruske



HILTON, HENRY (born in Newburgh, New York, in October, 1824), was of Scotch-Irish antecedents on his father's side and of Scotch descent through his mother, Janet Graham. His father early removed to New York City, and here Judge Hilton was educated in the public schools, studied law, and in 1846 was admitted to the bar. He served as master in chancery, and acquired a large practice. As counsel of the property owners he defeated the plan to condemn "Jones' Woods" for a city park. In 1857 he was elected a judge of the Court of Common Pleas over William M. Allen by 17,000 majority, and edited two volumes of "Hilton's Reports," covering the period 1855-1860.

After his retirement from the bench he resumed practice as head of the firm of Hilton, Campbell & Bell. He was counsel and business adviser of the late A. T. Stewart, his wife being a cousin of Mr. Stewart's wife. Mr. Stewart, by will, in 1876, left him a large legacy, and Mrs. Stewart subsequently transferred to him all interest in the mercantile business, by her late husband's request, as she declared. Judge Hilton retired from law practice and conducted the mercantile business until 1883, when his sons and son-in-law succeeded him, under the firm name of Sylvester, Hilton & Company, later changed to Hilton, Hughes & Company.

Judge Hilton's country seat at Saratoga Springs, "Woodlawn Park," with its fifteen miles of wooded drives, is one of the striking features of that resort.



HINSDALE, ELIZUR BRACE (born in Genesee County, New York, December 4, 1831), is descended from Puritan ancestors who were located in New England during early colonial days. The founder of the Hinsdale family in America arrived at Plymouth Colony, Massachusetts, about 1650, and subsequently removed to Connecticut, where (in Litchfield County) the immediate ancestors of Judge Hinsdale were located for several generations. His grandfather, Jacob Hinsdale, and four brothers were soldiers in the Revolution. His father, Elizur Hinsdale, was a captain in the War of 1812, and was the founder of the edge-tool business in Winsted, Connecticut, where he was proprietor of a large manufactory for those days. He sold out, and removing to Leroy, Genesee County, New York, became an extensive land owner. The famous Elihu Burritt was his cousin. Judge Hinsdale's grandmother was a sister of Jonathan Brace, of Hartford, a leading member of the Connecticut bar in his day.

Judge Hinsdale was educated in the common schools and at a local academy, and studying law was admitted to the bar at Buffalo in May, 1856. He at once began practice in Leroy, where he remained five years. During the campaign for the election of Lincoln, in 1860, he was chairman of the Genesee County Republican central com-

mittee. He removed to New York City in 1861. Making a specialty of corporation law and the settlement of financial difficulties, he gained a leading place in this department. His practice has been largely litigated cases, and he has been a prominent figure in important contests in all the courts. In 1870 he organized the firm of Hinsdale & Sprague. He was connected for more than twenty-five years with the Long Island Railroad Company as general counsel, and was counsel for the several corporations prior to amalgamation. He was for some time its vice-president, and until recently was at the head of its law department. He took part in making all the contracts of the road, with the result that not a single contract has been successfully assailed in the courts. He effected the final consolidation of the three independent roads on Long Island and carried through successfully the notable litigations connected with the system, from 1877 to their termination in the Court of Appeals in 1895.

Judge Hinsdale has long been active in the Republican party, especially in connection with the Union League Club. For ten years he has been a member of the committee of political reform of this club, and for a number of years its chairman, in which capacity he has been active in the preparation of the important addresses on public questions issued by the committee from time to time.

Judge Hinsdale is also the author of other valuable papers, one on the reform of land transfer being especially notable. He was also the author of the legal opinion, affirmed by the Court of Appeals, crediting the city of New York with power to issue bonds for the purpose of acquiring new public parks.

Under the Magistrates' Act, reforming the bench of New York City, he was in 1895 appointed a judge of the Court of Special Sessions by Mayor Strong, and in recognition of his ability as an organizer, and his effectiveness in securing the results of reform, was made presiding justice by his associates.



HITCHINGS, HECTOR MORISON (born in Gravesend, Kings County, New York, December 12, 1855), is the son of Benjamin G. Hitchings and Catherine Newbury Moon, daughter of John Moon, of Brooklyn. His father, born in Salem, Massachusetts, in 1813, was a graduate of Amherst College and Yale Law School, and coming to New York in 1836 practiced here and in Brooklyn continuously until his death, in December, 1893. His abilities and integrity were recognized at the bar. His wife, seventy-eight years of age, still survives him.

Mr. Hitchings received his earlier education at private schools at Amherst, Massachusetts, and Winchester, Connecticut. Later he attended Phillips Exeter Academy, Exeter, New Hampshire, where he was graduated in June, 1874. He entered Amherst College in 1876. After two years' attendance he entered his father's law office, studied



E. B. Hinsdale

three years, and was admitted to the bar in Brooklyn, September 12, 1879. Later he was admitted to practice in the United States Circuit courts, and December 19, 1890, in the United States Supreme Court.



Victor M. Hitchings

Since his admission, Mr. Hitchings has practiced continuously in Brooklyn and New York, establishing a reputation for skill and success as a trial lawyer and advocate. He is frequently employed as

counsel in the trial of causes by other attorneys. He argued the writ of error in the United States Supreme Court in the case of the United States *vs.* Peter J. Classen, president of the Sixth National Bank, the first case to come before that court under the law of March 3, 1891, allowing a writ of error to that court in criminal cases. He also argued the case of *Donnegan vs. Ehrhardt* in the Court of Appeals, in which the important responsibility of fencing in their roads for the safety of employees as well as passengers was placed upon the railroad companies. In another case, *Kley vs. Healey*, liability for fraudulent representations and the necessity of tender in equity cases and proper pleadings was thoroughly defined and established. Other interesting cases were those of *Berau vs. O'Connell* and *Suydam vs. Husson*, both in Brooklyn.

Mr. Hitchings was a member of the board of trustees of the Society of Medical Jurisprudence for several terms and is an elder in the Brick Presbyterian Church, New York City.



HOADLY, GEORGE (born at New Haven, Connecticut, July 31, 1826), is descended from illustrious New England ancestry, the son of George Hoadly (born at Northford, Connecticut, December 15, 1781), and grandson of Captain Timothy Hoadly, of that place. His father was a graduate of Yale College in 1801, which institution he served as tutor from 1803 to 1806. He was both a lawyer and banker, and was also mayor of New Haven. Removing with his family to Cleveland, Ohio, in 1830, he became mayor of that city, and for fifteen years was a justice of the peace there.

Governor Hoadly's mother, Mary Anne, widow of Jared Scarborough, of Hartford, Connecticut, and eldest daughter of William Walton Woolsey and Elizabeth Dwight, of New York City, was born in the latter city, May 3, 1793. She was the great-granddaughter of the famous Jonathan Edwards, niece of President Dwight of Yale College, sister of President Woolsey of Yale College, and aunt of Theodore Winthrop, the well-known author, and of Sarah Woolsey, better known under her pseudonym of "Susan Coolidge." Among the children and grandchildren of William Walton Woolsey have been no less than eleven presidents and professors in American colleges, or their wives.

Governor Hoadly was educated in private schools at Cleveland, Ohio, and entered the Western Reserve College (since removed to Cleveland, Ohio, and known as Adelbert College) when fourteen years of age. He was graduated in 1844, and spent the following year at the Harvard Law School under the tutorage of Judge Joseph Story and Professor Simon Greenleaf. During the following year (1845-6) he continued his legal studies with Judge Charles C. Convers, of Zanesville, Ohio, and in the fall of 1846 entered the offices of Chase & Ball, of Cincin-

nati, at the head of which firm was the famous Salmon P. Chase. He was admitted to the bar in August, 1847, and in 1849 became the partner of his employers, the firm name being changed to Chase, Ball & Hoadly.



Geo. Hoadly,

Governor Hoadly participated in cases of the greatest importance from the outset, the activity of Chase in politics throwing the work upon his shoulders. His abilities speedily won recognition, and in

1851 the State Legislature elected him judge of the Superior Court of Cincinnati to complete its constitutional term of existence, which expired in 1853. Upon leaving the bench he formed a partnership with Edward Mills. In 1855-56 he was city solicitor of Cincinnati, and in 1859 was elected by the people to the (second) Superior Court of Cincinnati, to succeed Judge Gholson. By Governor Chase in 1856, and again by Governor Tod in 1862, Mr. Hoadly was offered a judgeship upon the Supreme bench of Ohio, but in each instance declined. He was re-elected to the Superior Court in 1864, but two years later resigned, and organized the law firm of Hoadly, Jackson & Johnson, which, after 1874, became Hoadly, Johnson & Colston. This firm became distinguished for its extensive conduct of railroad litigations. Governor Hoadly represented the Democratic party in the famous Tilden-Hayes presidential contest, arguing the Florida and Oregon cases before the electoral tribunal in February, 1877.

He likewise established the liability of the State of Tennessee to receive for taxes the issues of the Bank of Tennessee, both *ante-bellum* (8 Wall 44) and *post-bellum* (97 U. S. 454). He argued unsuccessfully with James C. Carter against the constitutionality of the Chinese exclusion act (130 U. S. 581).

In 1873-74 he was elected to the constitutional convention from Hamilton County, Ohio, and was chairman of the committee on municipal corporations.

He was active after the war in the Liberal Republican movement, but opposed the nomination of Horace Greeley as president in 1872. He voted for Grant's re-election, but in 1876 supported Tilden, and was active in the Tilden-Hayes contest, as already stated.

In July, 1883, he was nominated for governor of Ohio by the Democratic party, and after an active campaign was elected by 12,529 plurality over Foraker. His administration was successful and popular, but with the overthrow of his party in 1885 he was defeated for re-election. In March, 1887, he removed from Cincinnati to New York City, where he has since successfully practiced law, at the head of the firm of Hoadly, Lauterbach & Johnson. This firm is distinguished for its large railroad and corporation practice. In 1896 he supported Palmer for president, being a thorough disbeliever in protection as well as populism.



OLMES, GEORGE (born at Fort Sumter, Charleston, South Carolina, October 21, 1857), is the son of William Holmes, of Reading, Connecticut, who was graduated from West Point in the engineer corps, served during the Mexican war, and was engaged in building the fortifications at Fort Sumter. His mother, born in New York City, was a granddaughter of Joseph Haskett, business partner of Andrew Murray, who gave his name to Murray Hill. Her cousin, William Jay Haskett, was a well-known admiralty



GEORGE HOLMES.

lawyer of this city. Mr. Holmes was first instructed by his mother and spent four years at Glenwood Institution, Matawan, New Jersey, where he continued until nineteen years of age, when for two years he taught in a public school, prosecuting his studies at night. He studied law with R. W. Dayton, of Matawan, United States Attorney Henry S. White, of Jersey City, Attorney General Robert Gilchrist, of New Jersey, and Robert W. De Forest, of New York City, and was admitted to the New Jersey bar as attorney in February, 1781, and as counselor in February, 1884, and to the New York bar in January, 1884.

He began practice in New Jersey, and later in New York City, since which time he has practiced continuously in both States. His business is principally in the department of corporation law. He was one of the counsel for the companies in the famous railroad tax cases in New Jersey in 1884, and has been remarkably successful as counsel for the defendants in a large number of railroad accident cases brought against the Central Railroad Company of New Jersey, the New Jersey & New York Railroad Company, and the North Hudson County Railroad, the latter comprising the street railroads of Hoboken and the outlying towns of North Hudson County. His practice since 1884 has been in association with the firm of De Forest Brothers of this city, who are attorneys for the above companies and many other large corporate interests, estates, and charitable institutions.

Mr. Holmes was the leading mover in the formation of the Rockaway & Hudson Company, whose recent bid and plans for a new water supply for Jersey City has attracted attention in scientific and engineering circles. He is a member of the Carteret and Union League clubs of Jersey City, where he resides, and of the Lawyers' Club of New York. He has held several minor offices, such as clerk of the Hudson Circuit Court, and for a short time was justice of the peace. He has assisted in the compilation of standard law books, including "Hartshorne's New Jersey Digest," in the preface of which due credit is given him.



HORNBLOWER, WILLIAM BUTLER (born in Paterson, New Jersey, May 13, 1851), is the son of Reverend Doctor William H. Hornblower, professor of theology in the Allegheny (Pennsylvania) Theological Seminary, and Matilda Butler, of a colonial family of Connecticut active in the French wars and the Revolution. His grandfather, Honorable Joseph C. Hornblower, for many years chief justice of New Jersey, was one of the foremost advocates and jurists of his day. His great-grandfather, Honorable Josiah Hornblower, was a Revolutionary patriot and member of the old National Congress in 1785, and brought, in 1750, the first steam engine to America. The late Justice Bradley and Judge Lewis B. Woodruff were his great-uncles.

Mr. Hornblower prosecuted his preparatory studies at the Collegiate

School of New York City, and in 1871 was graduated from Princeton College, where he won first prize in English literature and belles-lettres, graduating as belles-lettres orator of his class. He was graduated from Columbia College Law School in 1875, having enjoyed the advantage of frequent discussions with his famous uncles, Woodruff and Bradley. After his admission to the bar he rose rapidly to prominence in the special department of bankruptcy law, soon enjoying a large practice in mercantile cases. The law reports contain a large number of important cases argued by him in State and Federal courts, involving questions of insurance, railroad, and corporate law. The firm of Hornblower, Byrne & Taylor, of which he is the head, represents many of the largest corporations and business consolidations.

The possession of wide legal learning and of a judicial temperament have led to the calling of Mr. Hornblower's services into frequent requisition as a referee, and to his selection to fill high judicial positions. In 1890 he was appointed by the governor of New York on the commission created by act of Legislature to propose amendments to the judiciary article of the State Constitution. In 1893 President Cleveland nominated him to succeed Justice Blatchford of the United States Supreme Court, but he shared the fate of other appointees who were rejected in the Senate by intrigue against the president on the part of factionists of Mr. Cleveland's own party.

Mr. Hornblower's sympathies are with the reform wing of the Democratic party. He is a member of the Manhattan, Century, Metropolitan, University, Democratic, and Reform clubs and the New York Bar Association, in whose reform movements he has always been active, serving on its important committees, and as secretary (for three years) of its executive committee. He has written and lectured on legal subjects. Among his chief productions in this line may be mentioned: "Conflict between Federal and State Decisions" (*American Law Review*, March, 1880); "Is Codification of the Law Expedient?" (address before American Social Science Association, September 6, 1888); "The Legal Status of the Indian" (address before American Bar Association, August, 1891); "Appellate Courts" (address before students of Columbia College Law School, February 26, 1892).



OTCHKISS, HENRY DE WITT (born in Albany, New York, July 2, 1854), is the son of Thomas Woodward Hotchkiss and Emma Burrell. On his father's side he is a lineal descendant of Caleb Hotchkiss, one of the earliest settlers of Connecticut. His mother was the daughter of James Clarkson Burrell, a planter of St. Croix, Danish West Indies.

Mr. Hotchkiss received his early education at private schools and under private tutors. He began the study of law with Senator David



Yrs sincerely,
W.B. Hornblower.

B. Hill at Elmira, New York, and in 1874 came to this city and entered the office of Henry J. Scudder and James C. Carter, where he remained until 1881.

In 1886 Mr. Hotchkiss represented the eleventh district of Kings



HENRY DE WITT HOTCHKISS.

County in the New York Assembly. In 1894 he was elected a member of the constitutional convention from the city of New York, of which city he became a resident in 1888.



OWLAND, HENRY ELIAS (born in Walpole, New Hampshire, June 30, 1835), is the son of Aaron P. Howland and Huldah Burke, his father being in the fifth generation in descent from John Howland of the *Mayflower*, and his mother a descendant of the family of which Silas Wright was a member. His early education was received at the High School at Walpole and at Kimball Union Academy, Meriden, New Hampshire. He was graduated from Yale College in 1854, subsequently receiving the degree of master of arts. He read law with Judge Frederick Vose at Walpole, afterward pursuing his legal studies at Harvard Law School, from which he was graduated in 1857. He continued his studies in New York City with John Sherwood, and was admitted to the New York bar in October, 1857. His practice has been large and varied, many of the cases in which he has appeared involving large amounts. He is a member of the firm of Anderson, Howland & Murray.

He was judge of the Marine (now City) Court from 1873 to 1874, by appointment of Governor Dix; alderman in 1875 and 1876; president of department of taxes in 1881, and is now president of the board of managers of the Manhattan State Hospital. He was the Republican candidate for judge of the City Court in 1873, for the Court of Common Pleas in 1884, and for the Supreme Court in 1887, but in each case was defeated by the Democratic nominee. In addition to a professional and judicial career in which his ability and learning, his fairness and unfailing courtesy, have commanded the confidence of clients and the profession, perhaps no member of the bar enjoys a wider popularity among the social clubs and various social, beneficent, and literary institutions of New York City.

He is a member of the corporation of Yale University, secretary of the Century Club, has been a member of the council of the University Club since it was formed, is a member of the executive committee of the Union League, president of the Society of the *Mayflower* descendants, first vice-president of the New England Society, trustee of the New York Free Circulating Library, has been connected with the State Charities Aid Association for many years, is trustee of the old Marion Street Maternity Hospital, president of the society for the relief of destitute blind, president of the Jekyl Island Club, Brunswick, Georgia, and vestryman in the Ascension Church, Tenth Street and Fifth Avenue. His club membership includes nearly all the prominent clubs in the city, including the Metropolitan, Century, Union League, Players', Downtown, Republican, City, Shinnecock Hills, Golf, Meadow Club of Southampton, of which he is president, Adirondack League, and the City Bar Association. His readiness, graceful address, and humor have made him exceedingly popular as an after-dinner speaker.



Henry C. Howland.



Wm. H. Hubbard



Hubbard, THOMAS HAMLIN (born in Hallowell, Maine, December 20, 1838), is the son of the notable Doctor John Hubbard, an active figure in public life in Maine a half century ago, who was elected to the State Senate in 1843, and served as governor from 1849 to 1853, during which period the famous prohibitory legislation known as the "Maine Liquor Law" was placed on the statute-books, the successful enforcement being largely due to the zeal of Governor Hubbard. On the side of his mother, Sarah Hodge Barrett, General Hubbard is descended from one of the "minute-men" of Lexington fame, who was afterward killed in the second battle of Stillwater, preceding Burgoyne's surrender.

General Hubbard was graduated from Bowdoin College in 1857, studied law in his native town, and was admitted to the Maine bar in 1860. He still prosecuted his studies during the succeeding year, however, at the Albany Law School, and May 14, 1861, was admitted to the New York bar.

The call for troops in the Civil War interrupted his legal practice. Returning to Maine in 1862, he joined the Twenty-fifth Volunteers of that State, with the commission of first lieutenant and adjutant. During a part of the subsequent service he was acting assistant adjutant-general of his brigade. Mustered out July 11, 1863, he became active in raising the Thirtieth Volunteers, receiving the commission of lieutenant-colonel in this regiment, November 10, 1863. He served through the Red River campaign and presently assumed command of the regiment, leading it in the assault of Monett's Bluff. He assisted in the construction of the Red River dam, increasing the depth of the water at Alexandria, Louisiana, in order to float the stranded gunboats, and helped to bridge the Atchafalaya River with a line of steamers for the passage of the army. Commissioned colonel May 13, 1864, he was transferred with his regiment to the Shenandoah valley, where he served throughout the campaign of 1864-65, sometimes in command of the regiment, occasionally in command of the brigade. During this time he acted as president of a court-martial. He was ordered to Washington in April, 1865, and participated with his command in the grand review of the following month. A little later he was dispatched to Savannah, Georgia, where he conducted a board for examination of officers of the volunteer force who were applicants for commissions in the regular army. Shortly after, having received the commission of brevet brigadier-general, July 13, 1865, he was mustered out of service, and returning to New York City resumed the practice of law.

Between 1865 and 1866 General Hubbard was associated with the late Honorable Charles A. Rapallo. In January, 1867, he became partner in the firm of Barney, Butler & Parsons, which in 1874 was reorganized as Butler, Stillman & Hubbard, the present firm style. General Hubbard has achieved great success in his profession, and is recognized as one of the leaders at the bar. He has been counsel in many commercial cases involving large interests, and for many years gave especial

attention to railroad and other corporate litigation, in which his firm has been largely engaged. He is a director and vice-president of the Southern Pacific Company, and president of several railroad companies affiliated with that corporation.



James Monroe



UNT, JAMES MONROE (born in Clarence, Erie County, New York, April 6, 1858), is the son of Reverend Harrison P. Hunt and Caroline Holmes. His preparatory education was received in the country district schools and the Brockport State Normal School. In 1880 he was graduated from the Uni-



John Hunter Jr

versity of Rochester, subsequently receiving the degree of master of arts. After graduation he entered the law office of Deane & Chamberlin, and subsequently the office of Fraser & Minor, and was admitted to the bar in New York City in November, 1882.

Since 1882 he has practiced continuously in this city, building up a lucrative business. Confining himself to no particular specialty, his work has covered a broad field. He has appeared as counsel in many important cases, including that of Uppington *vs.* Keenan, in which a verdict of \$80,000 was secured for the plaintiff in the first trial. A notable case in the Court of Appeals, the Board of Health of Yonkers *vs.* Copeutt, clearly defined for the first time in this State the powers and liabilities of boards of health.

Since 1892 Mr. Hunt has been corporation counsel of Yonkers, where he resides.



HUNTER, JUNIOR, JOHN (born in Westchester County, New York, January 31, 1866), is the son of John Hunter, of Hunter's Island, New York, and Annie Middleton, of Charleston, South Carolina. His father is a descendant of Elias Desbrosses, first treasurer and third president of the New York Chamber of Commerce, and also descended from a sister of United States Chief Justice John Jay. His mother is the great-great-granddaughter of Henry Middleton, of South Carolina, president of the first Continental Congress.

Mr. Hunter was educated in his youth by private tutors at Charleston, South Carolina, and at Hanover Academy, Virginia. He attended the University of Virginia, and read law in the office of Shipman, Barlow, Larocque & Choate, of New York City, also attending the Columbia College Law School, from which he was graduated. He was admitted to practice in the city of Brooklyn in February, 1889, and has since practiced law in New York City. He has been successful, and won recognition among the younger practitioners at the bar. In the test suit of De Lancey *vs.* Piepgras, he was one of the attorneys for the successful claimants under an old patent from the British Crown involving about three and one-half miles of water front on City Island, in New York City. The patent was sustained by the Court of Appeals, and various grants by the State of New York to riparian owners declared void.

Mr. Hunter is a member of the Union and Manhattan clubs of New York City.



NGERSOLL, ROBERT GREEN (born in Dresden, New York, August 11, 1833), was the son of "a Congregational clergyman of such broad views as frequently to cause dissension between himself and his parish."¹ The family removed to the Mississippi Valley in 1843, and Mr. Ingersoll's boyhood was mainly passed in Wisconsin and Illinois. He received only the elementary education which the rude district schools of that section and period afforded, but was always an extensive reader. He read law in a country office, was admitted to the bar, and established himself in practice at Shawneetown, Illinois, in partnership with his brother, Honorable Eben Ingersoll, subsequently a member of Congress. Both brothers became active in local politics, but in 1857 removed to Peoria.

Mr. Ingersoll was the Democratic candidate for Congress in his district in 1860, but was defeated. In 1862 he enlisted in the Federal service and was commissioned colonel of the Eleventh Illinois Cavalry. Subsequently he identified himself with the Republican party, and in 1866 was appointed attorney-general of Illinois. His services as a campaign orator have been in constant requisition since the Republican national convention of 1876, in which his speech nominating James G. Blaine for president attracted wide attention. President Hayes offered him the appointment as United States minister to Germany in 1877, but he declined.

Mr. Ingersoll is one of the best known lawyers in the country, having been called upon to try important suits in the courts of all sections. He was the counsel of the defendants in the notable "star-route" prosecutions of 1883, and secured an acquittal.

Mr. Ingersoll is widest known, however, as a lecturer against Christianity and the Bible. He is the author of "The Gods" (Washington, 1878), "Ghosts" (1879), "Some Mistakes of Moses" (1879), "Lectures Complete" (1883), "Prose Poems and Selections" (1884), together with many pamphlets and published addresses, and introductory chapters in "Modern Thinkers" (Chicago, 1881), and "The Brain and the Bible" (Cincinnati, 1882).



JAMES, EDWARD CHRISTOPHER (born in Ogdensburg, St. Lawrence County, New York, May 1, 1841), is the son of Honorable Amaziah Bailey James and Lucia Williams, daughter of Captain Christopher Ripley, a soldier in the War of 1812. His father, grandfather (Samuel B. James), and great-grandfather (Amos James) were all lawyers, the latter being a commissioned cavalry officer in the Revolution. The family came originally from Wales, settling in Rhode Island in early colonial days. Through his mother's line Mr. James is connected with Governor Samuel Hunting-

¹ Appleton's "Cyclopædia of American Biography," Vol. III., page 348.



Edward C. James.

ton, a signer of the Declaration of Independence; the two governors, William Bradford, Senior and Junior; General Roswell S. Ripley, historian of the Mexican War, in which he won distinction, and major-general in the Confederate army, and General James W. Ripley, who gained fame in the War of 1812 and against the Indians, was in charge of the armory at Springfield, Massachusetts, and was chief of ordnance on the personal staff of President Lincoln. Mr. James' father was a justice of the New York Supreme Court from 1853 to 1877, and from the latter date until his death, July 6, 1883, a member of Congress.

Mr. James received his early education in the common schools, and attended the Ogdensburg Academy and Doctor Reed's Walnut Hill School, at Geneva, New York. He went to the front in the service of the country, in August, 1861, as adjutant of the Fiftieth New York Volunteers. During the winter of 1861-62 he was acting assistant adjutant-general of the engineer brigade, and during the Peninsula campaign (1862) was aide-de-camp on the staff of General Woodbury. He was commissioned, successively, major, lieutenant-colonel, and colonel, assuming temporary command of his brigade at times, and in August, 1863, was honorably discharged on a surgeon's certificate for disability received in service.

Returning to Ogdensburg, he commenced the practice of law, his previous reading of law in his father's office having been such that in October, 1863, he was admitted to the bar. January 1, 1864, he formed a partnership with Honorable Stillman Foote, Surrogate of St. Lawrence County, under the firm name of Foote & James, this association continuing until the retirement of Mr. Foote, July 1, 1874, after which, for seven years, Colonel James conducted his large practice alone. In November, 1881, he formed a partnership with his managing clerk, Alric R. Herriman, and leaving the Ogdensburg office in his charge established an office in New York City. Here he soon secured wide recognition. Since the dissolution of the Ogdensburg firm, in 1886, he has had no partner.

His interesting cases in New York include the "Freight Handlers' Strike" case (*People vs. New York Central & Hudson River Railway Company*), in which as counsel for the State he in 1882 successfully brought mandamus proceedings against the New York Central and Erie Railway companies to compel the performance of their duties to the public, establishing the right of the State to compel the operation of railways (28 Hun 543). Honorable Roscoe Conkling was leading counsel for the corporations. Since January 1, 1885, he has been special counsel for the Manhattan Elevated Railway Company, and has defended many of the important cases involving the rights of abutting owners in the streets through which the railroads pass. From 1887 to 1892 he was counsel for Mrs. Appleton in her action of ejectment (growing out of the will of her father, John Anderson, the late tobaccoist), to recover from the New York Life Insurance Company a fifth

part of the Plaza Hotel property, the opposing counsel being Joseph H. Choate and William B. Hornblower. The jury trial before Judge Patterson, from December 7, 1891, to January 11, 1892, resulted in a satisfactory settlement. He obtained a verdict for \$37,500 damages in the Court of Common Pleas in the action of Mrs. Ellen Pollock against her father-in-law for alienation of her husband's affections. He is counsel for the widow's estate and the next of kin in the Fayerweather will case, still pending, involving between two and three million dollars. He was counsel for Russell Sage in the action of Laidlaw *vs.* Sage, arising out of the explosion of a dynamite bomb by the assassin, Norcross, the opposing counsel being Joseph H. Choate. He defended Captain William Devery, of the New York police force, upon an indictment for neglect of duty growing out of the "Parkhurst crusade," and secured a verdict of acquittal in April, 1894. He is also counsel for Inspector McLaughlin and other members of the police force, indicted for extortion in March, 1895, after the Lexow committee investigation. In 1886 he was counsel for the minority bondholders in the proceedings for the re-organization of the East Tennessee, Virginia & Georgia Railway Company. In 1888 he was counsel for the Mutual Life Insurance Company in the McCullum case, in Niagara County, with his associate, Mr. Robert Sewell, defeating the claim on a life policy for \$50,000 on the ground that the insured was a suicide. He was counsel for Russell Sage and the executors of Jay Gould in the recent action brought to recover \$11,000,000 by the bondholders of the Kansas Pacific Railway Company, the complaint, after a year's litigation, being withdrawn. He is now counsel for the Dueber Watch Case Company in their action against the combined watch manufacturers to recover \$500,000 damages for a boycott. He has also been retained for the defense in the actions arising out of the fall of the Ireland building, at West Third Street and South Fifth Avenue, in August, 1895.

Colonel James' practice being exclusively that of a counsel, requiring his presence only when the courts are in session, he is enabled to devote his long summer vacations to travel, and in this way has visited many of the most distant countries. He visited Japan during her recent war with China, and has visited North Cape, in Norway, nearly every European country, including Russia, and all the more interesting parts of North America. He was married November 16, 1864, to Sarah Welles, daughter of Edward H. Perkins, of Athens, Pennsylvania. She died December 3, 1879, leaving two daughters, Lucia and Sarah Welles. The elder, Lucia, is the wife of Doctor Grant C. Madill, of Ogdensburg.



JOHNSON, EDGAR M. (born at Cincinnati, Ohio, November 5, 1838; died in New York City, December 20, 1893), received his early training in the common schools and high school of Cincinnati, later attending the Law School of that city. He displayed abilities beyond his years. His keen perception and acute memory marked him as a student, and at an exceptionally early age he easily passed the entrance examination, and became a member of the Cincinnati bar. He at once commenced active practice, which continued until his removal to New York City, in 1887.

He was elected prosecuting attorney of the police court of Cincinnati in 1859, and during the two years in which he served in this capacity largely acquired that knowledge of men and affairs, and of criminal practice, which ever after marked his course and contributed to his great success as a criminal lawyer. But although remarkably successful along this line, he nevertheless did not seek distinction here, but rather in the field of civil practice.

Not long after the breaking out of the Civil War he received a commission as second lieutenant of the Sixth Ohio Volunteers, and went with his regiment into camp. But his military career was destined to be short-lived. About the time of his own appointment his friend and partner in business, Colonel John P. Jackson, was commissioned lieutenant-colonel of a Kentucky regiment. This necessitated a change of plan, since it was clear that both members of the firm could not well go to the front at the same time. As Colonel Jackson held the higher commission, he was suffered to remain in the army, while to Mr. Johnson fell the important duty of supervising a large and growing law practice.

He now turned his attention more especially to civil practice, and with such success that at the close of the war, when Colonel Jackson returned to active practice, it was deemed necessary to enlarge the firm by the acquisition of a third partner. Accordingly, January 1, 1866, the firm of Hoadly, Jackson & Johnson was established, with the Honorable George Hoadly, afterward governor of Ohio, at its head. Some years later Colonel Jackson withdrew and removed to San Francisco, and in February, 1884, Mr. Edward Colston became a member of the firm. Three years afterward Mr. Johnson removed to New York City as a member of the firm of Hoadly, Lauterbach & Johnson, in which association he remained until his death.

The following characterization of him by ex-Governor Hoadly, who for more than a quarter of a century was his intimate friend and business associate, reveals a strong individuality :

He was a man of such a frank, straightforward, brave, and truthful nature, so hating disguise and subterfuge and falsehood, whether of statement or of conduct, that, while he enjoyed the love and admiration of many, he at the same time had to bear the dislike of others.

As a lawyer he was capable of long-sustained and exhaustive labor, although no

one would call him a steadily and continuously industrious man. His power of application was herculean, but, like the strength of Hercules, it was not constantly exerted. Still, it was at hand and ready, and, whenever the cause of his client



Edmund S. Driscoll

demanding, it was put into full force, without thought of ease or even of food and sleep.

He was a man of great quickness of perception, and thus was able to penetrate easily to the core and centre of a controversy. Having no tendency to indulge in subtlety of distinction, he took at once the broad general view, which is more usually the result of judgment than the niceties with which so many advocates seek to beguile the judicial ear.

He was a very lovable, gentle, and kind-hearted gentleman; an unusual combination of the ascetic and the epicure, easily denying himself the pleasures of the palate, but with difficulty refraining from anything which bore with it that excitement which seemed to be and to have become his second nature. It is not surprising, therefore, that he was very popular. One evidence of this is the fact that when, in 1881, he was the Democratic candidate for lieutenant-governor, he ran nearly 2,000 votes ahead of his ticket in his native city.

In twenty-eight years of intimate association as partners, the writer of this notice cannot remember a single instance in which an impatient, much less rude and unkind word, was ever uttered to him by Edgar M. Johnson.

Few, indeed, must be the instances in which so long and so intimate a connection has subsisted between lawyers without some asperity. Differing greatly from more than one of his partners in opinion in matters of life and conduct, in matters of politics and religion, these differences never brought unkindness, and now that he is dead, it may be safely said that the turf above him will be watered by the tears of many and sincere friends.¹

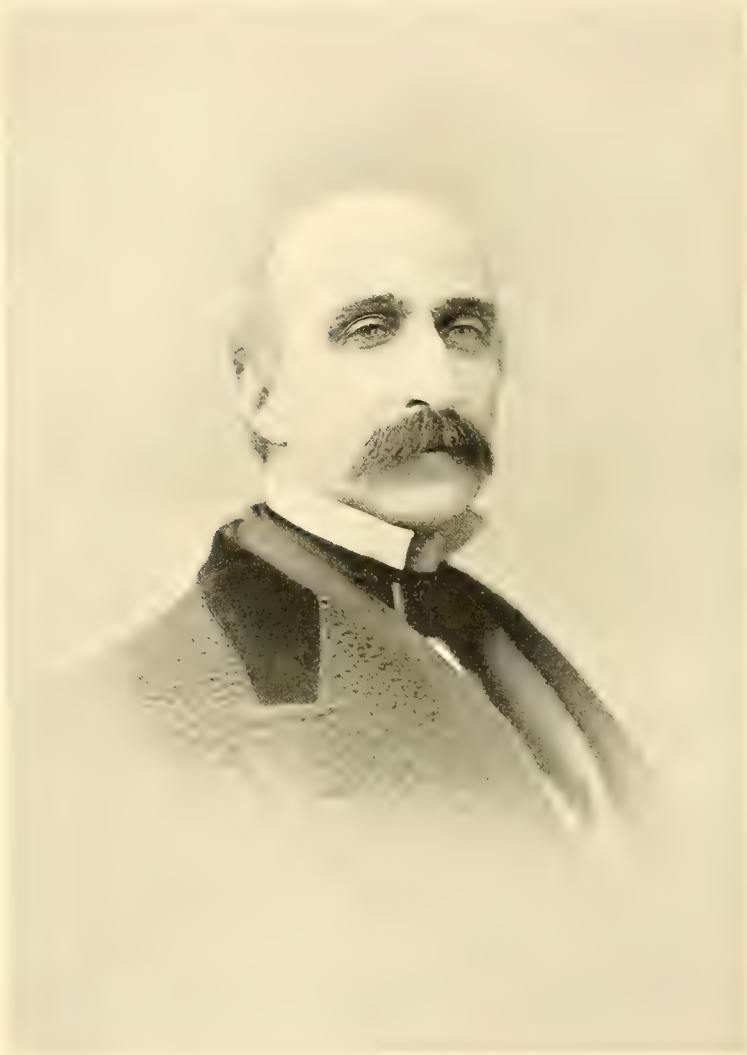


JOHNSON, HENRY WELLS (born at Painesville, Ohio, July 12, 1826), was educated in the district schools and academies of Oneida County, New York, and studied law with Honorable Henry A. Foster, of Rome, New York. He was admitted to the bar at Auburn, March 5, 1849, and began the practice of law at Ithaca in June, 1850. From December 31, 1851, to January 1, 1854, he held the office of deputy State superintendent of common schools at Albany. He removed to New York City in January, 1854.

Among interesting cases in which he has been engaged are the following: *The People vs. Olmstead* (27 Barb. 1), *Roosevelt vs. Godard* (52 Barb. 533), *De Gogorza vs. Knickerbocker Life Insurance Company* (65 N. Y. 232), *Douglass vs. Knickerbocker Life Insurance Company*, (83 N. Y. 492), *Lawrence vs. Cooke* (104 N. Y. 632), *Fowler vs. Butterly* (78 N. Y. 68), *Life Insurance Company vs. Pendleton* (112 U. S. R. 696). The case of *Roosevelt vs. Godard*, mentioned above, involved an important constitutional question arising out of a statute drawn by Mr. Johnson (Laws of 1857, ch. 367), which was substantially re-enacted in chapter 487, Laws of 1862, and in chapter 945, Laws of 1867. The decision in this case affirmed the constitutionality of the law. The case of *Life Insurance Company vs. Pendleton* was also remarkable, not only on account of the question involved, but in view of the history of the case and its final result in the court of last resort in this State (106 N. Y. 619). Mr. Johnson was counsel for the defendant in the United

¹ Memorial of Edgar M. Johnson, prepared by Honorable George Hoadly, and presented to the Association of the Bar of the City of New York, March 13, 1894 (Twenty-fifth Annual Report, 1895, pages 78-80).

States Circuit in Memphis, Tennessee (5 Fed. Rep. 238), and afterward argued for a new trial which was denied by the circuit judge (7 Fed. Rep. 169). His decision was, however, reversed (112 U. S.



Henry H. Johnson

supra) and a new trial ordered, but, upon a technical ground, that court ordered a reargument, and its decision was affirmed (115 U. S. 339).

Mr. Johnson has also been prominent in framing legislative bills in the interest of clients and appearing before legislative committees to



Adrian H. Joline,

explain and advocate them. Chapters 367 and 412 of the Laws of 1857, 465 and 516 of the Laws of 1860, 172 of the Laws of 1864, 751 of the Laws of 1866, 543 of the Laws of 1867, and 151 of the Laws of 1873 are all to be credited in this way to his authorship. Chapter 465, Laws of 1860, had its origin in the fact that shortly after the Quarantine buildings and hospitals on Staten Island were destroyed by a mob in September, 1858, Mr. Johnson was employed by several persons who had sustained damages to bring actions to recover against the county of Richmond. Satisfied that such actions would be stoutly resisted and involve a tedious litigation, he framed the act creating a commission to ascertain and determine the damages and providing for their payment. Before the commission thus created he tried his cases and secured an award for his clients. Later he became counsel for the Quarantine authorities charged with reporting upon the new location for Quarantine. Accordingly he drafted the act, now chapter 751, Laws of 1866, providing for the erection of the present hospital on West Bank in the lower Bay and for the sale of the former site. In another case, in an action brought by the assignee of the State for the use of West Washington Market, that property was declared the property of the State, and not of the city, and the assignee recovered a large judgment against the city. Retained to enforce payment of this claim, Mr. Johnson framed chapter 516, Laws of 1860, and under it the claim in question was compromised and the title of the city to the property was made good by a grant under the provisions of the act.

JOLINE, ADRIAN HOFFMAN (born in Sing Sing, Westchester County, New York, June 30, 1850), is the son of Charles Oliver Joline, who served with distinction in the Mexican and Civil wars, was a native of Princeton, New Jersey, and was the son of John Joline, a well-known resident of Princeton. His mother, Mary Hoffman, is the daughter of Doctor Adrian Kissam Hoffman, and a sister of the late Governor John T. Hoffman. Doctor Hoffman was the grandson of Martinus Hoffman, of Red Hook, and Alida Livingston, whose father, Philip Livingston, was a son of Robert Livingston, "Lord of the Livingston Manor."

Mr. Joline was prepared for college at Mount Pleasant Academy, Sing Sing, and under the private tuition of Reverend Doctor James I. Helm. In the summer of 1863 he was clerk of the military commission at Norfolk, Virginia, convened for the trial of Doctor Wright for the murder of Lieutenant Sanborn, one of the first officers of colored troops. In 1864 he was clerk of the military commission which sat at Fort Lafayette for the trial of prisoners. In 1866 and 1867 he was a clerk in the street commissioner's office and in the mayor's office in New York.

He entered Princeton college in 1867, and was graduated in 1870.

In college he was a junior orator in 1869, received the prize for essay offered by the *Nassau Literary Magazine* and the essay prize of the Cliosophic Society, wrote the class ode, and delivered the literary oration at commencement. He was president of the Princeton Club of New York in 1894, established the C. O. Joline prize in American political history in 1890, and is a member of the committee on the increase of the endowment of Princeton University.

After graduating he studied law in the office of Brown, Hall & Vanderpoel, in New York City, at the same time attending Columbia College Law School, from which he was graduated in 1872. During this period he was the New York correspondent of the *Atlanta True Georgian*. He was admitted to the bar in May, 1872. In 1873 he formed a partnership with ex-Judge William H. Leonard, which continued until 1876; he then entered the firm of Butler, Stillman & Hubbard, becoming a partner in 1881; more recently he has become a member of the firm of Butler, Notman, Joline & Mynderse.

Since 1884 he has been engaged principally in business relating to railway and other corporations, and as one of the attorneys of the Central Trust Company of New York has had since 1888 charge of most of that company's railroad litigations. He has been associated as junior or leading counsel with many railroad reorganizations, including the East Tennessee, Virginia & Georgia, Nickel Plate, Rio Grande Western, Scioto Valley, Houston & Texas Central, Saint Louis & Chicago, Minneapolis & Saint Louis, and other companies. He has also been counsel in a large number of suits relating to the foreclosure of railway mortgages, and his practice has been chiefly in the Federal courts throughout the country. He was counsel for the American Contracting and Dredging Company, which had the contract for dredging the Panama Canal, and represents other corporations.

He was for two years one of the examiners of applicants for admission to the bar in New York City, and is chairman of the executive committee of the Bar Association of the city. He is a member of the New York Historical Society and of the University, Grolier, Delta Phi, and Downtown clubs. In 1876 he was married to Mary E., daughter of Honorable Francis Larkin, a leading lawyer of Westchester County.



ONES, MEREDITH LEWIS (born in Carbondale, Luzerne—now Lackawanna—County, Pennsylvania, April 30, 1840), is the son of Judge Lewis Jones, and grandson of Lewis Jones, of Luzerne County, Pennsylvania, a branch of the old Jones family of Long Island and Fairfield, Connecticut. He is also descended from the Benedicts, of Fairfield, Connecticut, and Orange County, New York; while through his mother, a daughter of William Gibson, of New York City, he is descended from the English family of Wharton. He received his education at the Luzerne Presbyterian Institute, of Wyoming, Pennsylvania, studied law with his father at

Scranton, and was about to enter Columbia College Law School in 1862 when he decided instead to become a volunteer. Previously, in 1861, he had organized a company of seventy men for military drill, and to prepare for service, and of this company no less than forty-eight became commissioned officers during the Civil War, some of



MEREDITH LEWIS JONES.

them attaining high rank. In 1862 Mr. Jones enlisted as a commissioned officer of Company E, the One Hundred and Forty-ninth Regiment, Pennsylvania Volunteers, and served as personal aide on the staff of Major-General Abner Doubleday, and participated in the battles of Chancellorsville and Gettysburg, and a number of lesser engagements. At Gettysburg, as aide, he brought up the first battery that opened

fire, while during the fight of the third day he had a horse shot under him. Later he was assigned to the command of Company B in the same regiment, and was afterward offered the command of a new regiment by Governor Curtin, which he declined.

He resumed his law studies at the close of the war, and was admitted to the bar at Scranton in 1869. He practiced at Scranton until 1876, when he removed to New York City. He is a prominent member of Lafayette Post, 140, Grand Army of the Republic, and has been junior and senior vice-commander, and delegate to the department encampment. He is a member of the Society of the Sons of the Revolution and of Kane Lodge, F. and A. M. He is also a member of the West-side Republican and Colonial clubs. In 1894 he was urged to become a candidate for the New York Assembly by the Republican and Good Government clubs of his district, but declined.

He was married in 1864 to Delia Silliman, daughter of the late William Minott Mitchell, and a granddaughter of the late William Silliman. He has one daughter, Annie Meredith Jones, wife of G. F. Warren, of the New York law firm of Anderson, Anderson & Warren.



KEENE, ROSWELL WILLIAM (born near the village of Copenhagen, Lewis County, New York, April 17, 1837), is the son of Roswell William Keene and Sally Maria Loud and grandson of William Keene, whose ancestors settled in Massachusetts in 1636. His mother, daughter of Doctor John Loud, is descended from Scotch ancestors, who, prior to 1676, settled in Sagadahoc, on the Kennebec River, in Maine (being the first settlers), subsequently removing to Ipswich, Massachusetts. Francis Loud, Junior, of Weymouth, Massachusetts, son of the first settler, married Onner Prince, daughter of Isaac Prince, whose wife, Mary Turner, was a descendant in the fourth generation from Elder William Brewster, of the *Mayflower*. Doctor John Loud was the grandson of Francis Loud, Junior. After his marriage to Susannah Shaw in 1805 he removed from Weymouth to Copenhagen, New York.

Mr. Keene was educated in the common schools of his native place and at the Gouverneur Wesleyan Seminary in Gouverneur, St. Lawrence County, New York, from which he was graduated in 1858. He studied law in the office of his brother, Edwin R. Keene, of Jefferson County, New York, was also tutored by Professor S. D. Barr, of Watertown, New York, and was admitted to the bar at Syracuse in October, 1859. He immediately began the practice of his profession at Carthage, Jefferson County, where he continued ten years. After eight months spent in travel he located in New York City, and has since been in active practice here, building up a large business.

He has carried to a successful termination in the courts a number of novel and interesting cases, involving large interests. He is counsel

for the family of the late James Maurice, deceased, and attorney for some of the heirs of the A. T. Stewart estate. In 1862 Mr. Keene enlisted for the Union army, but was rejected by the medical examiner



Yours Truly
Roswell W. Keene

on account of poor health at the time. He has done some literary work, including a book on the "Diamond Fields of South Africa" (1872) and a novel not yet published.



ELLOGG, LUTHER LAFLIN, was born in Malden, Ulster County, New York, July 1, 1849. His father, Nathan Kellogg, was a graduate of the Troy Polytechnic Institute at Troy, New York, and became a prominent merchant engaged in the manufacture and sale of North River bluestone. He was of New England ancestry, the family originally settling in Norwalk, Connecticut, in 1630. His mother was the daughter of Luther Laflin, of an old Massachusetts family, and one of the earliest manufacturers of gunpowder in this country.

Mr. Kellogg's early education was entirely at private schools. In 1870 he was graduated from Rutgers College, New Brunswick, subsequently receiving from that college the degree of master of arts. He read law in New York City, in the office of Honorable James Emott, at one time one of the judges of the New York Supreme Court, at the same time attending law lectures in Columbia College Law School, from which he received the degree of bachelor of laws in 1872. In October of the same year he was admitted to the New York bar, and in November of that year became junior partner in the firm of Emott, Hammond & Stockenly. He has obtained recognition as a prominent and successful lawyer, and is now the senior partner of the firm of Kellogg, Rose & Smith.

Mr. Kellogg has made a specialty of municipal law, more particularly in its relation to the liability of cities under contracts and their construction, and his opinions have a recognized weight and authority on this branch of the law. He has been employed as special counsel in many important cases. Among them may be mentioned the case of *O'Brien vs. the Mayor*, a test case brought to establish the liability of New York City under contracts made for building the new Croton aqueduct, and involving many millions of dollars; also the cases of *Brady vs. the Mayor*, and the *Mayor vs. Brady*, involving a large sum of money and the right of recovery on contracts based on unbalanced bids. In the latter case his principal opponent in all the courts was the late Honorable Roscoe Conkling. He was attorney in the cases of *Paine vs. Dunn* and *Brett vs. Brett*, involving the validity of conveyances alleged to have been made during periods of temporary insanity and imbecility, and in each case was successful in restoring to his clients property of which they had been deprived. Of late years he has appeared in court in almost every case of importance affecting New York City.

Mr. Kellogg drew up (and argued successfully for its passage) in the Legislature of the State of New York the statute found in chapter 315, Laws of New York of 1878, giving to material men the right to acquire a lien on the moneys of city contractors due under city contracts. This is the first statute of the kind ever framed in the United States. It has been adopted in many other States. He is a member of many city clubs, of a number of which he is an officer, and is a director in various corporations.



Lafayette Kellogg



KENE, CORNELIUS EUGENE (born in Brooklyn, New York, November 6, 1852), is the son of John R. and Ellen J. Kene. His parents removed to Tuckahoe, Westchester County, when he was a child, and he was educated in the public schools of that county until 1867. He studied in private preparatory schools in



Cornelius Eugene Kene

New York City, Baltimore, and Ilchester, Maryland, until 1871, and entering the Columbia College Law School was graduated in May, 1873. In December of the same year he was admitted to the bar. To

gain a thorough knowledge of general practice, he continued his studies for four years more with the firm of Close & Robertson, at White Plains, Westchester County. He spent the legislative winters of 1876 and 1877 with Senator Robertson, as clerk of the Senate judiciary committee at Albany, and as assistant to Honorable Montgomery H. Throop in the work of revising and editing the "Code of Civil Procedure."

In 1877 Mr. Kene became a member of the firm of Banks, Keogh & Kene, which later became Banks & Kene, with offices at New Rochelle and Portchester. Since January, 1879, he has practiced alone. He was recognized as one of the leading lawyers of the Westchester bar when, in 1885, he opened an office in New York City. He has been elected police justice, civil justice, and corporation counsel of New Rochelle, of which he remains a citizen. His clientage extends over several counties and into the State of Connecticut. He has been counsel in a large number of important litigations involving large interests and intricate legal questions, and has earned the reputation of an industrious student and safe adviser.

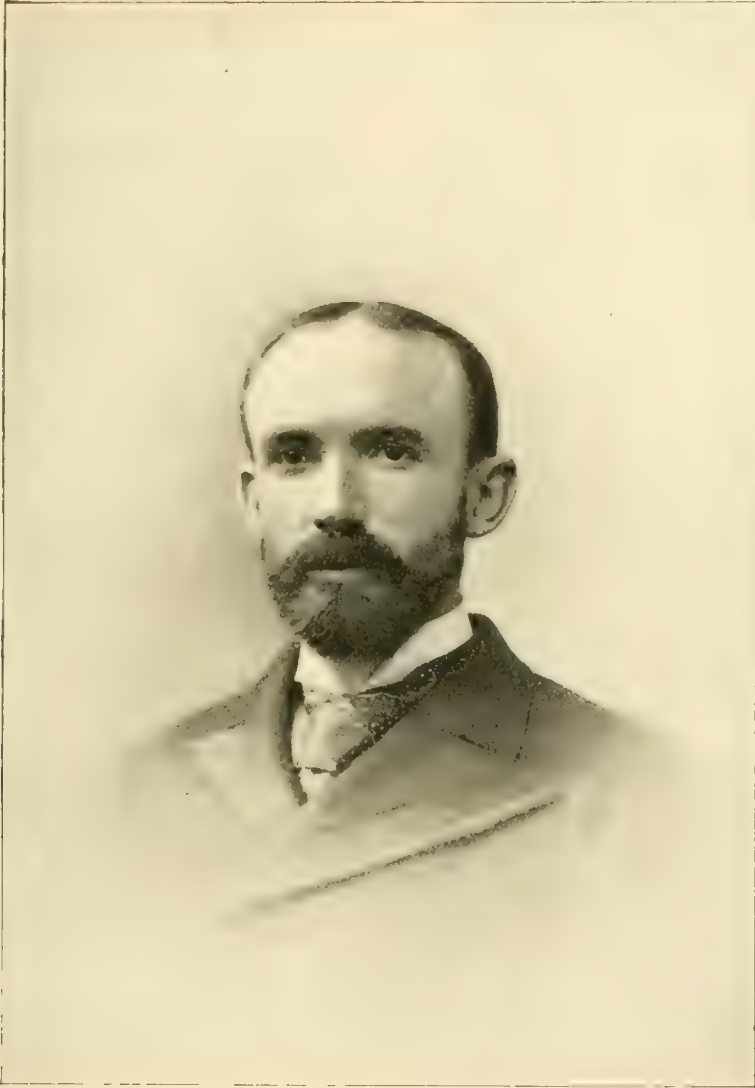
Although so busy as a professional man, Mr. Kene cultivates literature and the arts. He is a classical scholar, speaking several modern languages. He is the author of translations, for private circulation, in poetry and prose from the Greek and Latin writers. He is a popular public speaker and has delivered numerous addresses.



KENYON, WILLIAM HOUSTON (born in Hartford, Connecticut, January 5, 1856), is of Scotch parentage, the son of Robert Kenyon, from Dumfries, Scotland, and Jean Houston, from Ayrshire. Both parents came to this country as children and grew up and were married in Thompsonville, Connecticut. After marriage their residence was, successively, in Hartford, Connecticut, Philadelphia, and New York City. Mr. Kenyon was educated in the Old South School of Hartford, the Hancock Grammar School and Central High School of Philadelphia, and the College of the City of New York, from which he was graduated in 1876, having taken prizes in mathematics, drawing, English, Latin, Greek, natural history, and law. In 1883 he received the degree of master of arts. After graduation he became tutor in Latin from 1876 to 1880, at the same time doing much private teaching, reading law, and attending Columbia College Law School, in which he not only took the required course in municipal law under Professors Theodore W. Dwight and George Chase, but also the optional course in constitutional and international law under Professor Burgess. He was graduated in May, 1879, having taken third prize in municipal law and the only prize in international law. He was at once admitted to the bar, and, selecting the specialty of the patent law, began a special preparation under the direction of

Edward N. Dickerson, Senior, one of the earliest leaders in this specialty.

In 1880 Mr. Kenyon became associated with Causten Browne, then one of the leading patent specialists at the Boston bar and at one time



Wm Causten Kenyon

president of the Boston Bar Association. In 1885 the firm became Browne, Witter & Kenyon, including William C. Witter, of New York, who for fifteen years had been associated in the practice of patent law

with George Gifford, father of the specialty ; in 1887 it became Witter & Kenyon. The firm now consists of William C. Witter, William H. Kenyon, Alan D. Kenyon and Robert N. Kenyon, Mr. Kenyon's younger brothers, and is one of the leading firms in the department of patent law.

Mr. Kenyon drafted an amendment to the Design Patent Laws of the United States, known as the Act of February 5, 1887, and argued in its favor against strenuous opposition before the patent committees of both Houses of Congress and before the executive branch of the government. The constitutionality of the law, though hotly assailed, has been since upheld by the United States courts, and the practical benefits in the added respect paid to design patents of the United States have been great. Mr. Kenyon has been connected with many of the important patent litigations of the last fifteen years, including the telephone cases, the Brush electric arc lamp and dynamo and storage battery cases, the Eagleton and Cary furniture-spring cases, the fruit-jar litigations, the Brewster side-bar buggy and lamp cases, the Edison electric incandescent lamp litigation, the Bate refrigerator and Pohl cases in the United States Supreme Court, and important carpet and carpet-design, ice-machine, and beer-filtering cases.

He was married April 21, 1887, to Maria Wellington Stanwood, of Cincinnati, Ohio, whose family is of the Stanwoods of Gloucester, Massachusetts, and the Wellingtons, Thorndykes, and Yates of Arlington, Massachusetts. They have two children, Dorothy and Theodore Stanwood Kenyon. Mr. Kenyon is a Republican in politics and a member of the University, Lawyers', Colonial, and Delta Kappa Epsilon clubs, the St. Andrew's and New England societies, and the City, State, and American Bar associations. He was a member of the Seventh Regiment.



KEOGH, MARTIN JEROME (born in Ireland in 1853), like most young men of Catholic parents in the south of Ireland in his time, had his higher education broken off by the failure of the Catholic University which had been established at Dublin under the management of Cardinal Newman. The branches of this institution established throughout the country were attended by the flower of Ireland's youth, but the failure of the University at Dublin involved the closing of the branches, and many of the students came to the United States.

Judge Keogh was one of these, coming to this country while yet a minor, his only capital being an academic education. He supported himself by work on the press while studying law, and in 1876 was graduated from the Law School of the New York University as valedictorian of his class.

He began practice in Westchester County, where he speedily won distinction in competition with such veterans as Isaac T. Williams,

Edward Wells, Calvin Frost, Judge J. O. Dykman, and W. Bourke Cockran. One of his interesting cases was the defense of a poor negro on trial for murder. The contention that the man's brain was diseased attracted the attention of alienists everywhere, and an autopsy proved



Matthew J. Keogh

his theory correct. He defended prisoners in no less than twelve capital cases and had the remarkable record of having acquitted every one of them. He acted upon the tradition of not hesitating to defend

the most lowly criminal, while at the same time being counsel for wealthy men and great estates in and around New York City. In less than ten years after his admission to the bar he had accumulated a fortune and purchased a charming estate on Long Island Sound.

Judge Keogh has adhered strictly to his profession, never taking part in public affairs, except that in 1892 he was one of the Democratic presidential electors. At the meeting of the electoral college at Washington he distinguished himself by his fearless opposition to the passage of a resolution recommending the election by the New York Legislature of the machine candidate to the United States Senate, the proposed resolution being intended as an insult to President Cleveland, his opposition to the candidate in question being well known. Judge Keogh's effective protest attracted wide attention, and he was warned that it would be hopeless ever to aspire to public office. This threat did not, however, deter him from accepting the Democratic nomination for justice of the Supreme Court for the second judicial district of New York, made at the suggestion of judges of that court; and although the State went Republican by 90,000 majority in November, 1895, he was elected, being the only successful candidate on the Democratic State ticket. His election was a personal tribute, the bar, irrespective of party, and the Republican press supporting him.

Judge Keogh was married in 1893 to Katharine Temple Emmet, great-granddaughter of the patriot and lawyer, Thomas Addis Emmet. He is a member of the Bar Association and the Vaudeville, Metropolitan, New York Yacht, Westchester Country, and Turf and Field clubs.



KETCHUM, ALEXANDER PHOENIX (born in New Haven, Connecticut, May 11, 1839), is the son of Edgar Ketchum and Elizabeth Phoenix, descended through both lines from distinguished old New York families. Through his grandparents on his father's side (John Jauncey Ketchum and Susanna Jauncey, who were cousins) a double line comes down from Guleyn Vigne and Adrianna Cavilge, as also from Cornelius Van Tienhoven, Secretary of New Netherlands, "one of the largest contributors to the defenses of New Amsterdam in the list of 1665." Through his mother he is descended from Jacob Phoenix and Anna Van Vleck, who appear in Dominie Selwyn's list of the Dutch Church in 1686. His grandfather was Reverend Alexander Phoenix, and his great-grandfather Daniel Phoenix, the illustrious merchant, who as chairman of the delegation of merchants in 1789 delivered the address of welcome on the occasion of Washington's inauguration, and was the first comptroller of the city of New York, which office he held nearly a quarter of a century, and a member of the first Chamber of Commerce of New York.

Colonel Ketchum was educated in New York, being graduated with



Alexander P. Ketchum

honors from the College of the City of New York in 1858, after having won prizes in natural history, drawing, mathematics, and oratory. He served a year as tutor in drawing and mathematics in this college, and in 1860 was graduated from the Albany Law School and the same year admitted to the bar. The Civil War then breaking out, he became connected with the department of the South, and as a staff officer of the military governor of South Carolina, General Rufus Saxton, was active in the conduct of affairs on the Southern coast. Transferred to the staff of Major-General Oliver O. Howard in 1865, he served as acting assistant adjutant-general in Charleston, and later in Washington. In September, 1867, he resigned from the army with the rank of brevet-colonel.

In 1869 Colonel Ketchum was appointed by President Grant assessor of internal revenue for the ninth district of New York; later became collector for the same district; in 1874 was transferred to the customs service as general appraiser of the port of New York, and in 1883 was appointed by President Arthur chief appraiser of the same port, resigning in 1885 with the accession of President Cleveland. He has since devoted himself exclusively to the practice of law, building up a large and lucrative business along the lines in which his father was so successful—the charge of estates and conveyancing, important customs suits in the United States courts, and a considerable general practice.

As a resident of Harlem since 1839 Colonel Ketchum has been active in the development of upper New York. He was one of the founders of the Mount Morris Bank, and its first president. In 1890 and 1891 he was president of the Presbyterian Union of New York City, while he has been prominent in connection with the Young Men's Christian Union and various benevolent and educational projects. He has done considerable literary work and has delivered many public addresses, that on Garfield, delivered before the students of West Point, being especially notable. For four years Colonel Ketchum was president of the Alumni Association of the College of the City of New York; is president of the City College Club; and a member of the military order of the Loyal Legion, the City and State Bar Associations, the Numismatic Society, Archæological Society, New England Society, Phi Beta Kappa Society, and the Republican, Harlem Republican, Harlem, Quill, Merchants, Central, and Alpha Delta Phi clubs, and the New York, Atlantic, Larchmont, New Rochelle, Riverside, and Rhode Island yacht clubs.



ETCHUM, EDGAR (born in New York City, July 15, 1840), is the brother of Colonel Alexander Phoenix Ketchum, of the preceding sketch. He was educated in the public schools of this city, being graduated in 1860 from the College of the City of New York, subsequently receiving the degree of master of arts. In 1862 he was graduated from the Columbia College Law School, and admitted to the bar in this city. He entered the Union army as second lieutenant of the Signal Corps, March 3, 1863; in August, 1864, was stationed at the signal camp of instruction at Georgetown, District of Columbia, soon after was assigned to duty at Fort Signal Hill, about six miles from Richmond, and during the operations about the Confederate capital so distinguished himself as to receive special mention in the report of Captain L. B. Norton, chief signal officer of the department of Virginia and North Carolina. In January, 1865, he participated in the Fort Fisher expedition, serving on the staffs of Generals Charles J. Paine and Alfred H. Terry, taking an active part in the difficult manœuvres, including the perilous night operations, preceding the capture of that fortress. After the capture he was placed in command of the signal station on the Northeast parapet of the fort, and narrowly escaped death through the explosion of an adjacent magazine. A little later he was appointed signal officer on the staff of General J. M. Schofield, and was subsequently assigned to duty as chief signal officer of the Twenty-third Corps, commanded by General Jacob D. Cox, composing the left wing of General Schofield's army in the operations against Wilmington, and in this capacity participated in the capture of Fort Anderson, the battle of Town Creek, and the capture of Wilmington. He sailed up the Cape Fear River with a gunboat expedition to open communications with General Sherman; as signal officer on General Terry's staff, took part in the Northward march through North Carolina, and the battles of Bentonville and Averysborough; and subsequently operated with the army of the Potomac in Virginia until the fall of Richmond, when he returned to the signal camp at Georgetown, and was honorably discharged, August 12, 1865, with the brevet of first lieutenant for gallant services at Fort Fisher, and the brevet of captain for his general gallantry during the war. On his return to New York he was appointed by the governor engineer, with the rank of major, in the First Brigade, first division, New York National Guard, which position he held for three years, when he was honorably discharged.

After the close of the war, Major Ketchum began the practice of law in New York City, which he has continued ever since, building up a valuable clientage. He has argued cases in all the State courts, including the Court of Appeals, as well as in the United States district courts and the various Supreme courts. His practice has been especially in the department of real estate law, in the examination of titles and conveyancing.



Edgar Ketchum



Buy J. Kipam

In 1869 he was married to Angelica Schnyler, daughter of Smith W. Anderson, an old New York merchant. They have two children. He is a member of the war veterans of the Seventh Regiment, the Society of the Army of the Potomac, the veteran organization of the Signal Corps, Lafayette Post, Grand Army of the Republic, and the military order of the Loyal Legion, and is treasurer of the Harlem Library.

He is an active promoter of the "Christian Endeavor" movement, was one of the organizers of the Church of the Pilgrims in Harlem, and is at present a member of the Collegiate Dutch Church, Fifth Avenue and Forty-eighth Street.



KINGSLEY, PINE WRIGHT (born in Scipio, Cayuga County, New York, August 1, 1824), is the son of Elias Kingsley and Nancy Howe, of early New England ancestry on both sides. He attended public and classical schools and Lima seminary in Livingston County, studied law with Linus W. Thayer, of Warsaw, Talcott & Love, Foster & Bossent, and John Ganson, of Buffalo, had charge of the lawyers' library at Buffalo for one year, and was admitted to the bar there in November, 1850. He removed to New York City in May, 1858. He is author of articles on William Pinckney, Webster, Edmund Burke, Washington, Jefferson, Patrick Henry, Calhoun, Hamilton, Clay, and Rufus Choate. He also published replies to the views of Stephen A. Douglas and Attorney-General Black on the slavery question in 1859.



KISSAM, BENJAMIN TREDWELL (born at 64 Beekman Street, New York City, February 17, 1819), is the son of Joseph Kissam and Ann M. Embury, and is descended from John Kissam, who was born in Flushing, Long Island, in 1664. His mother was a daughter of Peter Embury, born in 1765.

Mr. Kissam received his early education at the hands of a Quakeress teacher and under the tutorship of the celebrated Benjamin Mortimer and of Mr. Carpenter, all of New York City, and in June, 1826, entered Nazareth Hall, a Moravian school in Pennsylvania. In 1831 he entered Oxford Academy, at Oxford, New York. He was graduated from Columbia College in 1838 and pursued his legal studies in this city with Tillou & Cutting and Samuel B. Romaine. He was admitted to the bar at Utica in July, 1841, and has practiced in New York City continuously since that time.

Among his more important cases are those of *Embury vs. Conner* (2 Sand. R. 98; S. C. 3 N. Y. 511), *Embury vs. Sheldon* (68 N. Y. 227), *Ludlow vs. Van Ness et al.* (8 Bos. 178), *People ex rel. Debenetti vs. Clerk of the Marine Court* (3 Ab. 309), and *Excelsior Petroleum Company vs. Lacy and others* (3 Hun 111; 5 N. Y., S. C. (T. & C.) 305; S. C. 63, N. Y. 422).



KLING, ABRAM RONALD (born in New York City, May 6, 1853), is the son of Philip and Betsey Kling, who removed to New York City from Schoharie County, New York. He was graduated from Columbia College in 1872, pursued the study of law in the office of Jernigan, Smith & Baldwin, of New York, and completed the course at Columbia College Law School. In 1873 he was admitted to the New York bar, and has continuously practiced law in the city since that date.

Among prominent cases with which Mr. Kling has been connected may be mentioned the important action against the Navassa Phosphate Company, which he successfully prosecuted as counsel for various banks, and which involved the liability of corporations for the acts of their officers in issuing promissory notes without the knowledge of the corporation. In this case some of the leading lawyers of the State were opposed to him. He was also counsel for the plaintiffs in the celebrated cases of *Govin vs. Miranda*, which involved the validity of undelivered trust deeds and which were finally adjudicated in the Court of Appeals, his clients becoming possessed of a very large estate.

Mr. Kling is one of the directors of the American Surety Company of New York and of the Bowery Bank.



KNOX, JOHN MASON (born in New York City, September 23, 1820; died January 29, 1894), was the eldest son of Reverend John Knox, S. T. D., senior minister of the Collegiate Reformed Dutch Church of New York from 1816 to 1858, and Euphemia Prevoost, daughter of Reverend John Mitchell Mason, S. T. D., of New York, Provost of Columbia College. He was educated at William Forest's School and at Columbia College, being graduated from the latter in 1838 and subsequently receiving the degree of master of arts. He received his legal education under the instruction of Judge John L. Mason of the Superior Court, and was admitted to the New York bar in 1841. His entire professional life was spent in New York City. He was associated for about two years with S. Weir Roosevelt, under the name of Knox & Roosevelt, and from 1849 to 1878 with his cousin, John Mitchell Mason, as Knox & Mason.

Among the more prominent cases with which he was connected were *Burrill vs. Boardman* (the Roosevelt Hospital case), *Knox vs. Jones*, the matter of the Empire City Bank, the matter of the will of Harriet D. Cruger, and *Howland vs. Union Theological Seminary*. His practice was confined more especially to the business of estates. He was an expert in drafting wills (not a single will drawn by him has been overthrown) and in examining titles to real estate, and a recognized specialist in questions of real estate law. He was also very learned in profane and sacred history.

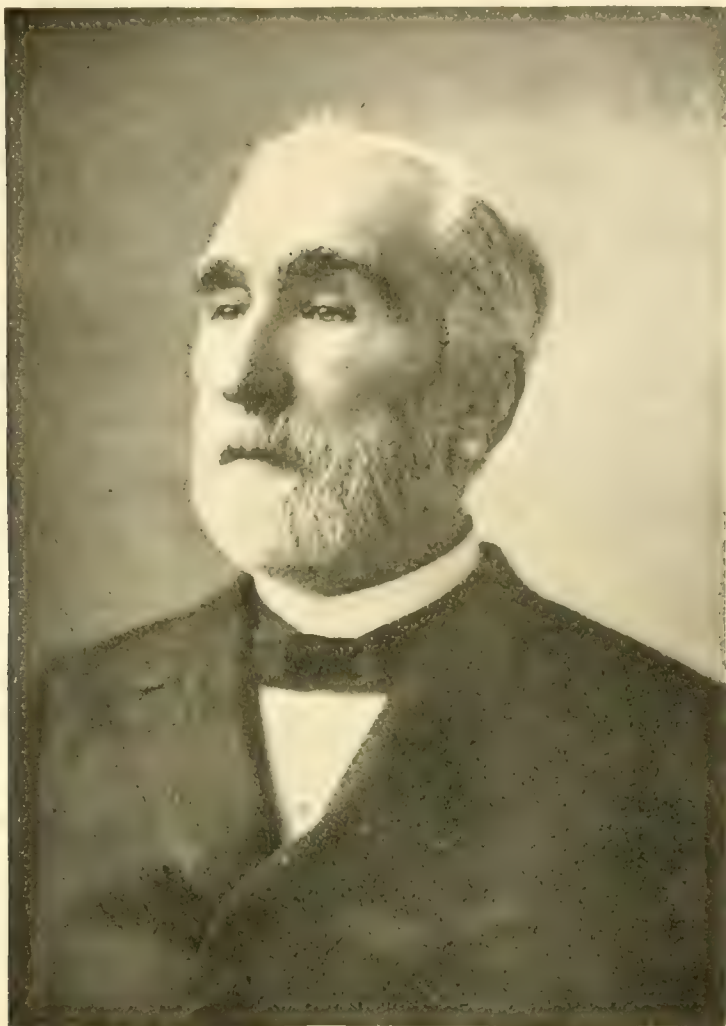
Mr. Knox was for many years trustee of common schools in the Fifteenth Ward, trustee and president of the Northern Dispensary,



Very truly yours

Almon R. Macey

trustee and president of Roosevelt Hospital from 1864 to 1894, treasurer of Leake & Watts Orphan House from 1863 to 1894, a charter member



A handwritten signature in dark ink, appearing to read "John W. Leake". The signature is written in a cursive style with a long, sweeping underline.

of the New York City Bar Association, and a member of, the New York State Bar Association.



KNOX, JUNIOR, JOHN MASON (born at 40 Great Jones Street, New York City, May 28, 1849), is the son of the foregoing and of Maria Livingston, daughter of Honorable Francis A. Livingston, member of the Assembly from Rhinebeck, New York, and an officer of the State militia. Mr. Knox received his early education under Honorable Thomas Hunter at Grammar School No. 35, New York City, and was graduated from the College of the City of New York in 1868 and from the University of Bonn, in Germany, in 1870. He studied law in the offices of Knox & Mason, New York City, and in 1872 was graduated from the Columbia College Law School. He was admitted to the New York bar in March, 1872, since which time he has practiced in this city in association with his father until the latter's death. Mr. Knox is especially active in real estate business and the drafting of wills. He is counsel for the Roosevelt Hospital, the Leake and Watts Orphan House, and the Brooklyn City Dispensary.



KOONES, JOHN ALEXANDER (born in New York City, March 18, 1848), is the son of John Scholl Koonen and Helen McKensie Forbes. He was graduated from the Free Academy (now College) of the City of New York, was admitted to the junior class of Rutgers College, studied law with Stephen Merrihew, was graduated from the New York University Law School in 1873, and admitted to the bar in this city the same year; has appeared in many interesting cases and is author of "Everybody's Law Book" (1892).



KUDLICH, HERMAN CHARLES (born in Hoboken, New Jersey, February 5, 1860), is the son of Doctor Hans Kudlich and Louisa Vogt. His father, an Austrian lawyer and patriot, was a leader in the Revolution of 1848, and as a member of the Revolutionary Reichstag, at the age of twenty-one, secured the passage of statutes liberating the peasants from the species of feudal bondage then in operation. He was known as the "Bauern Befreier" (Liberator of the Peasant). Three monuments have been erected in his honor in Austria, and a street in Vienna is named after him. The failure of the Revolution of 1848, however, forced him to flee to Switzerland, where he studied medicine, while continued persecution drove him at length to America. Judge Kudlich's mother, Louisa Vogt, was also of a prominent Revolutionary family whose members fled from Giessen to Switzerland in 1848. Her brother is the well-known Professor Carl Vogt, of Geneva, Switzerland.

Judge Kudlich was educated in the Hoboken Academy, and thereafter studied at Zurich, Switzerland; he attended the New York University for two years, and was graduated from the Law School of Columbia College in 1880, with honors. He continued his law studies in the offices of Lewis Sanders and Sigismund Kaufman, both now

deceased, and was admitted to the bar at Poughkeepsie, New York, in 1881, at once opening a law office in this city.

He has built up a large practice, and is prominent among the Germans of New York City, where he has resided since the fall of 1889. He was at one time the attorney for the German Legal Aid



HERMAN CHARLES KUDLICH.

Society and other organizations. Mr. Kudlich is one of the new city magistrates appointed by Mayor Strong under the special legislation enacted for the reformation of the criminal judiciary of New York City, so long depreciated during the period of Tammany misrule of the city. In co-operation with his associate justices, he has inaugurated a new era in the history of our police courts.



ACOMBE, EMILE HENRY (born in New York City, January 29, 1846), received his early education in the Columbia College Grammar School, was graduated from Columbia College as fourth honor man in 1863, and was graduated from Columbia College Law School in 1865.

He was admitted to the bar in this city in 1867, and was engaged in the private practice of law here until December, 1875. At that time he entered the law department of the corporation of the city of New York as a subordinate, and rose through the different grades until he was appointed corporation counsel June 1, 1884.

He resigned this office June 30, 1887, and on the following day took his place upon the bench as United States circuit judge for the second circuit. He has delivered able opinions on some of the most important cases which have appeared in our courts in recent years.



ARDNER, WILLIAM JEREMIAH, was born in New York City, October 22, 1858. His father died, leaving the mother with four young children, when he was five years old, he being the second child. He was educated in the New York public schools. Obligated to go to work when very young, he continued, by special permission, a course in the college of Saint Francis Xavier, with the intention of ultimately preparing for the priesthood, but abandoned all thought of this calling on account of those depending upon him. He attended the Law School of the New York University while continuing in the law office of the late Du Plessis M. Helm, and was graduated from the Law School in 1877, and admitted to the bar upon his twenty-first birthday, October 22, 1876.

He at once entered upon a successful practice. In 1888 he was appointed deputy attorney-general of the State by Honorable Charles F. Tabor, attorney-general under Governor Hill, and was re-appointed for a second term in 1890. Although the youngest man ever chosen to the office, he performed its difficult duties with skill and ability, and upon the accession of Attorney-General Simon W. Rosendale in 1892 was retained for a third term. As representative of the attorney-general he figured in many important cases, including the dissolution proceedings of the American Loan and Trust Company and of the Canal Street, North River, and Madison Square banks. He was also associated with Honorable Charles F. Tabor and Honorable Roger A. Pryor in the famous Sugar Trust case. He appeared frequently in proceedings tending to the escheat of real property.

For a number of years he has been counsel to Archbishop Corrigan, of New York, the Right Reverend Charles E. McDonnell, bishop of Brooklyn, and for many Catholic institutions in both cities. He was the legal adviser of the late Vicar-General Preston and of his successor, Vicar-General Mooney. He is at present associated with William H.



William Parker

Loughran and William J. Smyth in the firm of Lardner, Loughran & Smyth. He possesses one of the finest law libraries in the city. He is a member of the Manhattan, Lawyers', Democratic, Sagamore, Catholic, and Reform clubs, and of the State and City bar associations. The degree of doctor of laws was conferred upon him in June, 1893, by the college of Saint Francis Xavier. On May 10, 1887, he was married to Agnes Cecelia, daughter of the late James A. O'Brien, a prominent business man of New York City. They have three children.



LAROCQUE, JOSEPH (born in New York City, April 2, 1831), is of French descent, his grandfather in the latter part of the last century having emigrated from France and settled in Savannah, Georgia, in which city Mr. Larocque's father was born in 1780. Mr. Larocque was graduated from Columbia College in 1849, having been prepared for college at the Columbia College Grammar School, then under the late Doctor Charles Anthon. After his graduation he immediately entered upon the study of law with the firm of Griffin & Larocque, which was composed of the late Francis Griffin and Jeremiah Larocque, brother of Joseph. He was admitted to practice in the spring of 1852, and at once became a member of the law firm of Bowdoin, Larocque & Barlow, which was formed on the death of Francis Griffin in January of that year. All Mr. Larocque's associates in that firm, George R. J. Bowdoin, Jeremiah Larocque, and Samuel L. M. Barlow, have since died. He is now a member of the law partnership of Shipman, Larocque & Choate. From 1852 to the present time he has been actively engaged in the practice of law, and has appeared in many of the most important cases in the courts during that time.

Mr. Larocque has always been a Democrat in politics, but has not ordinarily taken very active part in public affairs. In the summer of 1894, however, impressed with the importance of rescuing the administration of city affairs from the corrupt control of Tammany Hall and securing a non-partisan local government, he was led to unite, with other citizens entertaining similar views, in the organization of the "Committee of Seventy." Mr. Larocque was elected chairman of this committee and served in that capacity. This movement was successful in uniting, on a platform declaring for non-partisan administration of municipal affairs, citizens of all parties opposed to the rule of Tammany Hall, and in electing the candidates put in nomination on that platform, thus bringing about the administration of Mayor Strong and those associated with him in the city government.

Mr. Larocque was elected president of the Association of the Bar of the City of New York at the annual meeting held in January, 1895, and re-elected at the annual meeting of 1896. He is a member of the Century, University, Metropolitan, City, Reform, and other clubs.



LAUTERBACH, EDWARD (born in New York City, August 12, 1844), was graduated from the College of the City of New York with honors in 1864 and at once commenced the study of law in the office of Townsend, Dyett & Morrison. After his admission to the bar he was made a member of the firm, which was reorganized as Morrison, Lauterbach & Spingarn. Upon the death of Mr. Spingarn the partnership was dissolved, Mr. Lauterbach becoming a member of the present firm of Hoadly, Lauterbach & Johnson. He early applied himself with indefatigable industry to his profession and soon acquired a recognized standing at the bar as a successful corporation lawyer. He has been engaged in many famous litigations, and has been especially successful in settling cases involving large interests outside of court. He has a wide reputation as a railroad organizer. He was concerned in the reorganization of the Philadelphia & Reading Railroad, brought about the consolidation of the Union and Brooklyn Elevated roads, thereby transforming two conflicting interests into a single powerful and prosperous property, and induced the merging of interests which created the Consolidated Telegraph and Electric Subway. As attorney of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company he obtained a recognition of the advantages of subsidies from the United States government. He also secured the incorporation of the East River Bridge Company, whose charter empowers them to erect two bridges between New York and Brooklyn, both starting from the same point in New York and separating to reach two different points in Brooklyn, with a cross-town elevated road from the New York terminus to the Hudson River.

Mr. Lauterbach has drafted a number of important legislative bills, many of which were enacted into laws. One of these was a law for uniformly regulating surface cars throughout the State of New York, putting all the cities on a par. He was one of three delegates-at-large, representing the city of New York in the constitutional convention of June, 1894, and was chairman of the committee of public charities. Outside his profession he is especially interested in the cause of education and holds the office of vice-president of the College of the City of New York. He also devotes much attention to philanthropic and benevolent institutions and is a generous contributor to every form of charity. He has been for two years chairman of the Republican county committee of New York, and has been active and energetic in that capacity, bringing the organization into the most perfect condition that it has ever attained. He is a member of the advisory committee of the State committee, his associates being Thomas C. Platt, Chauncey M. Depew, Frank S. Witherbee, and Frank Hiscock. He represented the State of New York as delegate-at-large to the national Republican convention at St. Louis in June, 1896, and was New York's member of the committee on resolutions and a member of the sub-committee of five which drafted the platform, being especially interested in the adop-



Edward Lauterbach.



R. P. Lee

tion of the financial plank which formed the issue presented to the people at the last election. He is a member of several clubs and is now director and counsel of the Third Avenue Surface Railroad Company, the Brooklyn Elevated Railroad Company, the Consolidated Telegraph and Electrical Subway Company, and various other important corporations. The Subway Company was organized and the legislation authorizing the exercise of its functions secured by him. It has resulted in the removal of poles and wires from the principal streets in this city and their burial underground. This legislation was unique in its character, but although attacked in more than a hundred actions, has been uniformly sustained by the State and Federal courts.



LEE, ROBERT PERINE (born at Montgomery, Orange County, New York, April 30, 1835), is the son of Reverend Robert Perine Lee, and is descended from a distinguished family most of whom have been practicing lawyers in this State. His grandfather, Robert Perine Lee, was a well-known lawyer in New York City during the latter part of the last century and beginning of the present, having been a law student in the office of Chancellor Kent. Two of his sons, John Hawkins and Thomas Rathbone Lee, were also lawyers.

Mr. Lee was educated at Montgomery Academy and at Rutgers College, being graduated from the latter in 1855, subsequently receiving the degree of master of arts. From 1856 to 1858 he studied law with Hasbrouck & Taylor, of Newburgh, New York, and was admitted to the bar at Poughkeepsie, May 11, 1858. The same year he formed a partnership with Edmund A. Graham, of Utica, New York, where he remained one year. In May, 1859, he removed to New York City and assumed the position of managing clerk in the law office of Martin & Smith, with whom he remained about eighteen months. He then formed a partnership with an old college friend, Gilbert S. Van Pelt, under the firm name of Lee & Van Pelt. This association only continued for six months, however, being dissolved by the enlistment of Mr. Van Pelt in the Union army upon the opening of the Civil War. Mr. Lee practiced alone until after the war, when he formed a partnership with his cousin, Henry Thomas Lee, who was on the staff of General Abner Doubleday in the Civil War, was also a professor of Lafayette College for a time, and is now a well-known lawyer of Los Angeles, California. Associated with him at various times were also Mr. Lee's two brothers, John Wiltse Lee and Thomas Hawkins Lee, both lawyers in this city. At the present time his two sons, Robert Perine Lee and Samuel Van Wyck Lee, both of whom are graduates of Columbia College and Columbia College Law School, are associated with Mr. Lee in the active practice of law. Mr. Lee has always enjoyed a large and successful practice.



EEDS, THEODORE EDWARD (born in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, October 4, 1839), is the son of Theodore Churchill Leeds and Mary Ann Leach, lineal descendants of Puritan ancestors who emigrated from England in 1637 and settled in Dorchester, Massachusetts. He was educated under private tutors and prepared for Harvard College, financial reverses, however, prevent-



Theodore E. Leeds

ing him from pursuing the course. His legal studies were prosecuted under the supervision of Theophilus Parsons, Dane professor of law in Harvard College, and in the office of Ranney & Morse, of Boston. He was admitted to practice January 12, 1863.



Smith Leub

In 1865 he removed to New York City, and after studying Code practice in the office of Buckham, Van Cott & Bangs temporarily deserted the law to familiarize himself with business methods as a member of the New York Stock Exchange. He resumed the profession of law in this city, but solely as a counselor, and has since enjoyed a large and lucrative practice. He is regarded as a man of strict integrity, a sound lawyer, a patient and sagacious counselor, a wise and successful healer of differences, and a loyal and disinterested friend.

He is a comprehensive reader, an ardent admirer of Shakespeare, and an earnest student of Elizabethan literature.

He is a member of Good Government Club F, the Players', Lawyers', and Union League clubs, and is a life member of the New York State Bar Association.



LENT, SMITH, was born in Peekskill, Westchester County, in 1851. Upon the death of his parents, when a young child, he went to live with an uncle on a farm a few miles from Peekskill, receiving there the meagre advantages of a common-school education. At the age of seventeen he began life for himself, taking advantage of the first employment offered him—that of a laborer on a gravel train on the New York Central & Hudson River Railroad. At the age of eighteen he began teaching, following that occupation three years. He then entered the Albany Normal School, from which he was graduated in February, 1873, with so high a standard that on the recommendation of the president, Doctor Alden, he was immediately appointed vice-principal of the high school in New Brunswick, New Jersey. A year and a half afterward he entered the Albany Law School, and was graduated in 1875.

He was immediately thereafter admitted to the bar, and after serving a brief clerkship in a law office opened an office for himself in Sing Sing, New York, where he soon established a successful practice, which continued until his election as judge of Westchester County in the fall of 1895. Mr. Lent had at one time been a candidate on the Republican ticket for district attorney and at another for member of the Assembly, the ticket in both cases proving unsuccessful.



LEBUSCHER, FREDERICK CYRUS FIELD (born in New York City, September 1, 1858, on the day of the celebration of the laying of the Atlantic cable by Cyrus Field), is the son of Louis Mortimer Lebuscher and Catherine Horner. His father was one of the German revolutionists of 1848-50, being at the time a medical student at the University of Breslau. The family is of great antiquity. The well-known Henry Labouchère of London belongs to a collateral line.

Mr. Leubuscher was educated in the public schools of New York City and at the College of the City of New York, from which he was graduated in 1878. He studied law in the offices of Brownell & Lathrop, at the same time attending the Columbia College Law School,

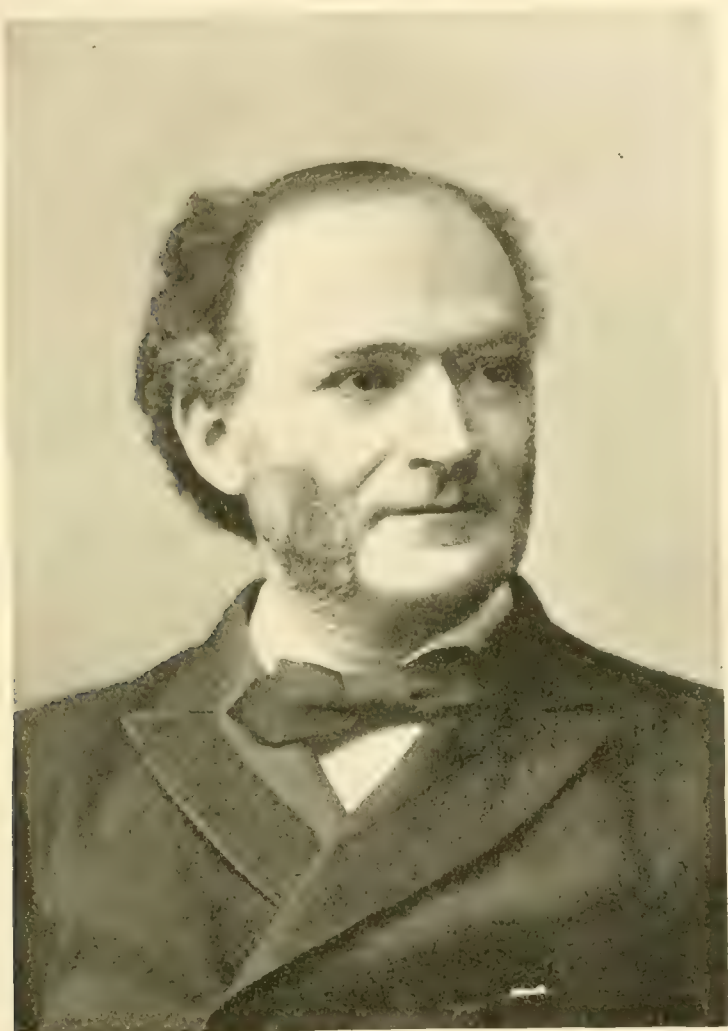


W. Leubuscher

from which he was graduated in 1880. He was admitted to the New York bar the same year, and has practiced continuously since, enjoying a lucrative business.

Among other interesting cases, he in 1888 secured the first indict-

ment for bribery at elections in New York City. In 1887 he was a candidate for judge of General Sessions, and received thirty-five thousand votes. He is the author of "An Account of the George-Hewitt Campaign of 1886" (published by John W. Lovell & Co.).



David Leventritt



LEVENTRITT, DAVID (born in Winnsboro, South Carolina, January 31, 1845), is the son of the late George M. Leventritt and Betty Goldberg. In 1854 he removed with his father to New York, and entering the College of the City of New York was graduated in 1864 as salutatorian of his class. He was awarded

the Burr Medal for proficiency in mathematics, and received various other prizes for scholarship. He was graduated from the New York University Law School in 1870, and the same year was admitted to the bar.

Mr. Leventritt has attained a prominent position at the bar, winning special reputé as a trial lawyer. He has been engaged in some of the most important cases. He acted as special counsel for the city in proceedings to condemn for a public park lands located between High Bridge and Washington Bridge, running from Tenth Avenue to the Harlem River. He was also chairman of a commission to estimate value and damages in the case of lands condemned by the city for a bridge across the Harlem River at Third Avenue. He is counsel for a large number of attorneys in the trial of cases before jury. For twenty or more years this has been a large part of his extensive practice. He is a member of Tammany Hall and is, and has been for years, chairman of the law committee of that organization. He is vice-president of the Aguilar Free Library, and a patron of a number of asylums, hospitals, and charitable organizations. On June 9, 1868, he was married to Matilda Lithauer, of New York.



LEVI, JOSEPH CHARLES (born in Cincinnati, Ohio, February 27, 1839), is the son of Charles Levi and grandson of George and Judith Levi. His father (born in Portsmouth, England, in 1807; died in Saratoga Springs in 1872) came to the United States about 1829, married in New York in 1838, and was a merchant in Cincinnati from 1832 to 1842, being a friend and neighbor of William Henry Harrison and Salmon P. Chase. His mother, also of English birth, came to this country when very young.

Mr. Levi was educated in private and public schools in this city, being graduated in 1854 from the Columbia College Grammar School, of which Doctor Charles Anthon was then principal, and began his legal studies in the office of Joshua M. Van Cott and Howard C. Cady, April 30, 1855, continuing until April, 1860. In 1859 this firm joined with that of Buckham & Smales, Mr. Levi and Honorable George C. Barrett becoming managing clerks. Mr. Levi was admitted to the bar in this city in May, 1860, and with the exception of a few months in 1862 has practiced continuously in New York to the present time. Between May and October, 1862, he was with his regiment, the Thirty-seventh, National Guards, as a non-commissioned officer in the government service in Maryland.

Mr. Levi has been attorney for various trusts and associations, and for many years has been counsel for one of the principal metropolitan newspapers. One of his cases, *Simon vs. Kaliske* (6 Abb. N. S. 224), established as law in this State that a general assignment for the benefit of creditors, expressly conveying real estate and recorded in the

county clerk's office under the assignment act of 1860 but not recorded in the register's office, conveys no title to the lands and creates no encumbrance upon the title, and is not constructive notice as against



Joseph C. Levi

a subsequent bona fide grantee, and that the assignee is not a necessary party to a foreclosure of a prior mortgage on the premises. In the case of *Emanuel vs. Ennis* (48 Superior Court 430), it was held that

the "ancestor" from whom the half-blood may inherit is the immediate and proximate, not the original or remote ancestor, this decision unsettling the title to some four acres of land in the upper part of the city, known as the Susan Milledoler tract. In *Uhl vs. Loughran* (16 Civil Pro. 386; 22 State R. 459), a title acquired through partition and sale was held ineffectual to divest the estate of an infant defendant, notwithstanding the appointment of a guardian *ad litem* under section 473 of the Code.

Mr. Levi is eminently an equity lawyer, having special taste and adaptability for the law of wills, real estate, and equity jurisprudence, and is frequently employed as counsel in such cases. He has had the good fortune during his practice of being invariably sustained by the courts in his contentions upon the law of these subjects. He takes great interest in social and political economy and in law reform, is in favor of codification, and is a strong advocate of the abolition of the requirement of unanimity in jury trials both in civil and in criminal practice.

He has taken an active interest in the City Bar Association, with which he has been connected for twenty years. He was one of the original members and examining counsel of the Lawyers' Title Insurance Company. He is the author of a number of monographs and essays, semi-legal, some of which have appeared in the *Albany Law Journal*.

He was married, February 8, 1865, to an accomplished daughter of Doctor Manly Emanuel, of Linwood, Pennsylvania.



LEWINSON, BENNO (born at Buk, Germany, September 27, 1854), is the son of Albert Lewinson and Dorothea Samter. His father, a "self-made" man of ordinary school education, stopped at no sacrifice to extend to his children the educational advantages he had himself missed.

Benno Lewinson attended a village school between the ages of five and seven; at the latter period, upon the removal of his parents to Berlin, he entered the Louisenstädtische Gymnasium, in which he passed through the "Unter-Tertia." The family then removed to the United States. Mr. Lewinson continued his studies in the public schools of this city, and entered the College of the City of New York. He was one of the five Honor students of his class, taking a number of prizes and medals, and being its successful Kelly Prize debater. He graduated in 1873 with the degree of bachelor of science, and was awarded the degree of master of science in 1877; he was also graduated from a special course in civil engineering. Thereafter he studied for some time in the law offices of Sigismund Kaufman and Lewis Sanders, of New York, and completed his legal preparation by being graduated from the Columbia College Law School in 1877.

In June of the same year he was admitted to the bar, and at once began to practice in New York City.

Mr. Lewinson has an extensive commercial practice, being counsel for some of the leading New York importing and manufacturing establishments and has figured in several cases which established pre-



BENNO LEWINSON.

cedents. The first case ever argued by Mr. Lewinson in the Court of Appeals, *Engel vs. Fischer* (102 N. Y.), led to a change of the law (Code, Sec. 401), so that one living under an assumed name is now debarred from the advantage of the Statute of Limitations. Again, the recent case of *Schillinger vs. Arnott* (86 Hun 182) determines that

the Mechanics' Lien law of 1885 is not unconstitutional, in depriving the parties of the right of trial by jury of the issues of fact; and, equally recently, *Walton vs. Rafael* (7 Misc. 666), decides that a so-called "Department-store" agreement is assignable. He tried the case of *Nightingale vs. Eiseman* at Circuit, which first established that, in the absence of a special agreement, "strikes" are no defense for failure to perform within the time fixed by contract (121 N. Y.).

Mr. Lewinson's specialty is copyright law, and in this line he enjoys an extensive practice throughout the country. He is the counsel of the Photographers' Copyright League of America. The most celebrated of his recent cases in this department is that of Press Publishing Company [*The World*] *vs. Falk* (59 Fed. Rep.), in which it is held that sitters who pay for their photographs own the copyright, but that in the case of public characters who do not pay, the photographer has the exclusive right of publication.

From 1874 to 1876 Mr. Lewinson was literary editor of *The Reformer*, a religious weekly. Among legal writings, his "Beneficial and Burdensome Covenants—to what extent do they run with the land" (15 Albany *Law Journal* 504), attracted considerable attention. It was republished in the London *Law Times* (Vol. 63, No. 1793).



LINDSAY, JOHN DOUGLAS (born in New York City, December 31, 1865), is the son of Doctor William Francis Lindsay and Sarah Ann Vradenburgh. He was educated in the public schools, began legal study with Scott Lord in 1880, and continued in connection with the district-attorney's office, was graduated from the New York University Law School in 1887, and admitted to the bar in February of that year. He has drawn all indictments in the public prosecutions in this county since 1885. He had charge of the extradition business of the district-attorney's office from 1885 to 1894, and since that time has had charge of the appellate work, arguing all cases in General Term, the Court of Appeals, and the United States Supreme Court. He argued the case of John C. Eno in the latter court and secured a reversal of Judge Wallace's decision discharging him.




LITTLEFIELD, FREDERICK MORTON (born in Kennebunk, Maine, November 27, 1849), is the son of Josiah Mendum and Caroline Elizabeth Littlefield. He resided at Haverhill, Massachusetts, received his early education at the high school in that city, and was graduated from Yale University in 1872. He studied law with Vose & McDaniel, of New York City, at the same time attending the Columbia College Law School, from which he was graduated in 1874. He was admitted to the New York bar the same year, and has practiced continuously in this city since, enjoying a

large corporation practice and doing an extensive business in real estate law and the administration of estates. He is largely interested and is an officer in several insurance and real estate improvement com-



Fuel, M. Littlefield.


panies. He is a member of the Bar Association, Yale Alumni' Association, Museum of Natural History, Metropolitan Museum of Art, New England Society, and Colonial and Republican clubs.

OEWE, FREDERICK WILLIAM (born in Alsace, now a part of Germany, December 20, 1834), is the son of Frederick J. Loew, and was brought to this country when three years of age and educated in the city schools. His father dying when he was sixteen years of age, he learned the art of engraving, at which he was very proficient. Ill health forced him to abandon this occupation, however. December 7, 1855, he was shipwrecked off the Bahama Islands while on a voyage for his health aboard the *Crescent City*. Returning to New York by way of the Island of Nassau, Havana, and New Orleans, he obtained a clerkship in the sheriff's office, and studying law was admitted to the bar in 1860.

He enjoyed a successful practice in the line of examination of titles to real estate and conveyancing. In 1863 he was elected a justice of the fifth district court of this city, and in 1867 represented the twelfth Assembly district in the constitutional convention. In November, 1869, Governor Hoffman appointed him a justice of the Court of Common Pleas, to succeed Honorable George C. Barrett, resigned. The same month he was elected to succeed himself for the full term beginning January 1, 1870. Governor Tilden appointed him in October, 1875, to hold a special term in the Supreme Court for the trial of jury cases. The Democratic candidate for re-election to the Court of Common Pleas in 1875, he was defeated by the Republican and Independent Democratic combination of that year, notwithstanding that he led the entire ticket several thousand votes. In 1877 he was elected register of the city and county of New York, and served until 1880.

Poor health leading him to travel, Judge Loew has since resided mainly in Paris. He has visited all parts of Europe and the East. He was married December 19, 1867, to Julia Augusta, daughter of the late Jacob Vanderpoel, who was dock commissioner of New York City.

"As justice of the Court of Common Pleas, Judge Loew made good his highly creditable record in former offices, and tried many notable and difficult cases with marked ability and impartiality. His decisions were very seldom reversed by the Court of Appeals."¹

OGAN, WALTER SETH (born in Washington, Litchfield County, Connecticut, April 15, 1847), is the son of Seth S. Logan and Serene Hollister. The Logans were conspicuous in the political affairs of Scotland in the time of Queen Mary, one of them being in her cabinet. The name Hollister is a corruption of McAlister. The Hollisters are descended from Clan McAlister of the Highlands. The Logan and Hollister families came from Scotland to Massachusetts about 1630, and helped found the town of Wethersfield, Connecticut, about 1640 or 1650. There, one of the Hollister ancestors, a notable preacher, was tried for heresy on the charge of denying

¹Brooks' "Common Pleas," page 101.



Walter S. Logan

"the real presence" in the communion sacrament and was excommunicated from the church. Later the Hollisters and Logans migrated from Wethersfield to Stratford, Connecticut, and a little later to Woodbury, Connecticut, of which the town of Washington was a part. Mr. Logan's father was conspicuous in Connecticut politics. Almost continuously for forty years he was either a member of one branch or the other of the Connecticut Legislature or a State officer.

Mr. Logan was educated at the Gunnery School of his native town, Fort Edward Institute, the Connecticut Literary Institution, Suffield, Connecticut, and Yale College, from which he was graduated in 1870. The following year he attended the Harvard Law School, and was graduated in 1871. While at the Harvard Law School he accepted a position in the office of James C. Carter, of New York, who was then engaged with Charles O'Connor in the famous *Jumel* case. In that case Mr. Logan did his first practical work. He was admitted to the bar in New York City in January, 1872, and has since continuously practiced here. The more conspicuous cases in which he has been engaged include the David insurance cases, Austin will case, soap-cutting machine patent cases, Cheesebrough case, Wirt & Waterman fountain-pen patent cases, Davis will case of Montana, water rights litigations growing out of the rival canal systems in Arizona and Southern California, Phelps estate litigations, *Underhill vs. Hernandez*, and the Van Ingen libel suits.

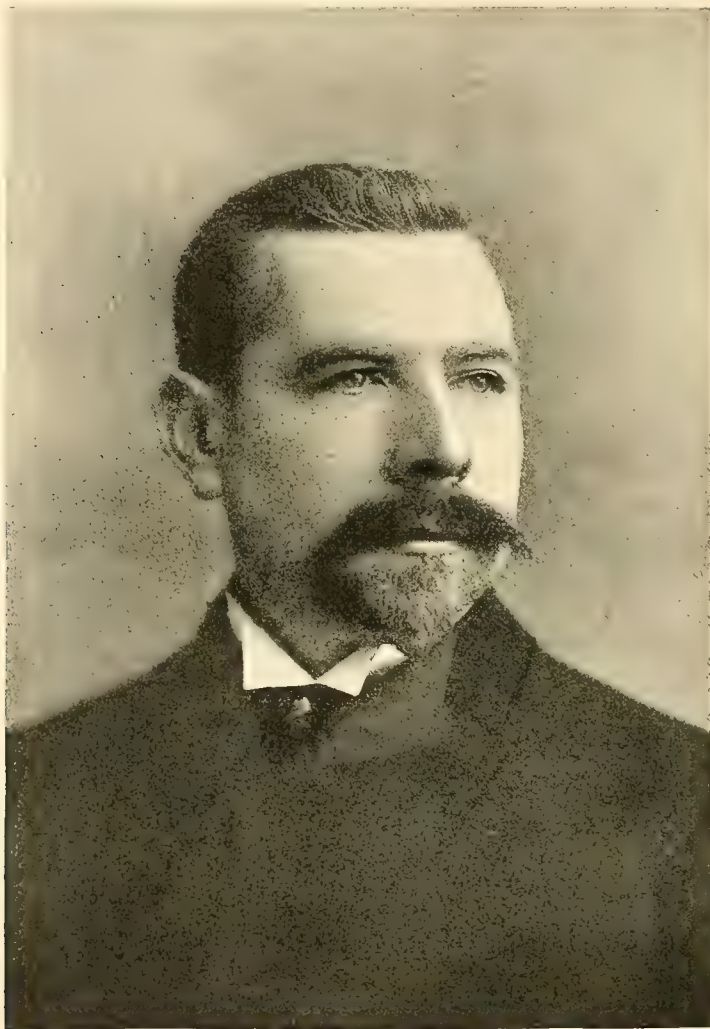
Mr. Logan has given considerable attention to literary work, writing frequently upon social, economic, and historical subjects. His published works are, "The Siege of Cuantla," "An Argument for an Eight-hour Law," "Nationalism," "Peonage in Mexico," "A Mexican Law Suit," and "Needed Modifications of the Patent Laws."

He was chairman of the executive committee of the Ballot Reform Association of New York State in 1887, 1888, and 1889. One of the labors of the committee was the procuring of 50,000 signatures to the monster petition filed in the State Library. He is vice-president of the New York State Bar Association.



LYNN, WAUHOPE (born in Ballymena, County Antrim, Ireland, December 14, 1856), is the son of Crawford and Mary A. Lynn, both descended from old Irish families. Judge Lynn came to the United States in December, 1867. He had attended the common schools in Ireland for about four years, and after reaching this country spent one year in the New York public schools. While supporting himself as a mechanic he began the study of law, and during the years 1880 and 1881 was clerk in the law office of Florence Leary. He finished his studies at the New York University Law School, from which he was graduated, and was admitted to the bar in New York City, September 15, 1882. The mechanical work by

which he supported himself while preparing for professional life was that of manufacturing philosophical instruments, and while so engaged he modeled the first telephone, and otherwise gained a knowledge of electricity which has served him since in his legal practice.



Wauhope Lynn

Judge Lynn was appointed docket clerk in the county clerk's office in 1882, assistant district attorney in 1891 and 1892, and in 1892 was appointed by Governor Flower justice of the first district court of New York, and has been twice re-elected. Among cases of interest may be



David Macadam
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mentioned the "Tunnel Accident," in which, as assistant district attorney, Judge Lynn held the directors of the New York & New Haven Railroad Company responsible for the death of the persons killed. Similarly, he successfully prosecuted pilot Welsh for manslaughter for running down a pleasure launch. He brought action to restrain the dangers incident to the operation of the Hudson Street dummy railroad, and prepared the prosecution of the Sliney case, resulting in conviction of murder in the first degree; convicted Craven, a truck-driver, for recklessly killing a boy; skillfully proved the guilt and convicted McCormick on circumstantial evidence; successfully prosecuted officer Gallagher for assault on an aged woman, and convicted Stevenson, keeper of "The Slide," a notorious dive on Bleecker Street.

Judge Lynn has given much time to public speaking in the interests of the Democratic party and the Irish Land League. He has also lectured on general subjects.



McADAM, DAVID (born in New York City in October, 1838), is the son of Thomas and Jane McAdam. His father, a native of Glasgow, came to New York in 1836 and successfully established himself as a merchant tailor in the uptown district of the city.

Judge McAdam received his early education in the city schools, and in 1849, at the age of eleven, entered a lawyer's office as office boy. He soon became interested in reading law, and in 1855 became the managing clerk of his employer, Mr. F. F. Marbury. In 1859 he was admitted to the bar, and beginning to practice the following year was presently in the enjoyment of a lucrative general law business.

In 1873 he received the nomination of the Democratic party for justice of the Marine Court, and was elected by a large majority for the statutory term of six years. In 1879 he was re-elected, while in January, 1884, he was chosen chief justice by his associates. Principally through his efforts the jurisdiction of this court was greatly enlarged in 1882, and its name changed to the more appropriate one of "City Court."

In 1885 he was re-elected for his third term in this court, but did not serve the full period. His term would have expired in December, 1891, but in the fall of 1890 he was elected a justice of the Superior Court for the constitutional term of fourteen years. He became a justice of the Supreme Court January 1, 1896, through the operation of the provision of the Constitution of 1894 merging the Superior Court and Common Pleas of New York City with the Supreme Court.

Judge McAdam is widely known as the author of several standard works on various special departments in law. He is the author of two works on "Marine Court Practice," three on "Landlord and Tenant,"

one on "Terms of Court," one on "The Stillwell Act," and one on "Names." He has also published a number of pamphlets on different branches of the law, and has been a frequent contributor to the general press as well as to law periodicals.

He is an eloquent speaker and an attractive lecturer. His most famous lectures include the subjects, "Character," "Time and Tide," "Lawyers," "Wise and Otherwise," "Legal Chestnuts," "George Washington," "Lincoln and Grant," and "Robert Burns."

For many years Judge McAdam has taken an active interest in legislative enactments in the State of New York designed to further the ends of true equity, and he is the author of several of the most important statutes of the kind. Among these may be mentioned the statute now in force which makes it illegal for landlords in New York City to dispossess monthly tenants without having given notice at least five days previous. This just measure has placed a necessary check upon a certain class of abuses, and has proven so popular, that not merely have its provisions been extended to other cities in New York, but it has become a model for similar laws in various other States.



MCADAM, THOMAS (born in New York City in 1860), is the oldest son of Honorable David McAdam, of the Supreme Court bench. He was educated at Moeler's Institute, New York City, and Columbia College, from which he was graduated in 1885. He was also graduated from the Columbia College

Law School, and in 1887 was admitted to the New York bar, at once engaging in practice. He has devoted himself to general civil litigations, but making a specialty of real estate law, in which department he has built up a valuable business and established a reputation.

He takes an active interest in politics, and for some time was a member of the Tammany Hall general committee, representing the old thirteenth district. He is a member of the West-side Democratic and Harlem and Atlanta Boat clubs and the Arion Society. He resides in Harlem. In 1886 he was married to Sarah S., granddaughter of Reverend



THOMAS MC ADAM.

Hugh Henry Blair, of New York City.



MCLELLAND, CHARLES PAUL (born in Scotland, December 19, 1854), is the son of William McClelland, of the ancient Scotch clan of that name. His mother, Nicholas, daughter of Charles Paul, a resident of Morristown, New Jersey, was also of Scotch descent. Senator McClelland arrived in this city with his parents at an early age and was educated in the public schools. He entered the law offices of B. Reilly, Junior, and Frederick Hemming, was graduated from the Law School of the New York University, and in May, 1881, was admitted to the bar of New York at Poughkeepsie.

He has always practiced his profession in New York City, although



CHARLES PAUL M. MCLELLAND.

his residence has been at Dobbs Ferry, Westchester County. For four years (1887-90) he was special deputy collector and acting collector in the New York Custom House, and equipped by this experience with special knowledge, in his law practice since he has devoted himself to revenue cases, customs, and internal revenue complications, and general practice in the United States courts, including that line of criminal practice arising from revenue frauds. In these departments he has gained distinction.

He has also been prominent in State politics. He was a member of the Assembly in 1885, 1886, and 1891, and during the latter year was chairman of the ways and means committee, and recognized as a leader of the Democratic majority. In 1892 and 1893 he served as State

Senator from Westchester County. Since 1886 he has served as one of the managers of the State Hudson River Hospital for the Insane at Poughkeepsie.

As one of the active members of the reform contingent in the Democratic party, and a so-called "Cleveland Democrat," Senator McClelland enjoyed the cordial hatred of the "ring" element at Albany. In the Assembly of 1891, controlling the expenditures as chairman of the ways and means committee, he directly antagonized this element. For the first time in nearly ten years, the Democrats then had the power of unhindered administration of the finances. Many anticipated a reckless license, but Senator McClelland stood in the way. Resisting all appeals, he on the contrary cut down the budget so as to produce the lowest tax-rate in the State for many years. Again in the Senate of 1892 and in 1893 he was of that little group of four "Cleveland" Senators who frustrated the enactment of the flood of pernicious legislation introduced by their fellow-partisans; and as leader on the floor the Senator was in constant opposition to the leadership of the presiding officer, though of the same party. With the single exception of the city of Buffalo (where Republican deflection carried the measure), he defeated the scheme to substitute a power of ring appointment for the American principle of home-rule in the municipalities of the State. At the close of the session, when the Buffalo bill was carried through, Mr. McClelland predicted from the floor of the Senate the overthrow of the Democratic ring. The prophecy was verified in the fall of 1894.



MCCLURE, DAVID (born in Dobbs Ferry, Westchester County, New York, November 4, 1848), was admitted to the bar in New York City in December, 1869, and is a member of the law firm of Turner, McClure & Rolston. His practice has brought him very prominently before the courts during the last twenty-seven years as counsel in cases which have attracted much attention.

He was counsel for the executors and Cardinal McCloskey, principal legatee, in the celebrated Merrill will case of 1881; was also successful counsel for the executors in the contest over the will of Schuyler Skaats in 1892, the trial occupying six successive weeks; and more recently has had charge of the litigation over the will of Charles B. Beck, affecting large quantities of real property in the city of New York. He successfully represented the defendant in the celebrated case of *De Meli vs. De Meli*, brought for separation and divorce, the trial in the Supreme Court in 1884 occupying nearly two months. In the Livingston and General Burnside litigations he was also prominent. He has appeared in many large corporation foreclosure suits, including that of the Omaha Water Works plant, involving the validity of a mortgage securing bonds amounting to \$3,600,000, in which many important questions were disposed of. The case was successfully prosecuted in the Circuit Court of the United States for the district of



David McChesney

Nebraska, the Circuit Court of Appeals at St. Louis, and the Supreme Court of the United States. He also successfully represented the bondholders in the suit for the foreclosure of the mortgage of the New York & Northern Railroad Company in 1893, which was argued at the special and general terms of the Supreme Court and in the Court of Appeals. With his law partners, Mr. McClure has also been associated in many of the principal railroad foreclosures of the past twenty years, some of the more recent actions being in the cases of the Toledo, Ann Arbor & North Michigan, the Northern Pacific, the New York, Lake Erie & Western, the Oregon Railway and Navigation Company, the Oregon Improvement Company, the Georgia Central Railway Company, the Chicago & Northern Pacific Railroad Company, the Bankers and Merchants' Telegraph Company, and the Memphis & Charleston Railroad.

Mr. McClure for many years has been counsel for the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, West-side Savings Bank, Consolidated Gas Company, several insurance companies, Roman Catholic Orphan Asylum, and the trustees of Saint Patrick's Cathedral, and is a director of the Lawyers' Surety Company. He has never held public office other than as school trustee and member of the constitutional convention of 1894, in which he was distinguished for the attention which he gave to the question of the preservation of the forests of the State, the committee on forestry, of which he was chairman, procuring an amendment to the Constitution preventing the State from selling or leasing the public woodlands.

In 1893 he was appointed by Mayor Gilroy a member of a commission of five to draft a new system of laws for the government of the public schools of the city of New York, which committee prepared a bill and presented the same to the Legislature. He was also a member of a commission appointed by the Supreme Court in 1892 to consider the question relating to plans for rapid transit in the city of New York by means of an underground railroad, the report of this commission being approved by the court. In June, 1893, he was appointed by the comptroller of the currency of the United States receiver of the National Bank of Deposit in the city of New York, and in spite of the stringent financial condition which prevailed during the summer of that year, the widely distributed assets were realized upon so that within thirty days after his appointment he declared a dividend of forty per cent., forty days later an additional dividend of twenty-five per cent., and in a short time thereafter ten per cent., making a total of seventy-five per cent. declared within three months. The entire receivership was closed out within one year, and the claims against the bank having been paid in full, the remaining assets were turned over to the agent of the stockholders.

Mr. McClure is a member of the Manhattan and Democratic clubs and the Association of the Bar of the City of New York.



MCINTYRE, JOHN FRANCIS (born in New York City in January, 1855), is the son of John B. McIntyre, a well-known New York architect, himself born in New York, who designed a number of the prominent buildings of this and other cities, and of Frances Virginia, granddaughter of Jean Esquiroll,



John F. McIntyre

a Revolutionary soldier who came to this country with Lafayette, and granddaughter of Joseph Greenvault, one of the first settlers of Flush-



D. D. McKoon

ing, Long Island. Mr. McIntyre was educated in the public schools of New York, and at Saint Francis Xavier College, from which he was graduated in 1875. He was also graduated from the Law School of the University of the City of New York, while at the same time studying in the law office of Luke A. Lockwood, and was admitted to the New York bar in March, 1877. He has actively practiced since, except when engaged in official duties.

Mr. McIntyre has been interested in politics since he reached his majority, and has been a delegate to every State and several national Democratic conventions during the past fifteen years. He has been an active member of Tammany Hall, and has won a considerable reputation as a campaign speaker. He was a member of the State Legislature, representing the old twenty-second Assembly district, serving on the Assembly judiciary committee. He has held the appointment of special counsel to the comptroller of New York City, and for a number of years has been an assistant district attorney under Delancey Nicoll and his successor, John R. Fellows. In the last-mentioned capacity he has tried some of the most important criminal cases in the history of the country, and has secured more convictions than any other assistant district attorney. It is believed that he has tried more important homicide cases than any other lawyer of the same age. He is an eloquent and effective pleader before a jury. Among important cases tried by him were the Trustees of Columbia College *vs.* Thacher, Gilleaume *vs.* Rowe, the People *vs.* Doctor Meyer, the People *vs.* Emma Goldman, the People *vs.* Burton C. Webster, the People *vs.* Sylvester F. Wilson, the People *vs.* David Hannigan, the People *vs.* Marie Barberi, and the People *vs.* Mary Alice Fleming. Mr. McIntyre is a member of various clubs and societies, and has been a frequent contributor to newspapers and magazines.



McKoon, Dennis Daniel (born in Ilion, Herkimer County, New York, October 17, 1827), is the son of Martin McKoon and Margaret Clapsaddle, and descended from an old pioneer family of Herkimer County of early Scotch origin, with Norman antecedents. The first American ancestor, James McKoon, came from Scotland near the middle of the last century and settled in Herkimer County. His descendants were prominently identified with the history of that section of the State. Mr. McKoon, at seven years of age, removed with his parents to Oswego County. He was educated at Fulton Academy in Oswego, studied law in the office of Judge Ranson H. Tyler of that place, and was admitted to the bar in 1854. He began the practice of law at Phoenix, New York, built up a profitable business in a short time, and served as a judge of the Oswego County courts for two terms. He resigned at the beginning of his third term upon the breaking out of the Civil War, enlisting in Company D of

the One Hundred and Tenth New York Volunteers. He soon rose to the rank of first lieutenant, and also served as adjutant of the regiment. He was, however, prostrated with typhoid fever, which incapacitated him for further service in the army, and from which he was nearly three years in convalescing.

In 1867 he was sufficiently recovered to resume the practice of law, and removed from Oswego County to Middletown, Orange County, where he became a member of the law firm of Foote, McKoon & Stoddard. He soon built up a large clientage. In 1874, while retaining his office in Middletown, he also opened one in New York City. The arrangement continued for three years, when the increasing New York business forced the abandonment of the Middletown branch. In New York City he has confined himself almost exclusively to the practice of civil law, making the department of real estate a special feature. He has been eminently successful. In 1889 his son, D. Gilbert McKoon, and three years later David B. Luckey, were taken into partnership, the firm name becoming McKoon & Luckey.

Judge McKoon has interested himself in many business enterprises outside of his legal practice. He is a director and treasurer of the Richmond Homestead Association of New York, director and vice-president of the Frontier Bank of Niagara, and president of the Manahasset Park Association of Monmouth County, New Jersey. In 1852 he was married to Mary, daughter of Andrus Gilbert, a prominent citizen of Oswego County.



McMAHON, DENNIS (born in New York City, September 24, 1824), is descended from an ancient Celtic family long seated at Thomond, West Munster, Ireland. His father, Dennis McMahon, was born in County Clare, near Limerick, and came to America in April, 1816. He became an influential citizen of New York City, where he was long established as a dry goods merchant. His wife, Martha Lawrence, was of the old Westchester County family, descendants of which have been prominent citizens of New York.

Mr. McMahon graduated in July, 1838, from the famous Grammar School of Columbia College, and prosecuted his law studies with several of the more prominent New York law firms of that day, including Marvin & Austin, Crooke & Austin. Martin & Strong, Griffen & Havens. He also studied with the admiralty and criminal lawyers, W. J. Hasket and Thomas Warner. He was admitted to practice in the State Supreme Court at Rochester, October 30, 1845, in the old court of chancery, New York City, October 31, 1845, and in the United States Supreme Court at Washington in March, 1856.

Commencing in New York in October, 1845, Mr. McMahon has continued in active practice in this city during the long period of fifty

years. He has argued no less than five hundred and fifteen important cases which have been reported. Of these, fifteen were argued in the United States Supreme Court, thirty-nine in the United States Circuit Court, ninety-seven in the United States District Court, one hundred and twenty-eight in the New York Supreme Court (general term) and



Dennis McMahon

fifty in special term, fifty-two in the Court of Appeals, twenty-eight in the Superior Court (general term), sixty in the New York Common Pleas (general term), and three in the New Jersey Court of Errors.

His library contains no less than forty-five bound volumes containing the cases on appeal argued by him. Although seventy-two years of age, he is robust and actively continues his professional work in court as well as at his office. His careful briefs continue to show the result of "midnight toil."

Mr. McMahon has several times been tendered nominations for judgeships by political organizations, but has uniformly declined. He is a prominent layman of the Roman Catholic Church, and is the author of many articles which have appeared in reviews and the newspaper press on questions affecting that Church, as well as on various miscellaneous themes. Among these are papers on "Political Bosses," "The Homestead Case," "Celibacy of the Clergy treated Historically," "The Evangelization of the Southern Negro by the Catholic Church," "Review of the Encyclical of the Pope on the Union of Christendom," "Theological Cursing," "The Future of the Catholic Church in the United States, based on the Prophecy of Saint John," "The Prophetic Power of Jesus," "The Miraculous Power of Jesus," "The Payment by the Southern States of their full Debts," "The Animal Origin of Man," and "Importance of Building up our Commerce."



McMAHON, MARTIN THOMAS (born in La Prairie, Canada, March 21, 1838), is the son of Patrick McMahon, a civil engineer and contractor, formerly of Pallas Green, Ireland, and Mary Power, of Cappoquin, Ireland. His earliest educational training he received at home. At an early age he entered Saint John's College, Fordham, New York, from which he graduated in his seventeenth year as honor-man. He later received the degrees of master of arts and doctor of laws. He entered the law office of Honorable Eli Cook, then mayor of Buffalo, and there fitted himself for the practice of law, but owing to his extreme youth was not admitted to practice at once. He received an appointment as corresponding clerk in the Post-Office Department at Washington. Later he was sent to California as special agent of the department of the Pacific coast, serving also as Indian agent.

He was admitted to the bar at Sacramento, California, in 1861, and began practice in the city of San Francisco, his professional work, however, being soon interrupted by the Civil War. He responded to the first call for troops and was elected captain of the first company of cavalry organized in that region. Upon learning that his company was not to go to the front immediately, he resigned, and received a commission as captain in the United States army, as an additional aide-de-camp on the staff of Major-General George B. McClellan, with whom he formed an intimate and lasting friendship. Throughout the war he served with the Army of the Potomac, and a medal of honor was conferred upon him by Congress for "distinguished bravery at the

battle of White Oak Swamp." Promotion followed in rapid succession. From aide-de-camp, with the commission of major, he became lieutenant-colonel and assistant adjutant-general of the Left Grand Division, Army of the Potomac. Later he was adjutant-general and chief-of-staff of the Sixth Corps of the Army of the Potomac under General William B. Franklin, serving also under General John Sedgwick until the latter's death at Spottsylvania, as also under General Horatio G. Wright, until after the final operations before Petersburg. At this period he was assigned to temporary duty in New York, on the staff of Major-General Dix, commanding the department of the East. Before his resignation, in 1866, he had received the brevets of colonel, brigadier-general, and major-general of volunteers.

At the close of the war General McMahon established himself in the practice of law in New York City, and in 1866 became corporation attorney to the city. During President Johnson's administration he was appointed minister to Paraguay. Upon his return to New York he resumed the general practice of law, in which he has continued with great success to the present time. In 1872 he was appointed receiver of taxes in New York City, and held the position until 1885, when he resigned to accept an appointment as United States marshal for the southern district of New York. In 1890 he carried the seventh district as Democratic nominee for the Assembly, in spite of the fact that the district had always been strongly Republican. The following year he became a member of the State Senate, and upon the expiration of his term was re-elected. On November 5, 1895, he was elected as Democratic candidate for judge of the Court of General Sessions of the city and county of New York.

Judge McMahon is a member of Tammany Hall, the Manhattan Club, and the United Service Club. In 1886 and 1887 he was president of the Society of the Army of the Potomac. He has been a contributor to the *Century Magazine*, *Harpers' Magazine* and the *United Service Magazine*, and has delivered lectures for charitable purposes.



MAPES, JOHN AUGUSTUS (born in Blooming Grove, Orange County, New York, January 1, 1833), is the son of Edward and Deborah A. Mapes. He is descended from Thomas Mapes, one of the early settlers and a prominent citizen of Southold, Long Island, where he lived about 1650. Mr. Mapes was educated in the district schools of Orange County, and for three years attended the Cornwall Collegiate Institute. He studied law in the office of Wilkin & Gott, at Goshen, New York, and was admitted to the bar at Poughkeepsie in July, 1855.

He began the practice of law in New York, where he has since continued. His practice has been extensive and varied in its character, but he has been especially active in real estate matters and in ques-

tions of commercial law and commercial paper and the settlement of estates. He is counsel for several New York banks and other institutions. _ He was counsel for plaintiff in the case for the construction of



John A. Mapes

the will of Augustus Kountze, the New York banker, about three years ago, and has acted as referee in many important cases.

Mr. Mapes is a trustee of the American Institute, and has held many important positions in church circles and in the Masonic fraternity. He is grand commander of the Grand Commandery of Knights Templar of the State of New York.



MARSH, LUTHER RAWSON (born at Pompey Hill, Onondaga County, New York, April 4, 1813), is the son of Luther Marsh, and lineally descended from John Marsh, of Hartford, Connecticut, whose wife was the daughter of John Webster, governor of Connecticut. He is also descended from Edward Rawson, secretary of the colony of Massachusetts, and Reverend Charles Chauncey, second president of Harvard College.

Until the age of fourteen Mr. Marsh attended Pompey Academy, taught for a time by his step-grandfather, Reverend Joshua Leonard, a learned scholar, subsequently attending the military school of



Luther R. Marsh

Captain Partridge at Middletown, Connecticut. A brief clerkship in a large country store at Onondaga was followed by study in the law office of Mr. Jewett at Skaneateles; in 1830 continuing with Mr. Fleming, of Manlius, and afterward with Samuel Beardsley, of Utica. He was admitted to the bar at Albany in 1836, and immediately accepted a position in the office of Henry R. Storrs, of New York City. Upon the death of Mr. Storrs he returned to Utica. In 1848 he once more came to New York, and soon formed a partnership with Oscar W. Sturtevant. Daniel Webster, on retiring from the United States Senate, came to New York to engage in counsel business, and opened an office with Marsh and Sturtevant, continuing with them until his recall to the Senate. After the Sturtevant partnership Mr. Marsh became associated with Honorable John T. Hoffman and Honorable William H. Leonard under the firm name of Marsh, Leonard & Hoffman. Subsequently he became head of the firm of Marsh, Coe & Wallis, and still later of that of Marsh, Wilson & Wallis. This firm, founded by John Wallis in 1810, is believed to be the oldest legal establishment but one in New York City. Including his Utica practice of six years, up to 1888 Mr. Marsh was in active practice of his profession fifty-two years, and met nearly every lawyer of prominence who practiced at the metropolitan bar during that period. His practice covered the entire field of litigated business, all criminal practice being relinquished in 1851, however, as interfering too much with his business in civil cases. One of his notable cases was a suit brought in behalf of Colonel James L. Lamb, of Springfield, Illinois, against the Camden & Amboy Railroad Company for not having delivered at New York a large quantity of cotton which came into their hands. It took Mr. Marsh ten years to successfully carry the case through and collect the money for his client. In the successive stages of this litigation he was opposed by eminent lawyers at the New York bar.

In addition to his professional career Mr. Marsh has given much labor and time to measures for the public welfare, disconnected with politics. He was active with others in connection with the construction of the great reservoir in Central Park, the postal reform of 1856, and the abolition of intra-mural interments in New York City. In the latter case he agitated for two years through the press and drew the bill passed by the Legislature and the ordinance passed by the Common Council of the city prohibiting interments in the churchyards, and requiring the removal of bodies from the old burying-grounds to places outside the city. Still more untiring were his services in connection with the movement for new parks for New York City between June, 1881, and June, 1884. He addressed mass-meetings, argued before legislative committees, and in every way exercised skillful generalship to secure the enormous park acreage which raised New York almost from the lowest to the first place in this respect among the great cities of the world. The bill placing the cost upon the city instead of upon the

bordering owners, passed by the Legislature in April, 1883, was drawn by him, and he was made chairman of the committee appointed by the mayor to lay out the grounds. The bill growing out of the report of this committee met with determined opposition from city and State officials, property owners, and legislators, but largely through Mr. Marsh's indefatigable efforts ultimately passed both Houses by overwhelming majorities. A struggle before the governor followed, but the bill was signed. The test of the constitutionality of the act required still further labor, while Mr. Marsh was made chairman of the commission of appraisal of the value of the lands appropriated, and being the only lawyer on the commission had to decide the many questions arising from defective titles, judgments, mortgages, leases, public highways, gores of land, railroads, old estates, swamp lands, forests, gardens, every variety of buildings, trusteeships, infants, and absentees.

John Mullaly, in his volume concerning the new parks (1887), says :

As to Mr. Marsh's share in the work, it is indeed doubtful if in the legal ranks of the city there could be found one who would have been willing, through six years of steady, unwavering, chivalric devotion, to give, without compensation, his talents and his lifelong professional experience to the promotion and success of this great movement for the benefit of his fellow-citizens.

Another public service of Mr. Marsh was as chairman of the committee, organized at Niagara Falls in 1884, to inspect the lands, receive testimony, hear arguments, and give decisions relative to the international reservation of grounds at Niagara Falls. The untiring labors of this commission, its decisions being upheld by the Supreme Court, made the proposed park practicable, and the requisite legislation was secured.

Mr. Marsh has always been a brilliant speaker on public occasions. His more notable addresses include the following : In honor of General Nathaniel Woodhull, in Brooklyn, 1848 ; before the Dramatic Fund Association, 1854 ; at the reinauguration of the Crystal Palace, 1854 ; anniversary address of the American Institute, 1855 ; before the postal reform committee at University Chapel, 1856 ; on breaking ground at the Central Park for the new reservoir, April 17, 1858 ; on the completion of the reservoir, August 19, 1862 ; at a meeting at Cooper Institute in aid of the people of Italy, presided over by General Dix, December 17, 1860 ; at the complimentary banquet by the bar to the late James W. Gerard on his retirement from practice, January 14, 1869 ; on the organization of the New York Common Pleas under the new Constitution, July 1, 1870 ; at the Saint Patrick's dinner, March 17, 1871 ; at the reunion of the Sons and Daughters of Pompey, June 29, 1871 ; at the dinner given by the New York Geographical Society to Henry M. Stanley, at Delmonico's, November 27, 1872 ; at a meeting of the descendants of Edward Rawson, at Worcester, Massachusetts,



Lewis Marshall

October 9, 1872 ; before the Pioneers of Central New York, at Syracuse, September 17, 1873 ; at the Stenographers' dinner, December 30, 1876 ; before the graduating class of the Law School of Columbia College, March 14, 1879 ; at the Burns dinner, January, 1880 ; before the Society of the Army of the Potomac, at Burlington, Vermont, June 16, 1880 ; on Shakespeare, at a meeting for inaugurating a national pantheon, April 23, 1881 (published in Lester's "History of the United States") ; before the Union League Club on the death of President Garfield, September 21, 1881 ; on "The Power of the Alphabet," before the Athenæum, at Brooklyn, January, 1882 ; before the graduating class of the College of Physicians and Surgeons, May 16, 1882 ; at the Union League Club in the memorial service to Henry W. Bellows, March 9, 1882 ; at the Union League Club on its twentieth anniversary, February, 1883 ; a course of lectures on spiritualism, at Boston, 1891 ; an address on Daniel Webster, at Tremont Temple, Boston, 1891 ; an Independence and Memorial Day oration, at Middletown, New York, 1892 ; an address before the Oneida County Historical Society, at Utica, 1893.

He contributed many editorial articles to the *New York Times* from 1852 to 1853, and declined the editorial chair offered him in 1869 on the death of Henry J. Raymond. His "Recollections of the Bar and Sprinkles of Biography," published from 1892 to 1895 in the *Conglomerate*, a weekly publication conducted by a former law partner, would fill two large volumes.

Mr. Marsh was married September 15, 1845, to Jane E., daughter of Alvan Stewart, one of the foremost leaders of the anti-slavery movement. A devoted student of Swedenborg, during the last seven or eight years of his life, Mr. Marsh has retired from law practice, and given his time largely to the subject of spiritualism. He is a frequent speaker on the platform, and prolific contributor to periodical literature in the interests of this religion.



MARSHALL, LOUIS (born in Syracuse, New York, December 14, 1856), is the son of Jacob Marshall and Zilli Strauss, the former a native of Baden, Germany, the latter of Wurtemberg, Germany. He was educated in the public schools of Syracuse, being graduated from the high school in June, 1874, afterward reading law with N. B. Smith until 1876. The year following was spent at Columbia College Law School, New York City, after which he entered the office of Honorable William C. Ruger, of Syracuse, until January, 1878, when he was admitted to the bar. On the day of his admission he became a member of the law firm of which Judge Ruger was the head. When Mr. Ruger was elected chief judge of the Court of Appeals, he became a member of the firm of Jenney,

Marshall & Ruger, subsequently of Jenney & Marshall, practicing at Syracuse until February, 1894, when he entered the firm of Guggenheimer, Untermeyer & Marshall, of New York.

While practicing in Syracuse he was interested as counsel in much of the important litigation of central New York. He acted as counsel for Nichols in the Senatorial contest of 1891, was counsel in the recent litigation involving the constitutionality of the liquor tax, and has argued no less than one hundred and fifty cases in the Court of Appeals, involving every branch of jurisprudence. Aside from the routine of professional life he has written a number of papers for the New York State Bar Association, and is the author of various lectures and articles on legal, historical, and literary subjects.

He was appointed by Governor Hill a member of the constitutional commission of 1890 to revise the judiciary article, and served on the committee on the Court of Appeals. In 1894 he was elected from the twenty-fifth Senatorial district a delegate to the constitutional convention, and served as chairman of the committee on future amendments and was second on the judiciary committee. He proposed the judiciary article, was one of the sub-committee which formulated it in its final form, drafted the report on the powers of the convention and its freedom from control by the courts on the occasion of the attempt by Trapper to procure a writ of prohibition by which it was sought to preclude the convention from passing on his right to sit in the convention, and took a prominent part in drafting the various amendments adopted.

Mr. Marshall is now chairman of the committee on law reform of the New York State Bar Association as successor to William B. Hornblower. He drafted the amendments to the codes of civil and criminal procedure rendered necessary by the judiciary article, receiving the thanks of the Legislature of 1895. He was selected by the committee of seventy to prepare an opinion on the constitutionality of the Police Magistrates bill, and to argue in its support before the legislative committees. He has for a long time been actively concerned in all movements relating to law reform.



MATHEWSON, CHARLES FREDERICK (born at Barton, Orleans County, Vermont, May 3, 1860), is the son of Azro B. Mathewson and Amelia Sias. The Mathewsons came from England to the colonies in the latter part of the seventeenth century, and soon after located at Providence, Rhode Island.

Mr. Mathewson is also descended from Roger Williams, while through his mother's line, early established in Massachusetts Bay Colony, he is descended from Reverend John Rogers, the famous martyr, burned at Smithfield.

He received his early education in the district schools and academy of his native town, the Everett School at Hyde Park, Massachusetts, and the graded and high schools of Omaha, Nebraska, where his parents resided from 1872 to 1874. Returning to the East he prepared



Charles F. Matthews

for college at St. Johnsbury (Vermont) Academy, from which he was graduated with valedictory honors. He was graduated from Dartmouth College in 1882 with valedictory honors, having been awarded

the regular prizes in Greek, Latin, mathematics, and oratory. At the same time he was prominent in all college sports, being throughout his course a member of the University baseball nine and football eleven.

Before entering college he had begun the study of law in the office of Honorable William W. Grout, at present member of Congress from Vermont. Upon his graduation in 1882 he came to New York, entering the law office of Josiah T. Marean, of Brooklyn, and attending the Columbia College Law School, from which he was graduated in May, 1885, having supported himself during this period by acting as instructor at the Brooklyn Polytechnic Institute. In June, 1885, he was admitted to the bar in New York City, being one of several who were accepted on their papers, without requirement of the usual oral examination. He thereupon became connected with the firm of Turner, Lee & McClure, where he acquired a large knowledge of corporation law and practice, frequently appearing for that firm before State and Federal courts in various parts of the country in connection, particularly, with railway foreclosures and reorganizations. About two years later he became a member of the firm of Root & Strong, and subsequently, with Honorable Theron G. Strong and Benjamin S. Harmon, formed the firm of Strong, Harmon & Mathewson, which association has continued to the present.

Mr. Mathewson enjoys a large practice in corporation and insurance law, being general counsel in the United States for the Caledonian Insurance Company of Scotland, as well as the representative of various other corporations of note.

He has always maintained an active interest in the affairs of Dartmouth College, and has been a member of the board of trustees of that institution since 1894, when he was elected by the alumni by the largest majority ever received by a nominee for that position. He is the youngest trustee on the board, and probably the youngest ever elected to that position in the history of the college. He is also president of the Dartmouth College Alumni Association of New York, the first college alumni association ever organized by college graduates beyond the seat of their university, is a charter member of the Delta Kappa Epsilon Club of this city, and was one of the organizers and is a member of the council and board of governors of the University Athletic Club of New York.



ELVILLE, HENRY (born at Nelson, New Hampshire, August 25, 1858), is the oldest son of Josiah H. Melville and Nancy Nesmith, the family name being changed from Melvin to Melville in 1811. He is a member of the Society of the Sons of the Revolution by virtue of no less than ten ancestors who were soldiers in the struggle for independence in various grades from private to



Henry Melville

brigadier-general,¹ and is a member of the Society of Colonial Wars by virtue of eleven ancestors.²

He prepared himself for college, and entering Dartmouth at the age of sixteen was graduated with honors in 1879. For two years thereafter he was principal of a Massachusetts high school, and then entered the Law School of Harvard University, from which he was graduated with first honors in 1884, representing the Law School at the University commencement, and delivering an oration, which attracted considerable attention, on "National Regulation of Interstate Commerce."

He spent a year in the law office of James C. Carter, of this city, and was admitted to the New York bar in 1885. In the practice of his profession he was associated with Senator Roscoe Conkling until the latter's death, when the firm of Dougherty, Melville & Sweetzer was formed. The death of the senior partner, Daniel Dougherty, the "silver-tongued orator," dissolved this partnership, since which time Mr. Melville has practiced alone, enjoying a general civil business in the higher courts, but especially devoting himself to corporation complications and patent and trade-mark cases. He has figured in litigations of wide interest.

He is a member of the Bar Association, Harvard Club, New England Society, Seventh Regiment Veterans, Sons of the Revolution, Society of Colonial Wars, and Republican Club, which last he has served many years as secretary, and holds a commission as inspector of rifle practice in the Eighth Regiment, National Guard, New York.



MERRILL, EDWARD BAGLEY (born in New Bedford, Massachusetts, January 25, 1835), is the son of Edward Merrill and Mary Converse, both natives of Maine, and of early colonial ancestry. His grandfather, Roger Merrill, was a native of Newbury, Massachusetts, and married Dorothy Cushing, daughter of Reverend John Cushing, first pastor of the Second Church of Boxford, Essex County, Massachusetts. His maternal grandfather was Doctor John Converse, a native of New Hampshire. Mr. Merrill early attended school at Norwich University, Vermont, a military


¹ He is a great-great-great-grandson of Colonel James Barrett, Massachusetts Militia, and member of Massachusetts Provincial Congress, and of Sergeant Adam Dickey, of the New Hampshire Militia; great-great-grandson of Brigadier-General Josiah Whitney, Senior, of Massachusetts; of Captain Jonas Minot, Massachusetts Militia; of Private Josiah Melvin, Senior, of Massachusetts Militia, and of Private James Nesmith, Junior, and Hugh Gregg, New Hampshire Militia; and great-grandson of Privates Josiah (Melville) Melvin, Junior, and Josiah Whitney, Junior, of Massachusetts Militia, and Reuben Gregg, New Hampshire Militia.

² Three of these—Lieutenant-Colonel Josiah Whitney, who participated in the Crown Point expedition of 1755 and the expedition for relief of Fort William Henry in 1757; Adam Dickey, of Captain Barr's Indian Scouts in

1746, and Colonel James Barrett—also served in the Revolution, and are included in the former list. The other eight are as follows: Captain Thomas Brooks, of the Concord (Massachusetts) Militia in 1642; John Prescott, variously engaged with the Indians from 1645 to 1681; Lieutenant (afterward Captain) Jonas Prescott, Senior, in King William's and Queen Anne's wars and member of Massachusetts General Court; Captain Jonas Prescott, Junior, Groton Militia, and member of Massachusetts General Court; Captain Timothy Wheeler and Private John Melvin, both of Massachusetts, who served in King Philip's war; Captain James Minot, Concord (Massachusetts) Militia in 1692; Captain James Gregg, first company of soldiers, Londonderry, New Hampshire, in 1722.

school taught by Colonel Alden Partridge, a former superintendent of West Point. He was fitted for college at the famous Phillips Exeter



Edward B. Merrill +


Academy, Exeter, New Hampshire, and entering Bowdoin College was graduated in the class of 1857, subsequently receiving the degree of master of arts.

After graduating he read law for eighteen months in the office of Honorable William W. Crapo, in New Bedford, Massachusetts, and pursued his studies still further at the Cambridge Law School. Coming to New York City he spent three months in the office of Stanley & Langdell, and in May, 1860, was admitted to the bar. He has a general practice in all the courts, giving his attention preferably to wills and corporation matters. Among the more important cases in which Mr. Merrill has been engaged are *Hunt vs. Jackson*, *Bean vs. Amsinck*, and *Hyde vs. Woods*, which he argued before the United States Supreme Court, the latter involving the question of "property" in a seat in a stock exchange. It is recognized as the leading case on this subject in the books.

Mr. Merrill has frequently contributed to the newspaper press and magazines. Notable among his public addresses are "Hints upon Professional Ethics," delivered before the State Bar Association in 1882, "County Jails as Reformatory Institutions" and "Tribute to the Life and Public Services of George W. Curtis," both read before the American Social Science Association at Saratoga. He is a member of the board of managers of the New York State Colonization Society, is on the executive committee of the Prison Association, and on the board of management of the Burnham industrial farm. He is a member of the University Club, and Good Government Club E. In September, 1896, he was appointed librarian to the Association of the Bar of the City of New York. He is of Democratic proclivities, but independent in politics, and has never held a public office. On September 12, 1861, he was married to Mary Elizabeth Gibbs, of New Bedford, Massachusetts, and has one son, Edward Gibbs Merrill, now a student in Columbia College, class of 1897.



MILLARD, FRANK VINCENT (born in Tarrytown, Westchester County, New York, February 27, 1867), is the son of James Slade Millard and Elizabeth A. Purdy, of English and French ancestry. His father, a graduate of Yale College and of Columbia College Law School, was a prominent lawyer of Tarrytown, holding many important local trusts. Frank Vincent Millard, his oldest son, prepared for college at Irving Institute, Westchester County, and was graduated from Yale University in 1888. He read law in his father's office for a year and a half, attended the Columbia College Law School, was admitted to the bar in Brooklyn, in February, 1890, and at once commenced practice in his father's office in Tarrytown. Upon the death of his father, eight months later, the entire business of the office devolved upon him.

His practice includes almost every feature of general litigation, but real estate and surrogate's work is made a specialty. He is counsel for the town of Greenburgh, has been corporation counsel of Tarrytown

since March, 1895, and is counsel for the highway commissioners and the assessors of the towns of Greenburgh and Mount Pleasant, for the



Frank V. Millard

superintendent of the poor of Westchester County, and was counsel for the excise board of Greenburgh for three years prior to the aboli-

tion of the office. He succeeded his father as counsel for the Westchester County Savings Bank, and has recently been appointed corporation counsel for the village of Hastings, and has acted as counsel for the Greenburgh Savings Bank for several months past. He was elected town clerk of Greenburgh in 1889 and again in 1890, and in 1891 was elected supervisor. He is chairman of the Republican committee of his Congressional district, and was a delegate to the national convention at St. Louis in 1896. In October, 1896, he was elected chairman of the Republican county committee of Westchester County, succeeding Honorable William H. Robertson, who had held that position for twenty-one years. He is a member of the board of education, foreman of one of the best volunteer fire companies in the State, has been a director for several years of the Exempt Firemen's Association, and is president of the Young Men's Lyceum, founded thirty years ago.

In December, 1891, he was married to Grace, daughter of Isaac Requa, of Tarrytown, of an old family of Revolutionary ancestry, and has two children.



MILLER, ISAAC NEWTON (born in Augusta, Oneida County, New York, October 22, 1851), is the son of Isaac C. Miller and Elizabeth Wood, and grandson of Isaac Miller, who, coming to Oneida County from southern Connecticut, was the first white settler in the town of Kirkland, where he bought large tracts of land from the Indians. The Miller family is of old Puritan stock, settled in Connecticut in earlier colonial days. Mr. Miller is a cousin of Honorable W. H. H. Miller, law partner and formerly attorney-general in the cabinet of President Harrison. The Wood family is also an old New England family; Mr. Miller's great-grandmother, on this side, was the sister of Nathaniel Greene.

Mr. Miller was educated in the district schools of Oneida County, the Seminary at Whitestown, New York, and the high school of Clinton, New York. He was graduated from Hamilton College in 1873 and from Hamilton College Law School in 1874, and was admitted to the bar in Oneida County in June, 1874. Coming to New York he took a post-graduate course in the Columbia College Law School, and at once established himself in practice in this city. He never formed a law partnership, although he tried all of the cases in court for the late Henry Brewster during the last few years of the aged lawyer's life.

He enjoys an extensive practice, principally in litigated cases, and in the number and importance of his cases in the New York Supreme Court he ranks among the most active lawyers in this department of practice in the city of New York.

In the case of *Clare vs. Providence & Stonington Steamship Company*, he was the only lawyer who recovered damages for loss of life in the famous *Narragansett* disaster of June 11, 1880, in which about forty

lives were lost. He had for opposing attorneys in this case the firm of Miller, Peckham & Dixon. The litigation extended through a period of eight years. Another important case, *Ledyard vs. Bull*, in which



the administrators of Asa Worthington, formerly United States minister to Peru, brought suit for an accounting by H. W. Worthington,



John L. Miller

involved several unique points of law. Mr. Miller has also conducted a number of important cases in the English Court of Appeals, growing out of will contests, and involving large interests. In one case of this kind, *Healy vs. Beekman*, he recovered heavily for his client. He has been to England many times in the conduct of these cases, and has one important suit, *Barker vs. Peavor*, involving \$2,000,000, now pending in the British Court of Appeals.

Mr. Miller is a Republican in politics, but has always refused to become a candidate for any office. He resides in New Jersey, in which State he also enjoys a large practice, attended to from an office in Jersey City. His country place at Lakeview, near Paterson, New Jersey, is one of the handsomest seats in that locality, and is especially notable for its possession of one of the largest private conservatories in the State of New Jersey.



MILLER, JOHN HUNTER (born in New Rochelle, Westchester County, New York, May 11, 1850), is the son of Leonard P. Miller, who for thirty years was a prominent citizen and one of the leading lawyers of Westchester County, and grandson of Nicholas Miller, of Mamaroneck, also a leading citizen of Westchester in the early part of this century. His mother, Susan Ann Le Count, was of a New Rochelle family, of honorable lineage in France prior to their advent in this country with other Huguenot refugees about 1685. Mr. Miller was educated by private tutors and in private schools, and was graduated from Wesleyan University in 1871, and from Columbia College Law School in 1873. While attending Columbia he also read law in the office of Miller, Stoutenburgh & Peckham, of New York City, and after his admission to the New York bar in 1873 at once engaged in practice in this city.

One of his first cases, attracting wide attention, involved the construction at One Hundred and Tenth Street, New York City, of the trestle for the New York Central Railroad tracks. In 1876 he became attorney for the Hunter, Overing, and Van Cortlandt estates, and had charge of the extensive business and litigation in the counties of Delaware, Sullivan, Ulster, and Greene in closing up the perpetual leases which had been unsettled by the famous "anti-rent" war and the legislation growing out of this agitation. This was brought to a conclusion by the notable partition suit of *Hunter vs. Overing*, continuing from 1876 to 1881, and involving "Great Lot 25," part of the "Hardenburg Patent" in Greene and Ulster counties, including a considerable portion of the village of Tannersville. This suit laid the foundation for sound titles to all the Catskill region, opening that country to development as a summer resort. About 1881 he became engaged in a series of interesting cases involving points under construction contracts, as attorney for Smith & Ripley, successors to Sidney Dillon's firm of Dillon, Clyde & Company, the leading contractors of the coun-

try for the construction of railroads and public works. The important suits tried for this firm include one growing out of the construction of the bridge across the Genesee River at Charlotte for the Rome, Watertown & Ogdensburg Railroad; another in connection with the construction of the New York, Woodhaven & Rockaway Beach Railroad, and another in connection with the erection of the Second Avenue railroad stables. He was general adviser of J. McIntire & Company and C. J. Ryan in the construction of the extension of the Delaware & Lackawanna Railroad from Binghamton to Buffalo, out of which grew the case of *Murchie vs. McIntire*, at St. Paul, Minnesota, which excited great local interest because of the novel points involved. The case of the bridge at Charlotte was of legal interest as settling the question as to the measurement of piles driven. Mr. Miller successfully established that where the work is contracted for at so much per foot payment may be enforced for the entire length of each pile as swung in the ways, and not merely for the part remaining in the ground after the pile has been cut off. For several years he was general attorney and counselor for Schwartz & Dupee, of New York and Chicago, leading members of the Chicago Board of Trade, and in this connection conducted the suits in the famous controversy with Morgan, Marsh & Company and General Cutting, and against the assignee of Sutre & Company, of New York, in each case securing successful settlements for his Chicago clients.

In the case of *Ward vs. Kilpatrick* (1880-1882), finally adjudicated in his favor in the Court of Appeals, he established a rule of construction as to the knowledge required by the member of a firm who verified the notice of mechanic lien as enforced by statute, and secured a decision on the new question whether the elaborate and expensive cabinet finish of mirror-frames, hatstands, and wainscoting in the modern luxurious house construction should be classed as fixtures or as subject to mechanic lien. From 1884 to 1889, as representative of John Hunter, the late William R. Travers, the late Silas H. Witherbee, Charles L. Tiffany, and other property owners, he became interested in the proposed new parks for New York City. His professional services were devoted almost exclusively to the legal and legislative proceedings in this connection. In 1885, 1886, and 1887 he appeared personally before the joint Senate and Assembly committees on cities in all contests and litigations having this public improvement in view, assisted in preparing the two leading cases to test the constitutionality of the Park act of 1885, and secured the ruling that the amount of the sinking fund of New York City be credited against the gross indebtedness of the city, thus making it possible to issue bonds for the purchase of the Park lands without exceeding the limit indebtedness permitted by law. The committee appointed to ascertain a proper award of damages to property owners whose lands were condemned for parks decided the line of testimony to be received upon Mr. Miller's argument.

During this period he was also attorney for Mark N. Stanfield and Frank Risley, proprietors of the Victoria Hotel, settling the estate of Mr. Risley, and continuing as attorney and counsel of Mr. Stanfield until the latter's death. He was counsel in 1887 for Alexander Howe, special partner and assignee of the failed firm of Webster & Company, one of the largest liquor houses in San Francisco and New York. The thirty or forty actions begun against his client on the ground of his special partnership he succeeded in adjusting without liability. In 1893 he argued in the Ohio Supreme Court, in connection with the estate of S. S. Stone, of Cleveland, that the brothers and sisters mentioned in section 4162 of the Ohio Revised Statutes as entitled to inherit included the brothers and sisters of whole blood only. His construction was sustained. For several years past he has confined himself almost exclusively to corporation practice, and has had the settlement of important affairs as attorney of the Hydraulic Brake Company, the Electric Bleaching Company, the Electrozone Company, the New York, Elmsford & White Plains Railroad Company, the Citizens' Gas and Electric Company of White Plains, and the New York, Mamaroneck & White Plains Railroad Company. He was recently engaged in adjusting important business matters with the General Electric Company.



MITCHELL, CHARLES ELLIOTT (born in Bristol, Connecticut, May 11, 1837), is the son of George H. Mitchell and Lurene, daughter of Honorable Ira Hooker, who served five terms in the Connecticut Legislature. He is lineally descended from William Mitchell, born in Scotland in 1748, who was a manufacturer of cloth in Connecticut prior to the Revolution, and served in the militia during that struggle. Through his mother he is also directly descended from Thomas Hooker, the famous divine and statesman of colonial Connecticut, from his son, Reverend Samuel Hooker, and from Captain Thomas Willet, one of the "Pilgrim Fathers," a magistrate and captain of militia at Plymouth, and participant in the capture of New Amsterdam from the Dutch in 1664, and the first mayor of New York City under English rule.

Mr. Mitchell attended the Connecticut Literary Institute at Suffield, and Williston Seminary, Easthampton, Massachusetts, was graduated from Brown University in 1861, became principal of a high school, at the same time studying law, and was graduated from the Albany Law School in 1864, and the same year admitted to the bar both in New York and Connecticut. He engaged in successful practice in New Britain, Connecticut, was first prosecuting attorney after the incorporation of that city, and in 1880 and 1881 was a member of the Connecticut Assembly, refusing consent to his nomination to the State Senate. During his first term in the Assembly, as chairman of the committee on corporations and in conjunction with Honorable John R. Buck,

chairman of the corresponding Senate committee, he re-drafted the corporation laws of Connecticut. During his second term he served on the judiciary committee.

Mr. Mitchell's practice has largely been in the special department of patent and trade-mark cases. His interesting cases include the Tucker bronze and Rogers trade-mark cases, and many of the Edison lamp cases. In 1889 he was appointed commissioner of patents by President Harrison, serving until his resignation to resume practice in New York City, in 1891. His administration was one of the ablest the country has ever had, and it is believed that none of his decisions as commissioner have been overruled by the courts. The thoroughness at which he aimed is shown by his annual report to Congress, January 1, 1891, in which he declares: "A patent should evidence such painstaking care in examination that upon its face it should warrant a preliminary injunction; and there can be little doubt that the continuance of the 'American' examination system depends upon so conducting examinations into the novelty of alleged inventions as to make the seal of the Patent Office create a powerful if not a conclusive presumption that the patent is valid." At the Centennial Congress convened at Washington April 8-10, 1891, "in celebration of the beginning of the second century of the American patent system," Mr. Mitchell made the opening address of the first day's proceedings, following the introductory address of President Harrison, who presided at this session. In this notable address on "The Birth and Growth of the American Patent Systems," Mr. Mitchell traced the patent laws of ancient England, the American colonies, and the United States.

Since 1889 his law firm of Mitchell & Hungerford, which had been in existence in Connecticut for a quarter of a century, became also established in New York City. The firm style in the last few years has been changed to Mitchell, Hungerford & Bartlett. Mr. Mitchell is counsel for many leading corporations, and a director in several. He is a member of the City Bar Association and the University Club.



MITCHELL, DAVID (born in Dumbarton, Scotland, in 1847), was brought to this country in childhood by his parents, who settled at Providence, Rhode Island, where he received his early education. He subsequently studied at the University at Bonn, on the Rhine, in Germany, taking high rank for scholarship. Returning, he studied law in Providence, and soon after was admitted to the bar in New York City. He soon acquired a large and varied practice.

Mr. Mitchell is deeply read in literature as well as in law, and has a remarkable command of these resources in his addresses both at the bar and on the platform. Almost everything written by Shakespeare, Burns, Macaulay, and Carlyle seems stored in his memory. He was

the intimate friend of the late Chief Justice Shea, as he is of other leaders of the bar of a literary turn of mind. He has been frequently mentioned for elevation to the judiciary.

For twenty years he has been a prominent member of Doctor



DAVID MITCHELL.

MacArthur's church, and the cause of that church he has helped to advance materially both by his means and through public addresses. He was practically the founder of the West-side Republican Club of this city.



ONFORT, HENRY ALONZO (born at West Hills, Suffolk County, New York, September 3, 1852), is the son of William H. Monfort and Sarah E. Whitney, of Huguenot and on the maternal side English ancestry. His father, a substantial farmer still living on the ancestral estate where he was born, was for



Henry A. Monfort

many years justice of the peace of the town of Huntington, Long Island. His mother is the sister of ex-Mayor Daniel D. Whitney, of Brooklyn. Mr. Monfort received his early education at Huntington, Long Island, where he was graduated from the high school, afterwards

taking a two years' course of study at Cornell University. He subsequently read law with ex-Judge Thomas Young, of Huntington, was admitted to the bar at Poughkeepsie in May, 1875, and commenced practice in Jamaica, Long Island, the following spring, where he has since continued.

He has acted as counsel in many important cases. He was counsel for Horatio N. Sanford in 1892 in his contest with Patrick J. Gleason for the office of mayor of Long Island City. It was generally predicted that Gleason could not be ousted except by writ of *quo warranto*, but Mr. Monfort carried the case through successfully, and Sanford took his seat as mayor a few days after his term began, January 1, 1893. He was counsel for Captain William Woodrick in the defense of an action for divorce brought by his wife. The case was tried twice, the jury in the first trial disagreeing. In the second trial, before Justice Dykman and a jury, Captain Woodrick secured an absolute divorce. He was counsel for defendant in the case of *People vs. John Alb*, indicted for murder in the first degree, securing a verdict of acquittal. Another election case of prominence which he carried to a successful conclusion was in the matter of *Madden* (148 N. Y. 136).



MORSE, WALDO GRANT (born in Rochester, New York, March 13, 1859), is the son of Adolphus Morse, seventh in descent from Samuel Morse, who settled in Dedham, Massachusetts, in 1635, and of Mary E., daughter of Abraham Grant, sixth in descent from Christopher Grant, one of the founders of Watertown, Massachusetts. He was educated in Rochester and entered the University of Rochester, but owing to ill health left before completing the course, spending two years in rest and travel. He read law with Martindale & Oliver, of Rochester, New York, and was admitted to the bar in Buffalo in 1884. He commenced practice alone in Rochester, and so continued for four years, when he removed to New York City and established the firm of Morse & Haynes, now Morse & Acer. He enjoys a successful practice, is a sound lawyer and effective speaker.

He has taken a special interest in the movement to preserve the Palisades of the Hudson from defacement and spoliation at the hands of private interest. He drafted and secured the passage of the bill in the State Legislature for the appointment of the Palisades Commissioners of the State of New York in 1895, and drew the Palisades National Reservation bills passed by the States of New York and New Jersey in 1896. He also drafted the act on the subject now before Congress.

Upon the passage of the legislative bill he was appointed by Governor Morton one of the three Palisades Commissioners to act conjointly with three appointed by Governor Werts, of New Jersey, and was made secretary and treasurer of the joint commission for the States of New York and New Jersey. The commissioners made an elaborate joint

report to the governors of both States December 5, 1895. Since the national bill has been before Congress Mr. Morse has not only agitated its merits widely through the press but has appeared before committees in Washington in its advocacy.

He is now president of the Morse Society, incorporated under the



WALDO GRANT MORSE.

laws of the State of New York, member of the American Academy of Political and Social Science, the American Bar Association, New York State Bar Association, Association of the Bar of the City of New York, Society of Colonial Wars, Sons of the Revolution, the Lawyers', Reform, Quill, and other clubs.



MOSS, FRANK (born in Cold Spring, Putnam County, New York, March 16, 1860), is the son of John R. Moss and Eliza Wood, the latter of English and Dutch descent, daughter of a soldier of the War of 1812. His father was a native of Manchester, England, a teacher of music. He came to America, and



Frank Moss

during the War of the Rebellion was a lieutenant in Hawkins' famous Zouaves (Ninth New York Volunteers), and was captured by the Confederates and confined in Libby Prison. After attending the common

school departments of New York City, Mr. Moss took a special course in the College of the City of New York, and later pursued systematic courses in private study, including that of the Chautauqua literary and scientific circle. He studied law in the office of Joseph Fettretch, of New York, and was admitted to the bar in the spring of 1881. Three years later he engaged in practice for himself.

Mr. Moss is executor of several large estates, including that of the eccentric Maltby G. Lane. This estate has been involved in constant litigation, and Mr. Moss' adjustment of the contested will, involving the complicated interests of widow and infant heirs, has been sustained by the courts, serving as a model for the settlement of will contests where the interests of infants are involved. He has had large experience in real estate and testamentary law, and in the trial of civil and criminal cases. He is an expert on excise and police law, and has frequently appeared before legislative committees which have been charged with the consideration of bills on these subjects. He is professor of medical jurisprudence in the New York Medical College and Hospital for Women.

For the past ten years he has been especially prominent through his service in the interests of municipal reform in New York City. When but twenty-five years of age he attacked the corrupt administration of Police Captain Williams in the Tenderloin precinct. His fearless and able conduct of the trial of that captain before the police commissioners in 1887 attracted the notice of the Society for the Prevention of Crime, then under the presidency of Howard Crosby, and they invited him to act as their counsel. Soon after he became a director, and before Doctor Parkhurst became president of the society he had urged that it undertake a systematic war on the corrupt police force, and had prepared the way for such a campaign. When that work was inaugurated, he was unanimously elected, with Doctor Parkhurst and Thaddeus D. Kenneson, a member of the executive committee which shaped the aggressive policy of the society. He was especially active in the Lexow investigation as one of the counsel to the committee. Much of its work was planned by him. He examined many of the witnesses, and drafted a large part of the committee's report. The bills finally proposed by the committee of seventy were largely based upon drafts made for the Society for the Prevention of Crime by Mr. Moss and Mr. Kenneson. Said Recorder Goff:

As counsel for the Parkhurst Society and as counsel for several local property owners' associations in various parts of the city, Mr. Moss had derived an experience and acquired a knowledge of police oppression and corruption in this city which peculiarly fitted him as an associate counsel to the Senate investigating committee. He entered upon the work exceptionally well equipped, and for almost a year he kept at that work, through gloom as well as brightness, with unabated enthusiasm. He was tireless in energy, unflagging in industry; day and night he was at his post, whether in court or out of it, and to his keenness, sagacity, perseverance, and devotion is to be attributed in a great degree the success and the

results which attended that investigation. In the midst of the severest trials he was always steadfast and confident, and I learned not only to esteem him for his high intellectual qualities, but also to love him for his loyalty and goodness of heart.

In his book, "Our Fight with Tammany," Doctor Parkhurst says :

It is my pleasure as well as duty to recognize the services which have been rendered by Messrs. T. D. Kenneson and Frank Moss as members of the executive committee of the Society for the Prevention of Crime. The community has no appreciation of the amount of time and effort which have been expended by these two gentlemen in the interests of our city during the years past. There is altogether too much disposition to bestow the credit of the issue upon the president of the society, and vastly too little recognition of the fact that if he has been able to accomplish anything it is because of the wise and tireless support of these two colleagues. Our relations have been those of unbroken harmony. Our mutual confidences have been complete, and all questions of moment have been decided by our combined judgment. Neither will it be considered by Mr. Kenneson as unjust to himself if I emphasize especially the faithful service rendered by Mr. Moss. His relation as counsel to the society involved a special draft upon his time and energy. It ought to be understood by our citizens that during all the years that he has served the city, devoting to it sometimes for many days together his entire energy, he has not received a dollar of compensation; indeed, the terms of our constitution forbids that the services of any member should be remunerated except by love of our friends and the hatred of our enemies.

Mr. Moss is a trustee of the City Vigilance League, and a member of Good Government Club P, the Bar Association, Law Institute, Harlem Republican Club, Twilight Club, Methodist Social Union, and Epworth League. He is trustee and Sunday-school superintendent in the Trinity Methodist Episcopal Church. The degree of doctor of laws was conferred upon him by the Taylor University of Indiana.



MURRAY, GEORGE WELWOOD (born at Edinburgh, Scotland, March 8, 1856), is the son of Welwood Murray and Lily Gourlay. He came to New York at a very early age. Educated at private and public schools, he began the study of law with Edgar Ketchum, now deceased, then a well-known conveying lawyer and register in bankruptcy, and later studied with Sanford & Robinson. During his stay with them Charles F. Sanford became a judge of the Superior Court, and the firm became Robinson & Scribner. While in these offices he attended Columbia College Law School, and was graduated in May, 1876.

He was admitted to the bar in New York City in March, 1877, and commenced practice at once in connection with the present firm of Anderson, Howland & Murray. He has remained with that firm since his admission to the bar. At the beginning he gave special attention to real estate law, but in later years has devoted himself largely to corporation law and litigation. He is in the enjoyment of a successful and lucrative practice, and has appeared in many interesting and important cases.



URRAY, JAMES B., is the eldest son of Bronson Murray, of New York City, and Anne E. Peyton, of the old Virginia family of that name, and a grandson of the late Colonel James B. Murray, also of New York City. His father was the founder and main financial support of the "Industrial League," chartered by the Illinois legislature in 1853, which originated the movement to obtain from the United States government a grant of public land to the several States for the establishment of State colleges. The league canvassed the State of Illinois and continued the agitation until the legislature petitioned Congress, and Congress passed the act of July 2, 1862, granting the lands as an endowment for State colleges, which resulted in the founding of the Illinois Industrial University, now the Illinois University, of Cornell University, and of similar colleges in many if not most of the other loyal States.

After several years' study in Paris and Dresden, Mr. Murray entered Columbia College, and at the close of his freshman year entered the School of Mines, at the same time continuing with his college class in all the English branches. Toward the close of his junior year his health compelled him to abandon study, and going West he took charge of some of his father's property there. Returning, he entered Columbia College Law School, and in 1875 was graduated and admitted to the New York bar. He entered the law office of Paddock & Cannon, of New York City, and remained associated with them until 1877.

He has had charge of estates, litigations taking but a minor portion of his time, and consisting principally of will and other equity cases and the direction of suits brought in the Western States, in which, with but few exceptions, he has been successful. He has not infrequently obtained excellent results by presenting his case direct to the opposite party. In a case against the Northern Pacific Railroad Company, who refused to deed lands under contract until a large balance of accrued interest was paid up, he laid his brief before their board of directors, who, after examining it, conceded his claim. He has, however, had several cases involving novel points. In one of these,—a bankruptcy proceeding,—after the debtor's petition had been filed, but before an assignee could be appointed, an opportunity occurred to rent a hotel (encumbered with three mortgages, and whose furniture had already been seized by the New Jersey tax collector) if a good lease could be immediately given. In this dilemma, although without precedent, Mr. Murray had the debtor execute the desired lease, "as trustee for his creditors," and applied to the court for confirmation, which was granted. The rent redeemed the furniture, warded off foreclosure, and the hotel afterward liquidated the mortgages. In another case in the Court of Appeals, in which Joseph H. Choate was opposing counsel, a residence had been devised by a married woman, under a power in a deed of trust (which gave her a life estate in the property, with remainder to her heirs if she failed to appoint), to her



J. B. Murray.

three daughters "so long as any two" should "remain single and unmarried," with directions to her trustee one year after the marriage of the second daughter to sell the property and distribute the proceeds among all her heirs "then living." After the marriage of one daughter suit was brought to partition the property among all the heirs, on the ground that the will was void. The General Term had held in effect that as the second daughter might never marry the daughters took a fee in the property liable to be terminated only in the event of such marriage; and as the power of sale was not to be exercised until after that event, it might never become operative, and being a naked or discretionary power, it did not suspend the alienation of the property, and the will was consequently valid. Mr. Murray argued that the limitation to the daughters was equivalent to *during the spinsterhood* of the two who first married, which, like an estate during widowhood, was but a life estate, and the daughters therefore did not take a fee, but merely life estates during two successive lives; that incorporating the will into the deed of trust (as it was executed under a power in the latter) disclosed a remainder limited upon three successive life estates, the last of which was consequently void under the statute; and that the power of sale was a power in trust, suspending alienation for more than two lives from the date of the trust deed, and hence void. The Court of Appeals, after retaining the case over six months, sustained this position, and unanimously holding the will void, directed a partition of the property among all the children (122 N. Y. 604).

At times Mr. Murray has taken an active interest in politics. In the last campaign he contributed to a portion of the press an article on the consequences of free silver coinage, onstrating, from our own history, the impossibility of having two standards in use at one time. It was widely published about two weeks before the election, and was used by the *Hawkeye*, among others, as an editorial. After the election, the New York *Evening Post*, in speaking of the campaign, said:

It has knocked bimetallism as well as silverism in the head. It has delivered us from thralldom to an *ignis fatuus*. . . . We are not surprised, therefore, to see Republican journals, like the Burlington (Iowa) *Hawkeye*, for example, declaring that the whole scheme of two standards of value at the same time is a delusion and an impossibility. Its neighbor, the Burlington *Gazette*, which supported Palmer and Buckner, quotes approvingly the *Hawkeye's* article, and adds:

The party that attempts after this election to disturb business by a revival of silver agitation under the guise of "bimetallism" will be sat down upon without debate. This campaign has been of the greatest value to the country in settling the question that further agitation of the impossible theory of two standards or a double standard will not be tolerated by the people.

Mr. Murray is a member of the City Bar Association, of the University, City, Reform, Downtown, Seawanhaka, Larchmont, and Delta Phi clubs and other associations, and has been active in connection with several, serving at the present time as a member of the governing board of one, and on the membership committee of another.



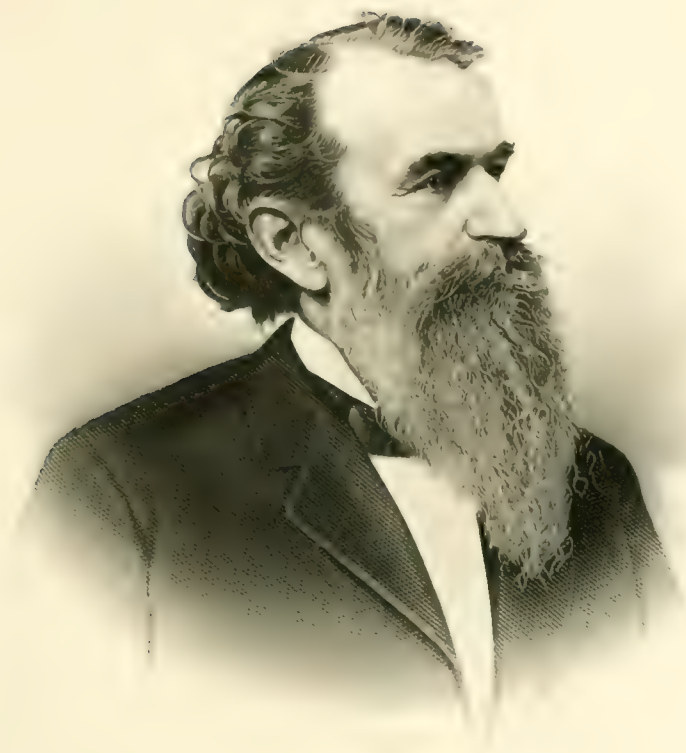
NILES, WILLIAM WATSON (born at West Fairlee, Vermont, March 26, 1822), is the son of Judge William Niles and Relief, daughter of Colonel John Barron, of Bradford, Vermont, an officer of the French and Indian War, as also of the Revolution. The ancestral line of the Niles family goes back to the Norsemen of England. The first American ancestor, John Niles, settled in Baintree, Massachusetts, in 1636.¹ Samuel Niles, second in the line given below, was a famous colonial clergyman, and a historical and theological author. His son, third in the line, Honorable Samuel Niles (a graduate of Harvard College like his father), was an eminent jurist. Honorable Nathaniel Niles, fourth in the line, was a jurist, presidential elector, Congressman, eminent manufacturer, and inventor of a method of making wire from bar-iron by water power.

His grandson, William Watson Niles, was tutored by his father, attended Bradford Academy and Newbury Seminary, and after several successive terms of teaching in schools and academies in New Hampshire, Vermont, and Massachusetts, entered Dartmouth College, and was graduated in 1845. He entered the law office of his brother, Judge Niles, of La Porte, Indiana, at the same time serving as assistant to him as professor of chemistry in the Indiana Medical College. He was admitted to practice in Indiana without examination, having already tried cases in the lower courts against most of the lawyers in the county. Coming to New York, he entered the office of General John Cochrane to familiarize himself with New York practice and was soon admitted to the New York bar. He visited Europe, traveling largely on foot over Great Britain and the Continent, and returning engaged in practice in New York.

In one of his first cases James T. Brady was opposing counsel. Nevertheless he was successful. While almost unknown he was employed by Judge Price, of New Jersey, in a suit against Daniel Webster, and recovered a large sum of money in a determined contest in which United States District Attorney David P. Hall, Honorable Samuel Blatchford, Oscar W. Sturtevant, and Luther R. Marsh represented the distinguished defendant. He tried and won the first case in this State against a ship's officers and crew for goods that had been shipped, and for which a bill of lading had been signed in a foreign port, and where there was no evidence as to how the loss had occurred. In the case of *Sweet vs. Morrison* he was successful in a defense which had been deemed hopeless, after some fourteen years of active contests. He was also successful after litigations for fourteen years in defeating the "thin tin" can patent case of *Masury vs. The Borden Condensed Milk Company*, after final judgment had been recovered by

¹ The direct line is as follows : John Niles¹; Samuel Niles², born May 1, 1674; Samuel Niles³, born 1711; Nathaniel Niles⁴, born April 3, 1741; William Niles⁵, born at Norwich, Connecticut, July 15, 1775, died in Brooklyn, New York, September 6, 1848, was graduated

from Dartmouth, as was also his father, his grandfather being a graduate of Princeton, became a judge and member of the constitutional convention of Vermont; William Watson Niles⁶, of New York.



Yours Truly,
A. W. Miles.

the plaintiff in the case of *Masury vs. Tiemann*, tried before the late Justice Blatchford, and defended by several of the ablest patent lawyers in the country; and his victory in that case led to the dismissal of a large number of other cases on the same patent, in which he had been retained.

He also argued and won the first case on the patent for railroad axle boxes before the United States Court at Trenton, New Jersey, which led to settlements of the claims of the patentee for royalties against the New York Central, the Illinois Central, and some hundred other railroad companies in suit or in his hands for collection.

In *Ackerman vs. English*, argued before the New York Supreme Court, November 18, 1856, he established a precedent, being the first to recover in an action brought by a first endorser on a promissory note against a second endorser, notwithstanding the order shown by the written contract. In *Stowell vs. Stowell*, also argued in Supreme Court, June 1, 1868, he was the first to establish the doctrine that an attempt to corrupt the morals of a wife is cruel and inhuman treatment, justifying a limited divorce under the statute, even when there is no pretense of a harsh word or violent action on the part of the husband. Mr. Niles became counsel for Governor Tilden's law office when the latter retired from practice, and was also his private counsel in every case he ever had in this State.

During the régime of the Tweed ring Mr. Niles conceived the plan, and organized and was the executive head of the Citizen's Association, established in all the upper wards of the city to compel both political parties to make satisfactory nominations. He was elected to the Assembly, put on the judiciary committee, and procured the signature of the entire committee to a resolution of impeachment of Judges Barnard, Cordoza, and McCunn; and by the Assembly was appointed one of the managers who tried Judge Barnard before the court of impeachment. During the Civil War he assisted in raising several regiments, and with ten others organized the Central Loyal League under which all the leagues in the State were formed. After the war its members originated the Union League Club. In 1881 he was again elected to the Assembly, and served as a member of the committees on general laws, charitable and religious societies, and Federal relations. A signal public service at this time was the important part performed by him in the political and legal contests which added nearly five thousand acres to the public park area of New York City. He was appointed one of the commissioners for the location of these parks.

Outside of his professional life Mr. Niles has engaged in large business enterprises in the South, West, and East. He assisted, while a student in his brother's office, in securing the construction of the first railroad west of Lake Erie; secured the charter for the Forty-second Street ferry, New York City, organized the Ferry and Land Improvement Company, and was its first secretary and afterward its president.



OSTRAND, JOHN LOTT (born in New Utrecht, Kings County, New York, March 2, 1856), is the son of Timothy Nostrand and Catharine Lott. He received his early education at public and private schools and subsequently was graduated from Rutgers College. He afterwards read law with General



JOHN LOTT NOSTRAND.

Philip S. Crooke, and was admitted to the bar in 1879, in Brooklyn, where he located in the practice of law.

His practice has been confined more especially to real estate law, which he has successfully followed. He has held important local positions in the town of New Utrecht (now the Thirtieth Ward of

Brooklyn), and is interested in the development of real estate in that section. He was a delegate to the constitutional convention of the State in 1894, and is at present a police justice of Brooklyn.



O'BRIEN, MORGAN JOSEPH (born in New York City, April 28, 1852), is the son of Morgan O'Brien and Mary Burke, both of whom were born in Ireland, but came to this country early in life and were married in the city of New York. He received his early education in the public schools of New York, attended the institution of the Christian Brothers of the Order of De la Salle, on Second Street, and later was graduated from Saint John's College at Fordham in June, 1872. He also completed a post-graduate course at Saint Francis Xavier's College, receiving from this institution the degree of master of arts in June, 1873. In 1889 he received the degree of doctor of laws from Saint John's College.

Judge O'Brien read law in the office of John T. McGowan, of this city, also attending the Columbia College Law School. In May, 1875, he was admitted to the New York bar, and at once engaged in the active practice of law in this city, building up an extensive business. He had much to do with questions relating to water rights, and is considered an expert in that department of law. He has been counsel for numerous ferry companies, and was counsel for the ferry company, the gas companies, and many individual property owners in the successful litigations to prevent the change of the McClellan bulkhead line on the East River.

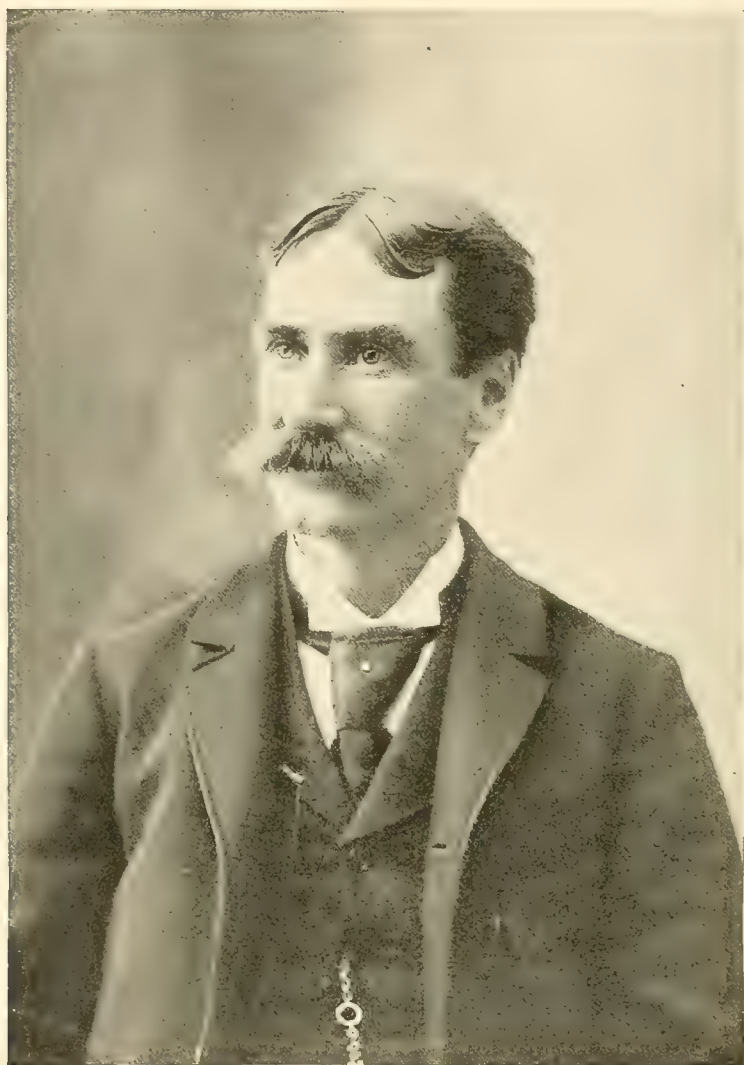
In 1887 and 1888 he was corporation counsel of the city of New York. In 1888 he was elected associate justice of the New York Supreme Court, and has distinguished himself as an able and careful jurist. He was assigned by Governor Hill in 1892 as one of the justices of the general term in the first district, which position he occupied until selected by Governor Morton as one of the justices of the appellate division of the Supreme Court under the new Constitution of 1895, his designation being for five years, from January 1, 1896. He was selected by Governor Hill to try the contested election cases in Onondaga County in 1893, and all his decisions were subsequently affirmed in the Court of Appeals.



ONDERDONK, WILLIAM AUGUSTUS (born in Gallipolis, Gallia County, Ohio, May 3, 1859), is the son of Henry M. and Catharine C. Onderdonk, and is a grandson of the late Right Reverend Benjamin Tredwell Onderdonk, Bishop of New York, and nephew of William H. Onderdonk, district attorney and surrogate of Queens County.

He was educated at the Gallipolis Academy, Trinity School, Brook-

lyn, and Fairchild Institute of Flushing, Long Island. Studying law with his uncle, William H. Onderdonk, he was admitted to the bar at Poughkeepsie, New York, May 14, 1880. He practiced in New York



Wm. H. Onderdonk

City for seven years, in 1887 removing his office to Hempstead, Long Island, where he has practiced since. He was counsel in the interesting case of *Onderdonk vs. Ackerman* (90 N. Y.).



RDRONAU, JOHN (born in New York City, August 3, 1830), was graduated from Dartmouth College in 1850 and from the Harvard Law School in 1852, was admitted to the New York bar, February 11, 1853, to the Massachusetts bar, April 14, 1853, and began practice at Taunton, Massachusetts, removing in 1855 to New York City. In order to fit himself for the special department of medical jurisprudence, he was graduated in 1859 from the National Medical College, which is the medical department of the Columbian University of Washington. The degree of doctor of laws was conferred upon him by Trinity College in 1870, and by Dartmouth College in 1895. In 1861 he was appointed lecturer on medical jurisprudence in the Columbia College Law School of New York, and has filled that position ever since.

Upon the opening of the Civil War he was appointed by Governor Morgan surgeon to examine men drafted for the army in Brooklyn. President Lincoln, in April, 1863, commissioned him surgeon to the board of enrollment of the first Congressional district of New York. In 1864 he was commissioned assistant surgeon to the Fifteenth New York Regiment. During this period he issued three important medical-military publications. His "Hints on Health in Armies" (New York, 1861) is characterized as "the first American work on military hygiene."¹

By request of the United States sanitary commission he prepared an elaborate report on the employment of disabled soldiers and the revision of our pension legislation, based upon a comparative study of European invalid and pension systems. His recommendations were made the basis of Congressional legislation. Again, at the joint suggestion and request of the military committee of the Senate and House of Representatives and of the United States sanitary commission, he prepared his "Manual for Military Surgeons on the Examination of Recruits and Discharge of Soldiers" (New York, 1863).

In 1864 he succeeded Chief Justice Redfield, of Vermont, as lecturer on medical jurisprudence in the medical department of Dartmouth College, while between 1865 and 1873 almost his entire time was devoted to similar work in a number of institutions, including the University of Vermont, Law School of Boston University, and the medical and law departments of the Columbian University. Upon the creation of the New York State commissionership in lunacy in 1873 he received the initial appointment from Governor Dix, and was continued in office under Governors Tilden, Robinson, and Cornell until his voluntary retirement in 1882. By resolution of the State Senate in 1874 he was appointed to revise and codify the lunacy statutes of New York (Part I., Chapter XX., Title III.). He was similarly appointed in 1882, but retired from office before the work was completed.

¹ *Columbia Law Times*, Vol. VI., No. 3, page 67.

As commissioner in lunacy he rendered a number of important decisions (Abbott's third volume of *New Cases*). These decisions form a "unique group . . . not elsewhere to be found in any of our American reports," and are "exhaustive of the subjects on which they touch."¹

Since 1882 Professor Ordronaux has been in active practice in this city, mainly in consultation, while carrying on his duties as lecturer in Columbia College. His published works, in addition to those already mentioned, are as follows: "The Jurisprudence of Medicine in its relation to the Law of Contracts, Torts, and Evidence" (Philadelphia, 1869); "The Proper Legal Status of the Insane" (New York, 1875); "Legislation in New York relating to the Insane" (*Albany Law Journal*, Vol. XV., 1877); "Institutes of Equity as revealed through its Maxims" (three articles, *Albany Law Journal*, Vol. XVIII., 1878); "Judicial Aspects of Insanity" (Albany, 1878); "Imbecility," "Insanity before the Law," "Medical Jurisprudence" (three articles, *Johnson's Cyclopædia*, Vol. II., New York, 1876); "The Plea of Insanity as an Answer to an Indictment" (*Criminal Law Magazine*, July, 1880); "Judicial Problems relating to the disposal of Insane Criminals" (two articles, *Criminal Law Magazine*, September and November, 1881); "On Expert Testimony in Judicial Proceedings" (*American Journal of Insanity*, January, 1874); "Matter of Staudermann," "People *vs.* Beno Ville," "Jenish's case," "Matter of Waltz," "Ayer's case," "Matter of Gilbert," "Brush's case," "People *ex rel.* New York Hospital" (Abbott's "New Cases," Vol. III., pp. 187-273, 1878); "Constitutional Legislation in the United States" (Philadelphia, 1891); "The Legal Status of the Medical Profession in New York" (*Transactions New York State Medical Society*, 1860); "Report on Expert Testimony" (*Ibid.*, 1862); "Metrical Translation of the Regimen Sanitatis Salerni" (Philadelphia, 1870); a series in *American Journal of Insanity*—"Hallucinations Consistent with Reason" (1862), "On Suicide" (1863), "On Moral Insanity" (January, 1873), "Is Habitual Drunkenness a Disease?" (April, 1874), "The Value of Expert Testimony" (July, 1870); "Anniversary Oration before the New York Academy of Medicine" (1866); "Commencement Oration before the National Medical College" (1865); same, 1867; same, 1870; "The First Discoverers of America" (*Putnam's Magazine*, November, 1854); "History of the Bread Plants and their Influence upon Civilization" (*Union Quarterly Magazine*, April, 1856); "The Great Cycle" (*American Church Monthly*, January and February, 1858); "Eulogy on Reverend Z. Green, a soldier of the Revolution" (New York, 1859); "History and Philosophy of Medical Jurisprudence" (*American Journal of Insanity*, October, 1868); "Ode for the Centenary of Dartmouth College" (1869); "On Corporations" (paper before Old Colony Historical Society of Massachusetts. *Transactions*, Vol. V., 1889).

¹ *Columbia Law Times*, Vol. VI., No. 3, page 68.



William C. Orr.



RR, WILLIAM CHARLES (born in Brooklyn, New York, December 5, 1851), is the son of Edward Orr and Mary Lafferty, natives of the extreme North of Ireland. He was educated at a private school in Brooklyn, and at Saint Francis Xavier's College, New York City, from which he was graduated in 1868. Completing the post-graduate course the following year he received the degree of master of arts. His legal studies were pursued with Fine & Gallaher, New York City, with whom he continued until his admission to the bar in Brooklyn, February 14, 1874. He at once commenced practice in New York City.

Shortly after admission to the bar he became attorney for a large mercantile house of New York, and in the course of his professional duties for that house and others made extensive tours through the country during a period of six years, visiting professionally many of the cities and towns of the Middle, Eastern, and Western States. The knowledge of the country acquired in this way, together with the broad acquaintance formed and the familiarity with exact business methods in various lines, proved invaluable to him in his subsequent professional career.

Returning to local practice he took up the special branch of law relating to estates and real property, which he has followed largely ever since. He has had the affairs of a large number of estates to settle and clear up. As attorney he has conducted operations in real estate covering all localities of the city and involving millions of dollars. He enjoys the confidence of a large clientage, including several large banking institutions. He is a member of the New York, Lawyers', and Catholic clubs.



PAGE, ALFRED RIDER (born in Carlinville, Illinois, October 7, 1859), is the son of Charles Page and Angeline Rider. His great-grandfather, William Page, of New Hampshire, was a colonel in the Revolutionary army, and removing from New Hampshire to Vermont became a member of the first legislature of that State. His grandfather, William Page, was a well-known lawyer of Rutland, Vermont, while his uncle, Honorable John B. Page, was governor of Vermont from 1868 to 1870.

Mr. Page was educated in the public schools and at the Burr and Burton Seminary of Manchester, Vermont, and at Williams College, from which he did not graduate, being recalled from school by the death of his father. He studied law in New York City with the firm of Bristow, Peet, Burnett & Opdyke, and was graduated from the New York University Law School in 1880. He was admitted to the bar at Poughkeepsie, New York, at the age of twenty-one, and at once began practice in New York City, which he has successfully continued to the present time.

Among his important cases are those of *Pelton vs. Irwin*, involving the title to a large tract of land in West Virginia, and the *Rutland Railroad Company vs. J. B. Page*, in which he successfully resisted a claim against the defendant amounting to about \$1,500,000, after a trial



Alfred R. Page.

before a jury which extended through two months. On March 1, 1895, he was appointed attorney to the excise commissioners of this city under the reform administration of Mayor Strong.



AGE, CHARLES BENJAMIN (born in Olean, New York, November 4, 1851), is the son of Rufus L. Page and Elizabeth A. Hall. He began his studies at the Olean Academy, afterward attending private schools at Olean and at New



Charles B. Page

Marlboro, Massachusetts. In 1870 he came to New York City and commenced his legal studies in the office of Addison G. Rice and con-

tinued them with Judge Freeman J. Fithian. He was admitted to the New York bar in 1876, and at once commenced practice in this city. He has established a general and prosperous law business, frequently appearing in litigated cases involving large amounts.

He has been a resident of New York City since 1870, and for the last fifteen years of the seventeenth Senatorial district, from which he was elected, on the Republican ticket, to the State Senate in the fall of 1895 for the term of three years, beginning January 1, 1896. He served during the session of 1896 as a member of the committees on cities, codes, military affairs, and public health. He is an active worker and popular in the party organization to which he belongs, and in his political and legislative work a strong advocate of progress and champion of honest government. He belongs to the Masonic fraternity.



PARSONS, JOHN EDWARD (born in the city of New York, October 24, 1829), is the son of Edward Lamb Parsons and Matilda, daughter of Ebenezer Clark, of Wallingford, Connecticut. His father was a native of England, the family residing in Lancashire at the time of his birth, although for many generations they had lived at Cubbington and in the adjoining parish of Stoneleigh, in Warwickshire. He came to this country when a young man and engaged in business in New York. In January, 1839, he was lost on the coast of Cheshire in the wreck of the packet ship *Pennsylvania* while on his return from a voyage to England. Mr. Parsons received his early education in the boarding-school of Samuel U. Berrian at Rye, Westchester County, New York. In 1844 he entered the New York University, Theodore Frelinghuysen being chancellor, and was graduated in 1848 when eighteen years of age. He became a member of the council of this university in 1865, and has remained upon the board ever since. In the fall of 1849 he entered the office of James W. Gerard, the distinguished member of the New York bar, and in 1852 was admitted to practice. January 1, 1854, he opened an office, and May 1, 1854, formed a partnership with Lorenzo B. Shepard. In July of that year Mr. Shepard became district attorney of New York by appointment of Governor Horatio Seymour, and appointed Mr. Parsons his assistant. He held the position until the close of the year. With that exception, he has never held public office. In May, 1857 (Mr. Shepard having died in September, 1856), Mr. Parsons became associated with Albon P. Man, under the firm style of Man & Parsons. This partnership continued until 1884. In 1890 he formed the firm of Parsons, Shepard & Ogden, during the intermediate period having had no partner.

Mr. Parsons has been long recognized as a leader of the New York bar. From the beginning his practice has been important. It has embraced many departments of the law. The interesting cases with which



Mr. E. P. P. P.

he has been connected include *Dunham vs. Williams*, involving the title to disused roads laid out in the parts of the State settled by the Dutch; *Story vs. the Elevated Railroad Companies*, in which, after years of unsuccessful litigation, the Court of Appeals sustained the liability of the companies to abutting owners; the Merrill will case, the Burr will case, the Hammersley will case, the Tracy will case at Buffalo, the Fayerweather will case, and the Jacob Sharp case. He was counsel for the committee of the New York Senate to declare vacant the seat of William M. Tweed, participated as counsel in the investigation by the committee of the Assembly into frauds in Kings County, was counsel before the committee of the Assembly in the case against Henry W. Genet, and participated in the successful trial of Genet, and has been engaged in many other public cases. He has been counsel since its organization of the American Sugar Refining Company, and was counsel for its predecessor, the Sugar Trust, and took part in the various litigations and legislative and Congressional proceedings which followed the formation of the trust.

He was an original member of the City Bar Association, having participated actively in the proceedings preliminary to its organization. He submitted the draft for the original constitution of the association, which, as amended by the late Judge Rapallo, was in large part adopted. He took an active part in the reform movement which preceded the proceedings against the judges at the time of the crusade against Tweed; was selected by the Bar Association as one of the counsel to take the initiatory proceedings before the judiciary committee of the Assembly, of which Samuel J. Tilden and David B. Hill were members, and was retained by the managers of the impeachment of Judge Barnard as one of their counsel, participating in his trial. He also took part in the trial of Judge McCunn and in the proceedings against Judge Cardozo until his enforced resignation.

Much of Mr. Parsons' time has been given to benevolent and philanthropic work. He participated in the organization of the New York Cancer Hospital, and has been its president from the beginning. He is the president of the Woman's Hospital of the State of New York, is a member of the executive committee of the New York City Mission and Tract Society, the Board of Home Missions of the Presbyterian Church, and the American Tract Society, was president of the New York Bible Society, is a member of the board of the American Bible Society, an original member of the board of trustees of Cooper Union, being associated upon that board with Peter Cooper, his son, Edward Cooper, and his son-in-law, Abram S. Hewitt, together with Daniel F. Tieman and the late Wilson G. Hunt.

Mr. Parsons has as a country residence an estate at Rye, New York, long held in his family. In 1875 he also established a country residence at Lenox, Massachusetts, and has continued to make his summer home at his estate of "Stonover" there, being much inter-

ested in farming and the occupation which comes from the practical care of a large country property. He is a governor of the Lenox Club, a member of the vestry of the Episcopal church of Lenox, and a member in New York of the Century, University, Players', Metropolitan, Riding, City, and Turf clubs, and a member of the board of trustees and the board of elders of the Brick Presbyterian Church. He has been much interested in poor children of the city of New York, for twenty years having been at the head of a large mission school, and maintaining at his own expense a fresh-air home at Curtisville, near his residence at Lenox, where one hundred children at a time are taken care of during the summer.



PECKHAM, WHEELER HAZARD (born in Albany, New York, January 1, 1833), is the son of the late Honorable Rufus Wheeler Peckham, justice of the Supreme Court and of the Court of Appeals of this State, and brother of Honorable Rufus Wheeler Peckham, justice of the United States Supreme Court.

Mr. Peckham was educated at the Albany Academy and at Union College, but owing to ill health did not graduate from the latter institution. He studied law with his father, and for some time practiced at Albany. February 9, 1864, he removed to New York City, becoming managing clerk of the law office of John A. Stoutenburg and George McCullough Miller. In the course of a few years he was admitted to partnership. The firm was later reorganized as Miller, Peckham & Dixon, a style which has been continued to the present time. It is one of the most prominent legal partnerships in the city of New York.

Mr. Peckham was leading counsel in the Tweed prosecutions, and his able conduct of these cases won for him national reputation. He was also counsel in the cases establishing the exemption from taxation of legal-tender notes, as likewise in the bank tax cases, the Bell telephone patent litigations, and the Louisiana bond cases. For a short time he was district attorney of New York City.

Mr. Peckham has long been prominently identified with the cause of political reform. "For many years he has been the ablest and most effective political and municipal reformer in the State and country, and a terror to evil-doers." He was nominated by President Cleveland as a justice of the United States Supreme Court in 1893, but through the intrigue of Senator David B. Hill and other personal enemies of President Cleveland in his own party, the nomination was not confirmed. Other eminent gentlemen whom Mr. Cleveland attempted to appoint to this position shared the same fate, the operations of the intriguers amounting to a national scandal, depriving the country of the services of some of its ablest lawyers in its court of last resort.

Mr. Peckham has served several terms as president of the Bar Association of the City of New York.



W. E. Peabody



PECKHAM, WILLIAM GIBBS (born in Newport, Rhode Island, February 7, 1849), is the son of William Gibbs Peckham and Mary Hull, daughter of Judge Joseph Perry. He is lineally descended from Elder William Peckham, who about 1639 was settled over the first Baptist Church in Rhode Island, and on his mother's side from Edmund Perry, common ancestor also of Commodore Oliver Hazard Perry, Commodore Matthew Calbraith Perry, and General Nathaniel Greene.

Mr. Peckham was graduated from Harvard College in 1867, at eighteen years of age, having been the first editor of the *Harvard Collegian* and its successor, the *Harvard Advocate*, the pioneer of college periodicals. The same year he was graduated from John Norton Pomeroy's law school, and studied with William M. Evarts and Joseph H. Choate in New York City. In 1868 and 1869 he pursued studies at Heidelberg, Germany, taking certificates in Roman law, and returning was graduated from the Law School of the University of the City of New York in 1870, being admitted to the New York bar the same year. He was for many years at the head of the firm of Peckham & Tyler, more recently organizing that of Peckham, Warner & Perkins.

Mr. Peckham enjoys a large corporation practice, having had special experience in cases involving questions of marine insurance. He has also been leading counsel in many of the suits of first importance against the New York Elevated Railway Company, and has been uniformly successful. He represented Rutherford Stuyvesant in a claim for damages for fifty-seven houses along the elevated roads, all being tried in one case. The recovery of \$135,000 for the American Banknote Company is the largest recovery on a single building in any elevated road case. He was successful also in all the suits in connection with the Northampton National Bank robbery, the largest robbery in the history of the country, amounting to two million dollars. He recovered from stock brokers and others who had received the stolen securities, and defended the suits against the bank, several of these cases being carried to the Court of Appeals and United States Supreme Court, and all being won for the bank.

While in the office of Joseph H. Choate, Mr. Peckham assisted the committee of seventy in its campaign against the Tweed ring. He was for six years a colleague of Carl Schurz and George William Curtis on the executive committee of the independent national committee which managed the independent element in the Cleveland campaign of 1884 and since, and was chairman of the similar organization for the State of New Jersey in 1884. He became later the member from New Jersey of the executive committee of the national tariff reform league.

Interested in the work of the University of North Carolina, situated at Chapel Hill, in that State, Mr. Peckham has established the "University Inn" at that place for the convenience of college men. He is

a member of the State and City Bar associations, the Lawyers', Reform, Commonwealth, and New York Harvard clubs, and the New Jersey Historical Society. He is the author of several volumes of poems, one being selections from pieces written during college days and published in the *Harvard Advocate*.



OWELL, WILSON MARCY (born in Chatham, New York, December 7, 1834), is the son of Henry J. and Judith Powell. He was educated at Union College, from which he was graduated in 1859. He was admitted to the bar in New York in June, 1861, since which time he has continuously practiced here, and has built up an extensive business.



PRENTICE, AUGUSTUS (born in New London County, Connecticut, September 30, 1826), is the son of Asa Prentice and Annie, daughter of William Browning, of North Stonington, Connecticut. The founder of the Prentice family came from Essex County, England, in 1631, settling in Roxbury, Massachusetts, while in 1700 the branch from which Mr. Prentice is descended located in North Stonington, Connecticut. His ancestors on the mother's side were also among the earlier settlers of New England, his great-grandfather being a wholesale merchant and extensive real estate owner in Newport, Rhode Island, and had several houses destroyed at the time the English bombarded that place during the Revolution.

Until about ten years of age Mr. Prentice attended the public schools of Springfield, Massachusetts, and Montpelier, Vermont, where his father was a merchant. His father retiring to a farm in Tolland County, Connecticut, he attended the public school there for a short time, was sent for several years to a private school, and for three or four years attended Wilbraham Academy, at Wilbraham, Massachusetts, preparing for college. Forced to reside in Florida for two years on account of ill health, he did not enter college, but upon his return to the North commenced the study of the law in the office of Honorable Thomas W. Clerke, of New York City, subsequently judge of the Supreme Court, and was admitted to the New York bar in 1851. In the spring of 1852 he commenced practice in this city. His practice has been chiefly in the department of commercial and corporation law, attending to the legal business of a large number of business men. Various corporations have come under his control as counsel, among them the Artisan's Bank, which he took charge of at the time of its failure, closing up its affairs, the St. Louis & St. Joseph Railroad Company, and the St. Joseph & Denver City Railroad Company, which he formed by consolidating several smaller companies. He has been counsel of



Wilson M. Darnell;



Augustus Putney

various other corporations. He has made successful investments in real estate, of which he is a large owner, both on Staten Island and in New York City. He was elected president of the Bank of Staten Island at the time of its organization, and still holds this position.

His residence has been at New Brighton, Staten Island, since 1858. At that time there were no incorporated villages on the island. Believing that village government was desirable, he drew up a charter for New Brighton in 1865, called a meeting and had it approved and a committee appointed to secure its passage by the legislature. As a result of these exertions the village of New Brighton was organized under this charter in the spring of 1866.

In June, 1855, he was married to Catherine A., daughter of William Browning, of Gales Ferry, Connecticut. Their only child, Augustus Browning Prentice, was born January 30, 1866.



PROVOST, ANDREW JACKSON (born in New York City, April 2, 1834), is the son of David Provost and Elizabeth Hendrickson, and is descended from William Provost, born in Paris, France, in 1545, who escaped the Saint Bartholomew massacre of 1572 and fled to Holland, where he married a French Huguenot lady. The first American ancestor, David Provost, was of the third generation from this William. He came to New Amsterdam in 1624, was commandant of Fort Good Hope, and held many civil offices in the young colony, dying in 1657. During the Revolution, five sons, all the males of the family of Jonathan Provost, served in the patriot cause through the entire war. A conspicuous member of the family, Samuel Provost, was the first Protestant Episcopal bishop of New York, and rector of Trinity, regent of the University of New York, and chaplain of Congress.

Mr. Provost was educated in the public schools of Brooklyn, New York, and subsequently attending Williston's Seminary, Easthampton, Massachusetts, was graduated therefrom in 1851. He began his legal studies in 1852 with Cram & Cornell, of New York City, continuing with them until 1856, the last two years having charge of their office. He was admitted to the bar in Newburgh in 1855, and opened an office in Brooklyn. Since 1880 his main office has been in New York.

His career has been a busy one. He was member of the Assembly from 1859 to 1861, a member of the Brooklyn board of education from 1864 to 1868, school commissioner of Queens County from 1874 to 1878, justice of the peace and police judge in Queens County for eight years from 1870 to 1878, president of the board of education of the fifth district of Flushing, Long Island, for five years, while during this time always conducting a large civil practice. He is a member of the Long Island Historical Society and of the Hanover and Amphion social

clubs of Brooklyn. From 1886 to 1895 he was a member of the consistory of the First Reformed (Dutch) Church of Brooklyn. In June, 1854, he was married to Harriet, daughter of Judge Obediah Titus, of Dutchess County.

Mr. Provost has found time to collate and publish a volume entitled "Prèvost-Provoost-Provost Family Record," a work of great genealogical research. In looking up the family records he found the following quaint illustration of the administration of law in the early Dutch colony :

1,650—complaint about a Yawl. David Provost, Dft. Judgment for the defendant, and the owner of the boat shall row David Provost across the river and back in the cold weather of next winter.

He also found a record showing that an error of David Provost, grandson of the above "Defendant," who carelessly gave a note for £4,000, instead of £400, was the immediate cause of the establishment of the Court of Chancery in this country. The record is as follows :

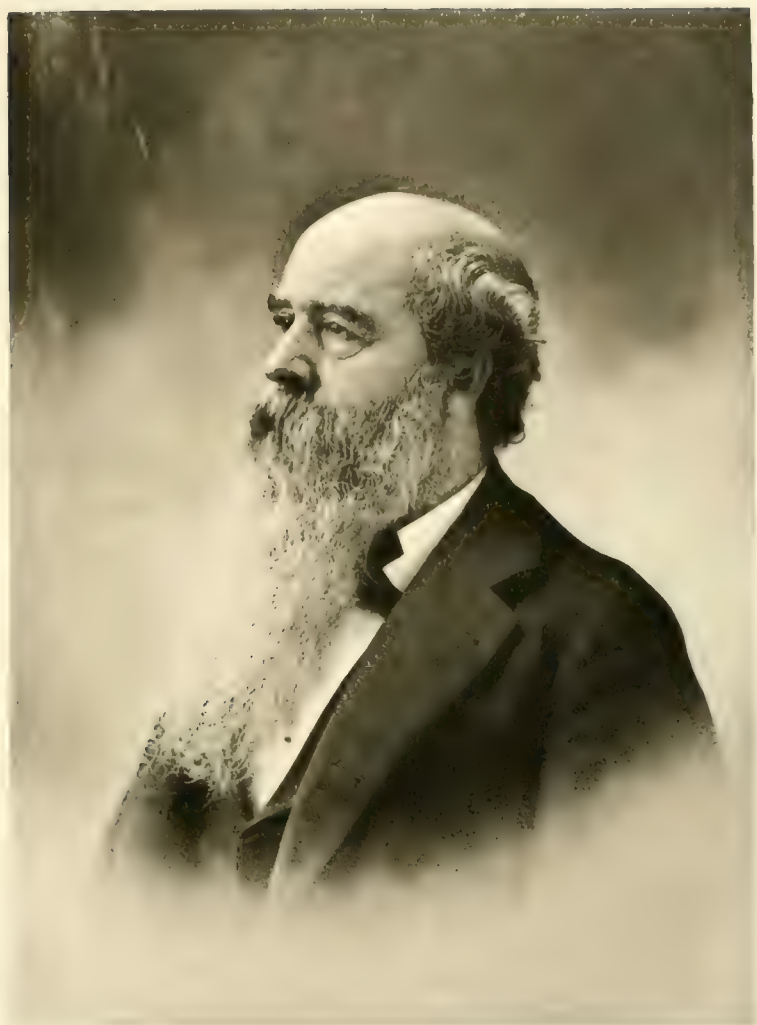
May 11, 1711, Gen. Hunter writes the Home Government asking for the appointment of a Court of Chancery to take into consideration matters for which there is no relief at common law, particularly the case of Mr. Provost, one of the Council, who has for some time been a close prisoner, having unwarily given a note (which allowed judgment if not paid) for £4,000, the debt being evidently not over £400.

Soon after the Court of Chancery was established, and Mr. Provost was restored to his official duties.



RYOR, ROGER ATKINSON (born in Dinwiddie County, Virginia, in 1828), derives his descent from an old Virginia family closely related to the Blounts and Randolphs. He was graduated from Hampden-Sidney College at the head of his class when seventeen years of age, subsequently receiving the degree of doctor of laws, and attended several departments of the University of Virginia, which subsequently appointed him one of her board of visitors. He studied law, was admitted to the bar, entered journalism, and was editor successively of the Petersburg *Southside Democrat*, Washington *Union*, and Richmond *Enquirer*.

He was appointed on a special diplomatic mission to Greece by President Pierce in 1855; during the following year he attracted attention through his opposition to the scheme of William L. Yancey for reviving the slave trade, and was elected to Congress in 1857 and re-elected in 1859. He remained loyal to his State after her act of secession, was a member of the first regular Confederate congress, and was commissioned colonel and a little later brigadier-general in the Confederate army. Resigning his commission as an officer for political reasons, he at once re-enlisted as a private, and in 1864 was captured and confined in Fort Lafayette, New York.



Wm. J. Lunt
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Removing to this city after the war, he began the study of law at thirty-five years of age, and soon had an important practice. As counsel for Tilton in the famous Beecher trial, he attracted attention by his arguments in the Supreme Court and the Court of Appeals, in both of which he was opposed by William M. Evarts. He was counsel in the divorce suit of Governor Sprague of Rhode Island and in the various litigations respecting the Sprague estate, appeared in many important elevated railroad cases, represented the original stockholders in a suit against the New York & New England Railroad Company in the United States circuit court, and defended Governor Ames of Mississippi in the impeachment proceedings by the legislature of that State.

He was appointed to the bench of the Court of Common Pleas by Governor Hill in 1890, and elected to succeed himself in the fall of that year. By the Constitution of 1894 he was transferred to the Supreme Court, January 1, 1896.



ABE, RUDOLPH FREDERICK (born at Ottendorf, at the mouth of the river Elbe, in Hanover, Germany, August 4, 1841), is the eldest son of Charles L. Rabe. He received his early education at the collegiate high school of his native city. At the age of fifteen, having a desire to follow a seafaring life, he sailed for a cruise on an American ship; but his ardor having been somewhat dampened by his experience, he landed in New York, abandoned the sea, and entering the store of a relative in this city continued five years in his employ. At the expiration of this period, in 1864, he entered the law office of Conable & Elliott, where he remained until his admission to the bar, in 1869, at the same time attending the Columbia College Law School, from which he was graduated in 1869.

He at once began the practice of law in New York City, in 1870 forming a partnership with Edward Browne, who in 1883, after his election as judge of the City Court, retired from active practice. He was then joined by F. W. Keller, under the firm name of Rabe & Keller. His practice has been varied and successful.

Although devoted to his profession, he has always taken an interest in public affairs and educational matters. He was for a time one of the proprietors of the *Hudson County Journal* of Hoboken, and was for six years a member of the board of trustees of the Hoboken German Academy. He was elected a member of the Assembly of New Jersey from the district embracing the city of Hoboken as an independent Democrat for the year 1874, and re-elected successively for three years. At the beginning of his last term (in 1877), the House being politically a tie, there was a "dead-lock" in its organization. After balloting for several days in an unusually exciting struggle for the speakership, Mr. Rabe, by virtue of his seniority as a member and his acknowledged ability and fairness, was elected speaker, which posi-

tion he filled with signal success. His thorough knowledge of parliamentary law, his prompt and impartial rulings and uniformly courteous bearing, even under the most trying circumstances, won for him the regard and esteem of the House, irrespective of party. In the fall of 1877 he was elected State Senator for Hudson County for the term of three years, and filled the position, as he had that of member of the House, with honor to himself and to the satisfaction of his constituents. He was a delegate to the national Democratic convention which in 1876 nominated Samuel J. Tilden for the presidency.

In 1887, with a number of the prominent men of Hoboken, he organized the Second National Bank of Hoboken, and was elected president, which position he still holds. Since the expiration of his term as Senator, in 1880, while not losing his interest in good government, his increasing legal practice and duties as president of this bank have demanded all his time.

He was married in 1866 to Elizabeth, daughter of John Lusby, of New York City. They have two children. Since 1869 Mr. Raebener has resided in Hoboken.



RAEBENER, LOUIS CHRISTIAN (born in New York City, April 29, 1856), is the son of Reverend Hermann Raebener and Dorothea von Ramdohr, his parents coming to this country in 1855. His mother was the daughter of an officer in the British army. His father, pastor of Saint Mark's Lutheran Church of New York for many years until he retired from the ministry, was the son of a clergyman. Mr. Raebener attended the public schools in New York City, and was graduated from Columbia College in 1876, receiving the degree of master of arts in 1878. He studied law with Coudert Brothers, of New York City, and was graduated from Columbia College Law School in 1878. The same year he was admitted to the bar, and together with Honorable P. Henry Dugro, now judge of the Supreme Court, formed the firm of Dugro & Raebener. Upon the elevation of Judge Dugro to the bench he became associated with Paul Goepel, his present partner, under the firm name of Goepel & Raebener. This firm is principally engaged in patent, trade-mark, and copyright litigation.

Mr. Raebener is counsel to the Venezuelan government and to many important corporations. For meritorious services rendered the Venezuelan government recently decorated him with the "Busto del Libertador." He has acted as referee in many important cases. In 1883 he was appointed special assistant to the United States district attorney, and prosecuted the suit of the United States *vs.* Gunning, for the purpose of vacating United States letters patent which had been fraudulently obtained. This was practically the first suit of the kind, and was subsequently followed in the Bell Telephone and other litigation



Joseph H. H. H.



(18 Fed. Rep. 511 and 22 Fed. Rep. 653). As counsel for the "Börsenverein," representing the entire book trade of Germany, he has recently secured several important decisions under the new international copyright law (see *Werckmeister vs. Pierce & Bushnell Mfg. Co.*, 63 Fed.



Louis C. Raegenar.

Rep. 445). The case of *Higgins vs. Kenffel* (140 U. S. 428) is a leading case affecting registration of labels which he argued before the United States Supreme Court.



RAPALLO, EDWARD SUMNER (born in Cambridge, Massachusetts, September 18, 1853), is the son of the late Honorable Charles A. Rapallo. He was prepared for college in the private schools of New York, and was graduated from Columbia



Edw S Rapallo

College in 1874, subsequently receiving the degree of master of arts. He was a member of the Columbia University crew, rowing in the inter-

collegiate boat race which they won at Saratoga in 1874. After graduating from college he entered the law office of Stephen P. Nash, and subsequently the office of Aaron J. Vanderpoel, at the same time attending the Columbia College Law School, and was admitted to the bar in New York City in 1876.

He at once commenced practice in this city. He has acted as one of the counsel of the Delaware & Hudson Canal Company for a number of years, and was counsel for the Lake Shore Railroad Company in its prolonged litigations over its preferred stock. Later, with Julien T. Davies, he formed the firm of Davies & Rapallo. This firm were attorneys for the Manhattan Elevated Railway Company for a number of years.

One of Mr. Rapallo's interesting cases (*Prouty vs. Michigan Southern*, involving the question, then new, whether statutory change of rate of interest affected rate of interest on judgment) gained the novel distinction of being argued four times in succession in the Court of Appeals, by order of the court, without a decision. Upon appeal to the United States Supreme Court it was argued twice by order of the court. Finally the Court of Appeals and United States Supreme Court agreed and the decisions of the State courts were reversed, sustaining Mr. Rapallo's contention.

He is a member of the Century, University, University Athletic, and Democratic clubs, the State and City Bar associations, and the Holland Lodge.



REDINGTON, LYMAN WILLIAMS (born in Waddington, St. Lawrence County, New York, March 14, 1849), is the son of Honorable George Redington and Loraine Williams Sheldon, and is lineally descended from John Redington, who located at Topsfield, Massachusetts, about 1640. One of his ancestors was killed in the French and Indian War, while his grandfather, Jacob Redington, was a Revolutionary soldier, and a member in 1794 of the first common council of Vergennes, the first city government in Vermont. His father was a prominent lawyer, judge of the Court of Common Pleas of St. Lawrence County, for several years a member of the legislature, and at the same time a large lumber manufacturer and one of the projectors and a director of the Northern Railroad from Ogdensburg to Rouse's Point. On his mother's side he is descended from Captain Amasa Sheldon of the Revolution, and from Samuel Bass, whose wife was a daughter of the famous John Alden.

Mr. Redington was educated in the Waddington public schools, at the seminary at Castleton, Vermont, prepared for college at Williston's Seminary, in Easthampton, Massachusetts, and although entering Yale College, was obliged to leave at the end of the first year on account of

the failure of his eyes. He subsequently attended the Columbia College Law School for one year, and afterward spent two years in the law office of United States Senator Matthew H. Carpenter, of Milwaukee, Wisconsin, being admitted to the Wisconsin bar May 3, 1871. After a year spent in travel in Europe, he began the practice of law at



LYMAN WILLIAMS REDINGTON.

Rutland, Vermont, and while enjoying a successful practice became also prominent in politics.

In 1876, in a Republican district, he was the unsuccessful Democratic candidate for the legislature, but two years later was elected. In 1880 he was delegate-at-large to the national Democratic convention at Cincinnati. He became the Democratic leader in his section of the State,

was the Democratic candidate for Congress in 1882, and same year was chairman of the Democratic State convention. In 1884 he was the Democratic candidate for governor of Vermont, while March 17, 1884, he was elected municipal judge for Rutland, and was also prosecuting attorney and corporation counsel for that city.

In 1884 he was employed by the national committee and by the New York and New Jersey State committees to make political speeches. In 1888 he did service on the stump for the New York State committee from the commencement to the close of the campaign, and has performed like service in every campaign since.

By appointment of President Cleveland he became postmaster of Rutland in 1885, and held that office until 1889, when he resigned and moved to New York City, and has successfully practiced law here to the present time. He is a member of the New York Society of the Sons of the Revolution, and of Kane Lodge and Cœur de Lion Commandery. He has been for several years a member of the Tammany Hall general committee, and is a member of the Sagamore and Harlem clubs. In 1894 he was the Tammany candidate for the Assembly from the twenty-seventh district, and in 1896 from the thirty-fourth district.

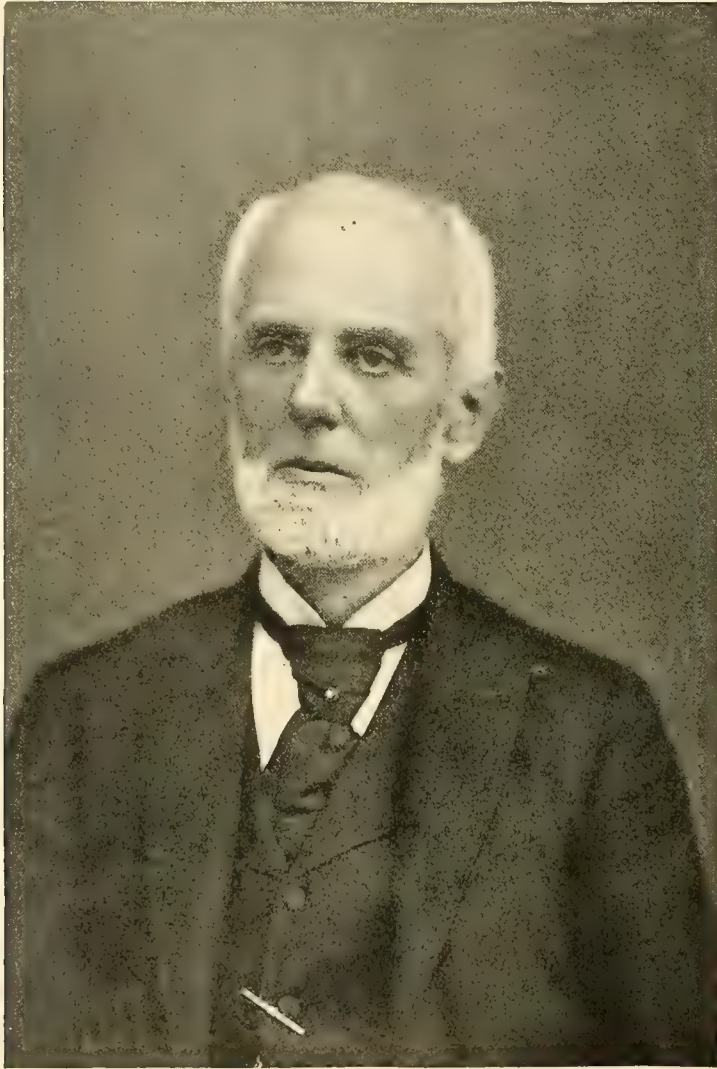


REYNOLDS, GEORGE GREENWOOD (born February 7, 1821, in Amenia, Dutchess County, New York), is the son of George Reynolds and Abigail Pennoyer. He prepared for college at Amenia Seminary, and entering Wesleyan University at Middletown, Connecticut, was graduated in 1841. In 1844 he received the degree of master of arts and in 1871 that of doctor of laws.

His legal studies were pursued in the law office of Street & Wilkinson, at Poughkeepsie, New York, and subsequently with Honorable John Dykeman in Brooklyn. He was admitted to the bar at Rochester in October, 1844, and first commenced practice in Brooklyn, but at the expiration of a year removed to Ulster County, and subsequently to Poughkeepsie, Dutchess County, where he remained until 1854. He returned to Brooklyn in the latter year, and has from that time been identified with the Brooklyn bar, standing in the front rank of his profession.

He has appeared in many prominent cases, the most recent one which is of great public interest being that of Brooklyn against the Long Island Water Works to acquire title to the same. He also served two terms as judge of the City Court from 1861 to 1867 and from 1873 to 1887. He was distinguished upon the bench for his able decisions, exhibiting the possession in a remarkable degree of the legal acumen and judicial temperament required in the jurist. He has been president of the board of trustees of Wesleyan University from 1887 to the present time, was a member of the commission appointed by Governor Hill to

revise the judiciary article of the Constitution in 1890, and a member of the general conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church at its sessions in 1872, 1876, 1880, and 1884. He has written articles quite fre-



R. B. Maynard

quently for prominent magazines and a number of papers on legal subjects for "The New People's Cyclopædia."



Sam. Riker



RIKER, SAMUEL (born in Newtown, Queens County, New York, April 10, 1832), is the son of John L. Riker and Lavinia Smith. His father was lineally descended in the fourth generation from Abraham Rycken, a native of Holland who emigrated to New Amsterdam in 1638. His mother's ancestors came from England. Mr. Riker received a common school education, which he supplemented by extensive reading, especially in history and poetry. He studied law in the office of J. H. & H. L. Riker, of this city, and was admitted to the New York bar in May, 1853. He practiced his profession in this city continuously until January 1, 1893, a period of nearly forty years, when he retired from business.

He enjoys a high standing among members of the New York bar. He devoted much time to the study of the law of real property, the investigation of titles to land and the drawing of wills, marriage settlements and trust deeds. In this department of law he has no superior, and he was frequently called upon to give opinions on the meaning and construction of such instruments. He rarely appeared in court, except in cases involving the title to real property, the construction of trust deeds and wills, or the settlement and distribution of estates, but was largely engaged in advising executors and trustees, and in the settlement of estates in the Surrogate's Court. He has perfected many questionable titles either by taking judicial proceedings or procuring legislative action, as the case required.

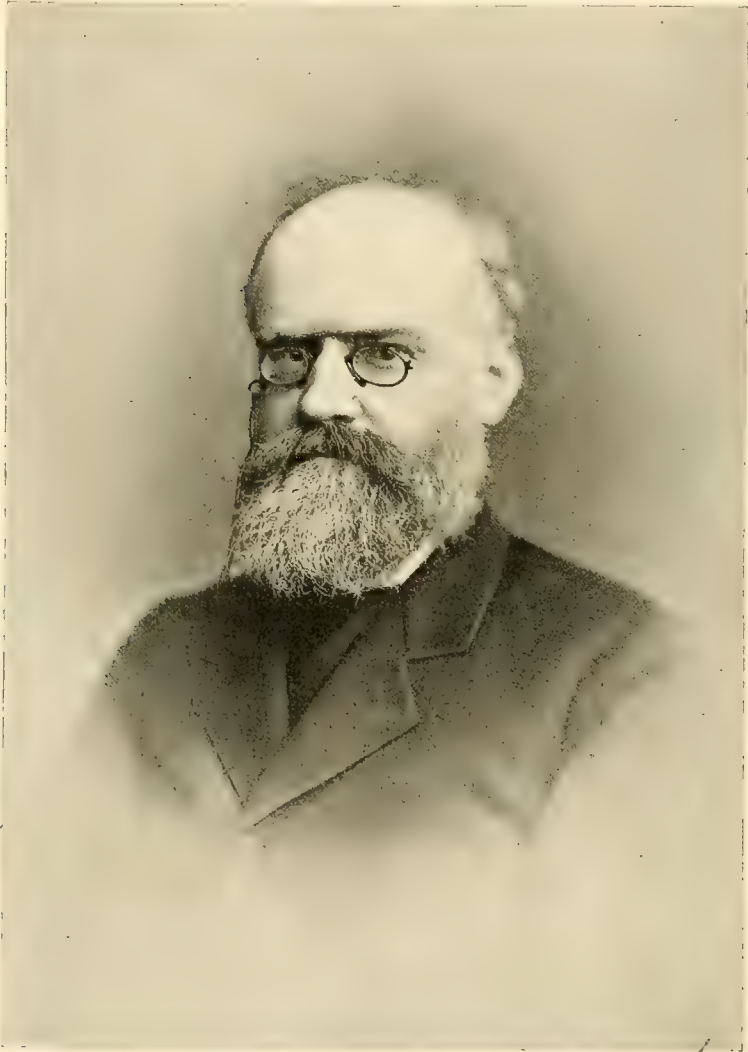
He acted as attorney and counsel of the Sailor's Snug Harbor for upward of thirty years, preparing all instruments relating to their large landed estate in the city of New York and on Staten Island. He acted as executor of the wills of Sarah Burr and her sisters, and in that capacity distributed several millions of dollars among a large number of charitable institutions in New York City. Among his clients were a large number of wealthy and prominent citizens of New York.

The family to which Mr. Riker belongs is notable in view of its many members who have been lawyers. His uncle, Richard Riker, was for ten years district attorney and for twenty years recorder of New York. His father was also a lawyer, as were his cousins, D. Phoenix Riker and John H. Riker, and his brother, Henry L. Riker. All occupied an honorable position in the profession.

Mr. Riker is domestic in his habits, of a retiring disposition, fond of books, familiar with general literature, cultivated in his tastes, and has devoted much time to foreign travel. Quiet and unobtrusive as has been his career, he has yet reached the front rank among the lawyers who have devoted themselves to this branch of the profession.



ITCH, THOMAS GARDINER (born in North Salem, New York, September 18, 1833), is the son of Wells R. Ritch and Sarah A. Barnum. His father was a merchant in New York City, and subsequently resided in Stamford, Connecticut,

A handwritten signature in cursive script, reading "W. R. Ritch". The signature is fluid and elegant, with a long, sweeping tail.

where he was connected as president or director with various financial institutions.



William H. Robertson

Mr. Ritch was educated in the private schools of Stamford, and in 1854 was graduated from Yale College, subsequently receiving the degree of master of arts. He attended the law school connected with Yale College and also studied in the office of Honorable James R. Whiting, of New York City, being admitted to the bar in New York City in 1857. He has continuously practiced in New York City since that date. He has been in partnership with Stewart L. Woodford since 1858 and with William H. Arnoux since 1870, having been a member of the firm of Arnoux, Ritch & Woodford from 1870 until its dissolution by the retirement of Mr. William H. Arnoux, January 1, 1896. The present firm style is Ritch, Woodford, Boree & Wallace.



ROBERTSON, WILLIAM H. (born in Bedford, Westchester County, New York, October 10, 1823), is the son of Henry Robertson and Huldah Fanton, his ancestors being of Scotch origin and among the early settlers of Fairfield County, Connecticut. John Robertson is mentioned in the records of Greenwich in 1667. William Robertson removed from that town to Bedford in 1744, buying a farm, which is yet in the possession of the family. The father of Judge Robertson (grandson of this William) was for fifteen years supervisor of Bedford, and died at the age of ninety on the place where he was born and in the house in which he had lived for over three-quarters of a century.

Judge Robertson was educated at the district schools and at Union Academy in Bedford. He taught school for a few years, then entered the law office of Robert S. Hart, of Bedford, and was admitted to the bar in 1847. In 1854 he formed a partnership with Odle Close in White Plains, under the firm name of Close & Robertson, a connection which continued until the death of Mr. Close in 1895.

Judge Robertson took an active interest in the Harrison campaign of 1840. In 1845 he was elected town superintendent of schools, holding the position several years. He was four times elected supervisor of Bedford and twice chairman of the board of supervisors. In 1848, and again the following year, he was elected to the Assembly. In 1853 he was returned to the State Senate and at once took a prominent position. Among other public acts, he introduced the bill for establishing the department of public instruction, which has proved one of the most important measures in the educational history of the State. In 1855 he was elected county judge of Westchester, and was twice re-elected, making a continuous service of twelve years. He served six years as inspector of the Seventh Brigade, State militia, was chairman of the military committee appointed by Governor Morgan in 1862 to raise and organize State troops in the eighth Senate district, and was commissioned to superintend the draft in Westchester County. As a member of the electoral college he voted for Abraham Lincoln in 1860,

and supported him again in 1864. In 1866 he was elected to the fortieth Congress, voted for the impeachment of President Johnson, and took an active part in the legislation which led to the restoration of the Southern States to the Union. In 1872 he was again elected to the State Senate, commencing a term of service which continued without interruption for ten years, the last eight of which he was president *pro tem.* of that body. He served as chairman of the committees on commerce and navigation, rules, literature, and judiciary. He was head of the judiciary committee for eight years.

During his Senatorial service he participated in the trials of Judges Barnard, McCunn, Curtis, and Prindle, superintendent De Witt C. Ellis, of the bank department, and superintendent John F. Smythe, of the insurance department. In the excitement of the presidential election in 1876, he was one of three gentlemen from New York selected by the president to visit Florida and supervise the counting of the votes. For fifteen years he was a member of the Republican State committee. In June, 1880, he was a delegate to the national Republican convention at Chicago. His repudiation of the unit rule and declaration for Blaine, followed by his leadership and organizing ability at the convention, concededly defeated the "third term movement" for Grant.

In 1881 his nomination by President Garfield for collector of the port of New York was bitterly opposed by the Senators from this State, who demanded the withdrawal of his nomination. The contest resulted in the resignation of the Senators and the confirmation of Judge Robertson as collector.

Judge Robertson is of literary tastes and studious habits. The degree of doctor of laws was conferred on him by Williams College in 1876. In 1865 he was married to Mary E., daughter of Honorable Horatio Ballard, who was a prominent lawyer of Cortland County, New York. Since 1869 he has resided at Katonah.



ROLLINS, DANIEL G. (born at Great Falls, New Hampshire, October 18, 1842), is the son of Honorable Daniel G. Rollins, judge of the Court of Probate of Strafford County, New Hampshire, his mother being the daughter of Captain Simon Jackson, of Newton, Massachusetts, and granddaughter of General Michael Jackson of the Revolution. The first American ancestor of the Rollins family, James Rollins, of Devonshire, England, came to Newington, near Portsmouth, New Hampshire, in 1637 and purchased a farm on the banks of the Piscataqua River. This property has remained in the possession of his descendants for more than two hundred and fifty years. Mr. Rollins' great-grandfather, Honorable Ichabod Rollins, was New Hampshire's first probate judge and



Sam'l Rollins

the first delegate to represent the town in the provincial Congress in 1775.

Mr. Rollins received an academic training at Hanover, New Hampshire, and in 1860, at the age of eighteen, was graduated from Dartmouth College as salutatorian. Immediately after graduation he began the study of law in his native town with the firm of Jordan & Rollins, and later spent a year in the Harvard Law School. He was admitted to the bar and in 1863 settled in Portland, Maine, practicing there until 1866, and serving for a year as assistant assessor of internal revenue.

Removing to New York City, he became assistant United States attorney under Dickinson, Courtney, and Pierrepont from 1866 to 1869. Retiring from public duties for a time he confined himself entirely to private practice until 1873, when District Attorney Benjamin K. Phelps appointed him his first assistant, a post he occupied until the death of Mr. Phelps, when Governor Cornell appointed him Mr. Phelps' successor. A year later he was elected surrogate by a majority of 15,000. This office he held until 1887, when he was nominated for judge of the Supreme Court in the first judicial district, and, although defeated, ran 15,000 ahead of the ticket. In January, 1888, Mr. Rollins became a partner of James C. Carter, under the firm name of Carter, Rollins & Ledyard. A year later he opened an office by himself.

The business done by Surrogate Rollins during his term of six years presents an exceptional record. He heard 32,115 motions, made 2,726 written decisions, signed and settled 28,637 miscellaneous orders and decrees, made 5,405 decrees in settlement of accounts, and 6,998 decrees admitting wills. Some 505 foreign wills were filed, there were 384 contested wills, 50 wills were rejected, and there were issued 7,000 letters testamentary, 881 ancillary letters testamentary and letters of administration, and 5,847 decrees of guardianship. Referring to the work of his office, the New York *Tribune* said:

During Mr. Rollins' term as surrogate more decisions were made in one year than by all the other surrogates in the State together, and as many, on an average, as are written by the Court of Appeals. . . . Since Surrogate Bradford's day, forty years ago, no man sitting on the bench has laid down and established such a volume of surrogate's law as he, and certainly no one has had cases of greater importance to decide.

Notable among the will contests decided by him were the Jesse Hoyt case, the Louis C. Hammersly case, the James Stokes case, and the Payne and Darling cases. Each of these cases involved the disposition of large fortunes, were argued at great length, and decided in written opinions which were regarded as models of judicial reasoning.

Mr. Rollins was president of the Alumni Association of Dartmouth from 1880 to 1884, and in 1885 received the degree of doctor of laws from that institution. He was president of the special commission for the revision of the excise laws in 1888, member of the State commission

for the revision of the Constitution in 1890, and president of the New England Society from 1892 to 1893. He is a member of the Union League, University, Century, Downtown, State, City, and Lawyers' clubs.



ROOT, ELIHU (born in Clinton, Oneida County, New York, February 15, 1845), is descended from an old New England family. His father, Oren Root, was professor of mathematics in Hamilton College for thirty-six years, from 1849 to 1885. Elihu Root was graduated from Hamilton College in 1864. He studied law at Hamilton College and the University Law School.

He began the practice of law in New York City in 1867, and in a few years became prominent both as a lawyer and as a leader of the reform element of the Republican party. He rapidly acquired a large corporation practice, and has been counsel in many famous litigations. Few lawyers have made a more remarkable record in winning the majority of cases undertaken. In the famous Stewart will case he was leading counsel for Judge Hilton, and he defended the suit of Branagh *vs.* Smith, disposing of the claim of the alleged Irish heirs against the Stewart estate. He was leading counsel in the Hoyt will case, as also in the Fayerweather contest. He also appeared in the Broadway surface railroad litigation, the Sugar Trust contest, the suit (growing out of the Bedell forgeries) of Shipman, Barlow, Laroque, and Choate *vs.* the Bank of the State of New York, and defended the proceedings before Mayor Grant for the removal of dock commissioners Matthews and Post. In the aqueduct litigation (O'Brien *vs.* the Mayor of the City of New York), as counsel for the city, he won against the opposing counsel, Joseph H. Choate, saving to the city several millions of dollars. He successfully resisted the removal of Charles A. Dana to Washington under indictment in the District of Columbia for publication of a libel in the *New York Sun*. In one of the most sensational cases of recent times he defended Robert Ray Hamilton from the machinations of the notorious Eva Mann.

In 1879 he polled a large vote as Republican candidate for judge of the Court of Common Pleas. From 1883 to 1885, by appointment of President Arthur, he served with distinction as United States district attorney for the southern district of New York, and tried and convicted James D. Fish, president of the Marine Bank, for criminal acts connected with the Grant and Ward frauds.

He resigned with the advent of a Democratic administration. For many years he represented the twenty-first Assembly district on the executive committee of the Republican county committee of New York, and in 1886 was chairman of the county committee. In 1893-94 he was one of the most active members of the committee of thirty in organizing the revolt against machine methods in the Republican party of New York County. He was also one of the delegates-at-large



Wm. Root

to the constitutional convention of 1894, and while Joseph H. Choate officiated as president, Mr. Root was chairman of the judiciary committee and leader on the floor of the Republican majority.

Mr. Root's legal practice is characterized by exhaustive work in the preparation of his cases, and a keen intellectuality which penetrates to the marrow of things. He is also a ready speaker, but with the same characteristic of intellectuality appeals with forceful logic to the understanding, rather than merely to the more ephemeral emotions. He is one of the most powerful political speakers in the Republican party and is active in all campaigns. Especially notable was the analysis and exposure of municipal corruption in his famous address at Cooper Union during the presidential campaign of 1892. Preceding the Parkhurst agitation, this arraignment astonished all by the boldness of the assault; while its anticipation of the Lexow exposures seems now almost prophetic, and exhibits the keenest penetration on the part of its author.

Mr. Root is president of the New England Society, vice-president of the Union League Club, at its election in January, 1895, was made president of the Republican Club of the City of New York, and is a member of the Century, Metropolitan, University, and Players' clubs.



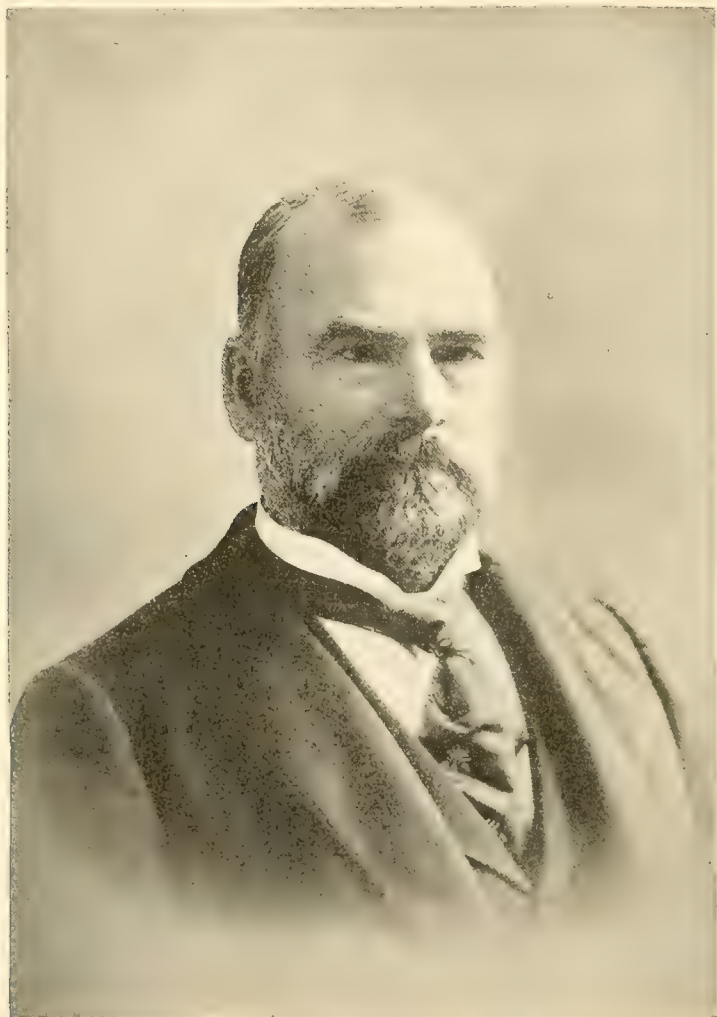
RUSSELL, HORACE (born in Bombay, Franklin County, New York, June 19, 1843), is the son of Charles Russell and Hannah Wright, and is descended from early Puritan stock. He was prepared for college at Franklin Academy, Malone, New York, and Kimball Union Academy, Meriden, New Hampshire, and entered Dartmouth College, from which he was graduated in 1865. In 1892 he received the degree of doctor of laws.

He studied law in the office of Honorable William C. Brown, of Ogdensburg, New York, attended the law school of Harvard University, and was admitted to the bar at Canton, St. Lawrence County, New York, in October, 1866. He practiced law in Ogdensburg until March, 1869, when he removed to New York City, where he has practiced continuously since when not holding public office. He was assistant district attorney from 1873 to 1880, judge advocate general of the State of New York from 1879 to 1882, and a justice of the Superior Court from 1880 to 1883.

He has appeared in many famous cases. One of these was the prosecution of E. D. Stokes for the murder of James Fisk. Another was the trial of Sheriff James A. Flack, under indictment for malfeasance in office. He was also counsel for the defense in the celebrated litigations contesting the will of the late A. T. Stewart. He was receiver of the West Shore Railroad in 1884 and 1885, and has conducted a large business in connection with corporation practice.



COTT, RUFUS LEONARD (born in Lanesborough, Massachusetts, March 31, 1835), is the son of Leonard Scott and Fanny Dickinson, and is lineally descended in the sixth generation from William Scott, who settled in Hadley, Massachusetts, in 1668, and through his mother in the seventh generation from Nathaniel Dickinson, who was settled at Hadley in 1659.



Rufus L. Scott

Mr. Scott was educated in the public schools at Lanesborough, at the East Williston (Massachusetts) Seminary, the Charlotteville (Schoharie County, New York) Seminary, and the University Law School of

New York City. He also studied law with the late Judge Neilson and Attorney-General Levi S. Chatfield, and was admitted to the bar in this city in 1861. He at once entered upon the practice of law in New York, and was presently in the enjoyment of a large practice.

For two years, from 1877 to 1879, Mr. Scott was collector of arrears of taxes in Brooklyn; in 1884 and 1885 was alderman of Brooklyn, and from October, 1886, to May, 1889, was a member of the board of education of that city. He has been active in connection with the Brooklyn elevated roads, and in the movements for additional bridge facilities between that city and New York and for the consolidation of the two municipalities.

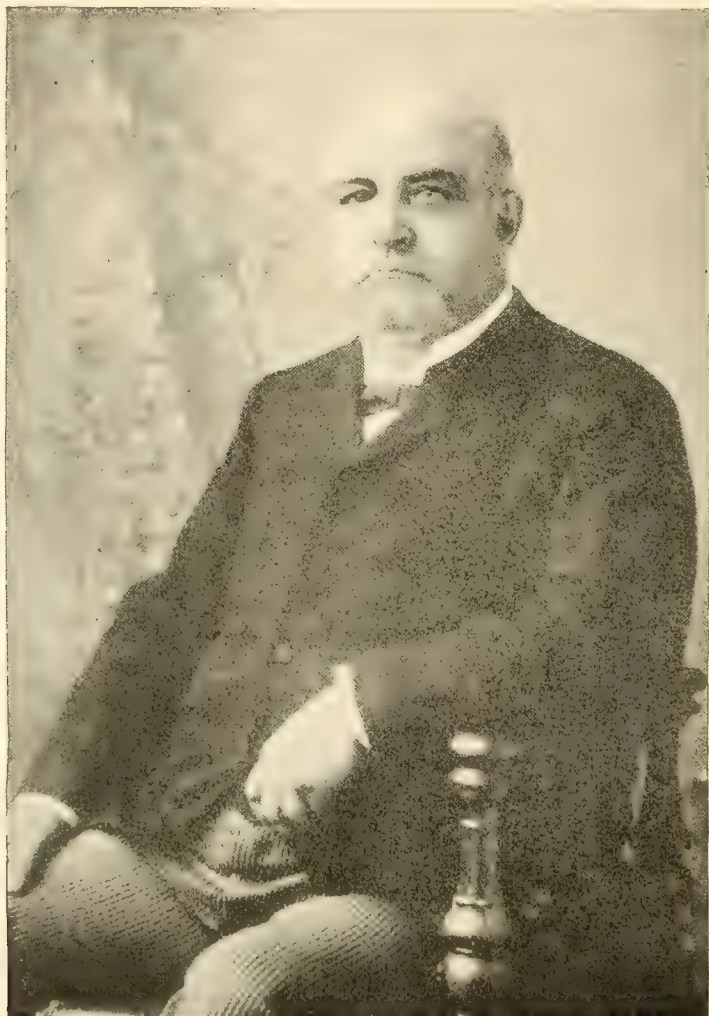


SCRIBNER, JOHN MARSTON (born in Middleburgh, Schoharie County, New York, October 4, 1839), is the son of Reverend John M. and Ann Eliza Scribner. His father was the author of several mathematical works, and was principal of young ladies' seminaries at Auburn and Rochester, New York. Mr. Scribner was prepared for college by four years' attendance at the Delaware literary institute of Franklin, Delaware County, New York, and entering the junior class of Union College in 1857 was graduated two years later. He commenced the study of law in the office of Sanford & Danforth, of Middleburgh, New York. Coming to New York City, in November, 1860, he entered the office of the late Honorable Hamilton W. Robinson as clerk and student, and in May, 1861, was admitted to the New York bar. He remained with Mr. Robinson as a clerk until September, 1863, when he became the partner of his employer, under the firm name of Robinson & Scribner. This association continued until July, 1870, when Mr. Robinson having become a judge of the Court of Common Pleas in New York City the business of the firm, including all of George Law's railroads and complications, rested on the shoulders of Mr. Scribner. Later, in January, 1876, he formed a partnership with E. Randolph Robinson, thus reviving the firm name of Robinson & Scribner, this style becoming Robinson, Scribner & Bright with the admission of Osborn E. Bright as partner in 1882. Mr. Scribner withdrew from this firm to resume practice on his own account May 1, 1890, and has continued to practice alone to the present time.

He enjoys an extensive practice, in the course of which he has represented a large number of important corporations and appeared in various interesting cases. For more than twenty years he was sole counsel of the Broadway and Seventh Avenue Railroad Company, and during that time defended or prosecuted all the litigations of that corporation. For more than thirty years he performed the same service as counsel of the Dry Dock, East Broadway and Battery Railroad Company. He is also counsel of the Eighth Avenue Railroad Company and of the Ninth Avenue Railroad Company, and was counsel for some of the

stage lines before they were superseded by the railroad on Broadway, and for several years was one of the counsel in New York and Brooklyn for the Pennsylvania Railroad Company.

Mr. Scribner is a Democrat in national politics, but thoroughly inde-

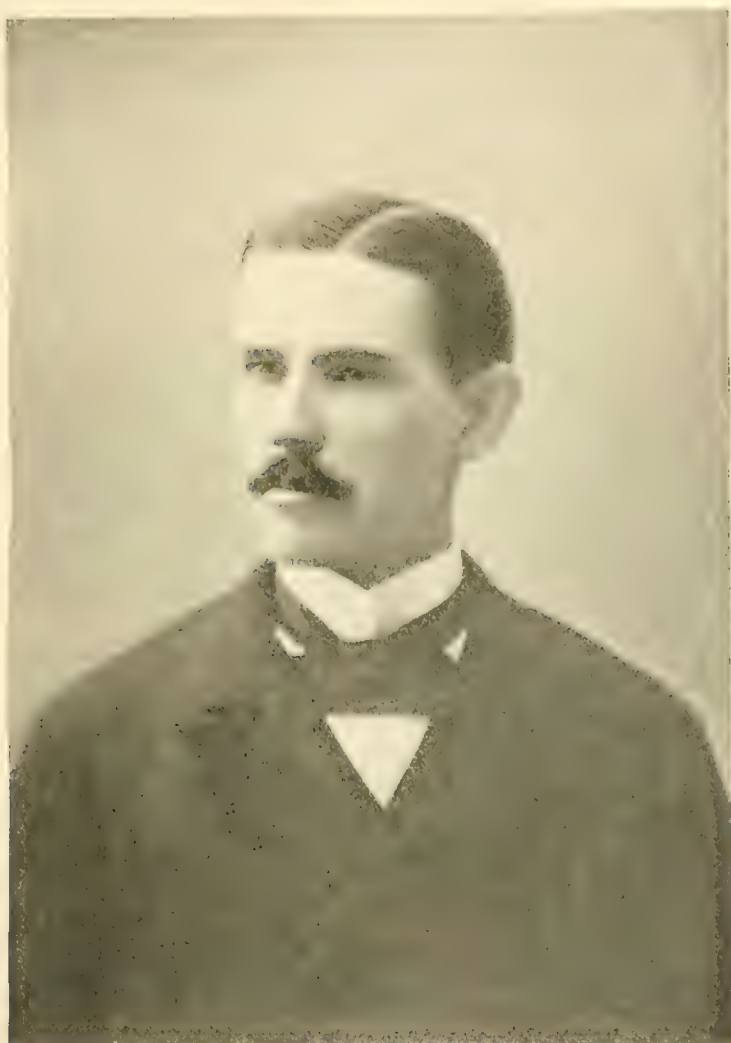


John M. Scribner

pendent. He has never been a candidate for public office. He is a member of the Bar Association of New York City, and of the Lawyers' and University clubs.



CUDDER, TOWNSEND (born at Northport, Long Island, July 26, 1865), was the son of Townsend Scudder and Sarah M. Frost. Ancestors on both sides of the family settled in America before the Revolution, and fought in that war. His early youth, from 1876 to 1883, was spent largely abroad in France, Switzerland, Germany, and Italy. He studied law with Winthrop



TOWNSEND SCUDDER.

Parker, and was graduated from Columbia College Law School in 1888. He was admitted to the bar in Brooklyn in February, 1889, and commenced practice in New York City, where he has since continued. He is in the enjoyment of a successful business, and has appeared in interesting and important cases.



ECOR, HORACE, JUNIOR (born in New York City, November 18, 1856), is the son of Horace Secor and Hannah Fuller. His grandfather was Levi Secor. He is a descendant of Ambrose Sycor, or Sicard, a French Huguenot of Rochelle, who fled from France and came to New Rochelle, New York, in 1681. His mother was a daughter of Nathan E. Fuller, a descendant of the



HORACE SECOR, JUNIOR.

Mayflower branch of the Fuller family, which includes in its lineage Chief Justice Fuller of the Supreme Court and ex-Governor Fuller of Vermont. His maternal grandmother was a Fay, and related to Chancellor Fay, first chancellor of Vermont.

Mr. Secor received his preliminary education at the public schools



Clarence A. Seward

of New York City and under private tutors, being graduated from Columbia College Law School in 1875. Pursuing his legal studies with John W. Pirsson, Alvin Burt, and ex-Judge Fithian, he was, in 1877, admitted to the bar in New York, where he commenced and has since continued to practice. He is senior member of the present firm of Secor & Page, and has had a wide practice, including many important cases, scattered through the various reports.

He was married in 1879 to Annie V., daughter of George W. Bergen, of the old wholesale grocery firm of Valentine, Bergen & Company, and formerly treasurer of Queens County, New York.



SEWARD, CLARENCE ARMSTRONG (born in New York City, October 7, 1828), is the nephew of the well-known statesman, the late William H. Seward, in whose family he was brought up, his parents having died when he was a child.

He is descended from an ancient and honorable English family, the name Seward, before surnames were common (according to Arthur), having been given to distinguish the admiral whose special duty it was to ward off or keep the sea in the vicinity of the English coast free from pirates. As was frequently the case, the name given to the individual in virtue of his office or pursuit became the family surname, the office being then frequently inherited or continued long in the same family. In this case the name was compounded of the two words "sea" and "ward," making "Seward," an office at that time of importance, the island of Great Britain being then greatly infested by sea marauders.

Three brothers Seward came to New York. One settled in Ohio and is said to have leveled the first tree on the site of the city of Cincinnati, another settled on Long Island, and the third fixed his abode in New Jersey, from which the subject of the present sketch was descended.

Mr. Clarence A. Seward was carefully educated, being graduated in 1848 from Hobart College, at Geneva, New York. He studied law, was admitted to the bar in 1850, and passed the first four years of his professional life in Auburn, New York, the residence of his uncle. In 1854, however, he came to New York City and associated himself with his relative, the late Honorable Samuel Blatchford of the United States Supreme Court, and Burr W. Griswold, under the firm name of Blatchford, Seward & Griswold.

He first came into prominence in connection with the india-rubber cases between Day and Goodyear, which were distinguished by the importance of the questions raised and the magnitude of the amounts involved. He was engaged as one of the associate counsel on the side of Day, although in the changes and different suits to which it gave

rise he appeared toward the close of the litigation as a leading counsel on behalf of Goodyear. In 1856, two years after he came to New York, one printed volume embraced his briefs and cases. The collection now contains more than one hundred and thirty volumes, Volume CXXX. containing his brief and argument in the income tax cases, in which he was one of the counsel who successfully argued the unconstitutionality of the law.

To follow such a career, which has been attended by all that professional distinction can confer, would exceed the limits usually allotted to a biographical sketch of this description. A former biographer¹ has pointed out the characteristics by which he was distinguished, such as his comprehensiveness, concentration, discrimination, omitting nothing that is essential and rejecting everything that is superfluous or the exact point of bearing of which is not obvious; the readiness, skill, and conclusiveness with which he can dispose of seeming obstacles, the astuteness, the ability with which he can deduce from a reported case the rule or principle it warrants and make it applicable in a way previously unthought of, and finally the logical and convincing way in which he can present the whole case that he is arguing to the court; to which it may be added that all this is done without ascerbity or anything to irritate or provoke his opponent, but with that bland courtesy of manner which is as smooth as it is incisive.

The wide scope of his professional labors has been indicated, but it may serve to show its character to refer to the Bank of England forgery case, the Broadway Railroad investigating committee, and the Lauderdale peerage case in the House of Lords. He has given much attention to the investigation of the validity of patents, involving most intricate questions, scientific and otherwise, while a large part of his labors have been devoted to what are generally known as express cases, connected with the transportation of merchandise and involving widespread litigation and intricate questions. He is also well known as a lawyer in Europe. He has been heard as an authority on American law before the English House of Lords, for some time has been the legal adviser and representative in this country of the Bank of England, and has been employed professionally in important matters in France, Switzerland, and Austria.

While accepting public office, he has kept within the limits of his profession, or yielded only when it seemed an imperative duty. He was judge advocate general of the State of New York under governors King and Morgan, and after the attempted assassination of his uncle was called to Washington and when necessary discharged the duties of assistant secretary of state. A vacancy having occurred in the United States Supreme Court bench whilst his party was in power, he was prominently named to fill it, but he gave no encouragement to the plan.

¹ The late James T. Brady.

He has long been president of the Union Club, the oldest and most desirable social club in the city of New York. In those fields into which many-sided professional men are drawn, such as the delivery of public addresses and what appertains to literature or general culture, he has been a liberal contributor. His college has conferred upon him the degree of doctor of laws, and he is president of its alumni association and also president of the Alpha Delta Phi Society. He takes an active part in matters of a municipal character, and is president of the Fifth Avenue Protective Association. He is vice-president of the Adams Express Company. From its formation he has been an active and influential member of the Republican party, representing it in State and national conventions, and was a presidential elector in the contest resulting in the election of Garfield and Arthur. He is a regular member of the Episcopal Church.



EWELL, ROBERT (born in Castlebar, Ireland, October 2, 1831), is the son of Thomas Sewell of Carlisle, England, a collector of internal revenue, and Isabella Eleanor, daughter of William Butler Joyce, captain of His Majesty's Fifth Dragoon Guards. His brother, Honorable William Joyce Sewell, of Camden, New Jersey, has long represented that commonwealth in the United States Senate.

His education was received in a local school at Ballina, Ireland. He also took a course in modern languages at Queens College, Belfast. Coming to this country in 1849, he studied law with Henry Brace, of New York City, and was admitted to the bar in Poughkeepsie, New York, May 17, 1860.

From the time of his admission to the present he has been constantly engaged in the practice of his profession in the metropolis, for many years as partner of Honorable James Franklin Pierce, now superintendent of the insurance department of the State of New York. As an insurance lawyer Mr. Sewell has few equals and no superiors, while he has also distinguished himself in the province of municipal and corporation law. He is successful in cross-examination and effective before court or jury.

The cases of more than ordinary public interest in which he has been retained as leading counsel include *Waterbury vs. The Merchants' Union*, *Gilenny vs. Stedwell*, *People vs. The Security Life*, *Astor vs. Arcade Railway*, *Williams vs. The Western Union Telegraph Company*, *Metropolitan Railroad vs. Manhattan*, *Frothingham vs. Broadway and Seventh Avenue Railroad*, *Roeber vs. The Diamond Match Company*, the Lasaak will case, the Traynor will case, and many others.

He has contributed to the leading magazines, including articles which attracted attention on "The Status of the American Woman Married Abroad" and the "Income Tax, Is it Constitutional?" pub-

lished in the *American Law Review*. He was for many years counsel for the Stock Exchange and is counsel and one of the directors of the Mutual Life Insurance Company. He was also one of the original



faithfully yours
Robert Sewell

founders of the Association of the Bar of the City of New York. He served in Tarrytown, New York, as lieutenant-colonel and aide-de-camp to Governor Olden of New Jersey, detailed to take charge of the State

hospitals from 1862 to 1864. He is a member of the Century Association, Association of the Bar of the City of New York, State Bar Association, American Bar Association, of such clubs as the Union League, Lawyers', Downtown, New York Yacht, and Princeton, and of the Society of the Friendly Sons of Saint Patrick. In 1885 he received the degree of master of arts from Princeton College.

In 1861 Mr. Sewell was married to Sarah Van Vorst, daughter of Cornelius Van Vorst of Van Vorst, New Jersey, eighth in lineal descent from Cornelius Van Vorst who settled in New Jersey in 1630. He has two sons, Robert Van Vorst Sewell, an artist of international reputation, and Cornelius Van Vorst Sewell.



SEYMOUR, JULIUS HUBBELL (born in St. Albans, Vermont, October 30, 1855), is the son of Henry Edmund Seymour and Susan Katherine Hubbell, of old Puritan stock, both lines being characteristically families of lawyers. He attended Phillips Academy, Andover, Massachusetts, was graduated from Williams College in 1879, studied law with Honorable Joseph C. Jackson and the firm of Man & Parsons, and was graduated from Columbia College Law School in 1882, and was admitted to the New York bar the same year. He enjoys a successful practice and is head of the firm of Seymour & Hopkins.



SHAW, DANIEL McLEAN (born at Freehold, Monmouth County, New Jersey, March 23, 1839), is the son of Honorable Amos Shaw and Caroline English. His father was a prosperous farmer and associate justice of the county court of Monmouth. Mr. Shaw was educated in the district schools, at Freehold Institute, and at Princeton College, from which he was graduated in 1860, subsequently receiving the degree of master of arts. He studied law in the offices of Scudder & Carter, of this city, and was admitted to the bar in the spring of 1862. From that time until the present he has practiced continuously in New York City, and enjoys a large and lucrative business. He is head of the law firm of Shaw, Baldwin & Stotesbury.

Among his more notable litigations the Lisinka Hall will case (24 N. Y. Supplement 864) attracted much attention. He also succeeded after a long litigation in setting aside the will of Leonard Steigert (September 27, 1892), on the ground that one of the subscribing witnesses, a person objectionable to all of the next of kin, had fraudulently inserted his name as one of the executors. The case was bitterly contested, but the will was finally declared invalid. Mr. Shaw is considered a competent specialist in matters pertaining to wills, conveyancing, and real estate law, and has acquired a large experience in litigated cases. He has also interested himself in the domain of medical jurisprudence, and

was one of the incorporators, as he is a trustee and treasurer, of the Society of Medical Jurisprudence. He has read a number of papers before this association, and has participated in various important



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medico-legal discussions. He was one of the founders of Saint Mark's Hospital, and for seven years has been its treasurer, and is one of its board of managers.



Comandante. F. del. del.



SHEARMAN, THOMAS GASKELL (born in Birmingham, England, November 25, 1834), is the son of John H. Shearman and Sarah Price. He was educated at home and by private tutors, studied law at the New York Law Institute, was admitted to the bar in Brooklyn in December, 1859, and has practiced continuously in New York City since.

Mr. Shearman is in the enjoyment of a large practice and has been counsel in many notable cases. He was counsel in defense of Henry Ward Beecher, both in court and in the church councils, and was also counsel in the Erie Railway litigations extending from 1868 to 1872.

He has been for many years active in the movement for free trade, as well as in the movement for the abolition of taxes on personal property and their transference to land values. He devised a plan of optiarin tax methods for local purposes. He is author of part of the civil code, of two volumes on "Practice," of a "Book of Forms," "Shearman and Redfield on Negligence," "National Taxation," and many pamphlets, articles, and lectures on economic questions, and the particular question of national ownership of land.



SHELDON, EDWARD WRIGHT (born in Plainfield, New Jersey, December 17, 1858), is the son of Reverend Doctor George Sheldon and Martha Lyman, and is lineally descended from Isaac Sheldon, an early settler of Northampton, Massachusetts, where the family was seated for several generations.

Isaac Sheldon sailed from Plymouth, England. He was at Dorchester in 1634 and at Windsor in 1640. His son Isaac was born at Northampton, September 4, 1656, and by his wife, Mary, he had fourteen other children. The liberality of his descendant, Silas Sheldon, of Southampton, ought to be remembered. By hard labor on a poor farm he acquired his property. He educated several adopted children, founded Sheldon Academy by a gift of \$2,000 or \$3,000, gave \$1,000 to the Hampshire Education Society, and \$1,000 to Amherst College.¹

Mr. Sheldon was educated in various preparatory schools and at Princeton College, from which he was graduated in 1879, three years later receiving the degree of master of arts. He studied law in the office of the late William A. W. Stewart, of New York City, and was graduated from the Columbia College Law School in 1881. In June of the same year he was admitted to the bar, and has practiced continuously in New York City since.

His cases of special interest and importance include the following: The National Park Bank *vs.* Whitmore (104 N. Y. 297), involving the

¹ Dr. William Allen's "Second Century Address," at Northampton (1855), page 50.

legality of agreements to preferred creditors; *Riker vs. Cornell* (113 N. Y. 115), a case of will construction questioning the validity of corporate organization; the *United States Trust Company vs. Roche* (116 N. Y. 120), testing the validity of mortgages made to preserve trust estates; *Cross vs. The United States Trust Company, Trustee* (131 N. Y. 330), on the question of conflict flaws; *Humphreys vs. McKissock* (140 U. S. 304); *Quincy, Missouri & Pacific Railroad Company vs. Humphreys* (145 U. S. 82); *United States Trust Company vs. Wabash Western Railway Company* (150 N. Y. 287); together with foreclosure and mortgage proceedings against such railway corporations as the New York, West Shore & Buffalo, the Wabash, St. Louis & Pacific, the Chicago, Kansas & Milwaukee, the Chicago, Wisconsin & Minnesota, the Buffalo, New York & Philadelphia, the St. Louis & San Francisco, the Atlantic & Pacific, the Denver, Leadville & Gunnison, and the Kansas Pacific.



SHORT, EDWARD LYMAN (born in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, September 30, 1854), is the son of the late Charles Short and Ann Jean, daughter of Honorable Elihu Lyman, of Greenfield, Massachusetts. He is lineally descended from Henry Short, who came from England in the *Mary and John* in 1638, as also from Henry Sewall, mayor of Coventry, England, five of whose descendants have been judges in the American colonies, and three of them chief justices, and also from Judge Samuel Partridge. The first American ancestor on his mother's side, Richard Lyman, came from High Ongar, England, to Hartford, Connecticut, where his was the first will probated in that colony. Honorable Joseph Stebbins Lyman, of Cooperstown, New York, was a great-uncle of Mr. Short.

He was educated in schools in New York City, at Phillips Academy, Andover, Massachusetts, and at Columbia College, where he took first five honors, being graduated from the latter in 1875. He is a member of the Metropolitan, University, Calumet, and other clubs. He studied law in the offices of Foster & Thomson and Knox & MacLean, at the same time attending the Columbia College Law School, from which he was graduated in 1878. He was admitted to the bar the same year. In 1885 he became a member of the firm of Davies & Rapallo, and has remained a member of that firm to the present time under its various changes of style, as Davies, Cole & Rapallo, Davies, Short & Townsend, and (as now) Davies, Stone & Auerbach.

Mr. Short has made a specialty of railway litigation and taxation, corporation and insurance law. He was engaged in important litigations in connection with the Wabash, Scioto Valley, Minneapolis & St. Louis, Lackawanna & Pittsburgh, and other railroads. He is general solicitor of the Mutual Life Insurance Company of New York.

He is about to publish a work on railway securities. In the Supreme Court of the United States Mr. Short was engaged in the important tax



Daniel Hymann Short

case of the Horn Silver Mining Company (143 N. Y. 305), and in the *cause célèbre* in insurance law known as the Hillmon case (145 N. Y. 285).



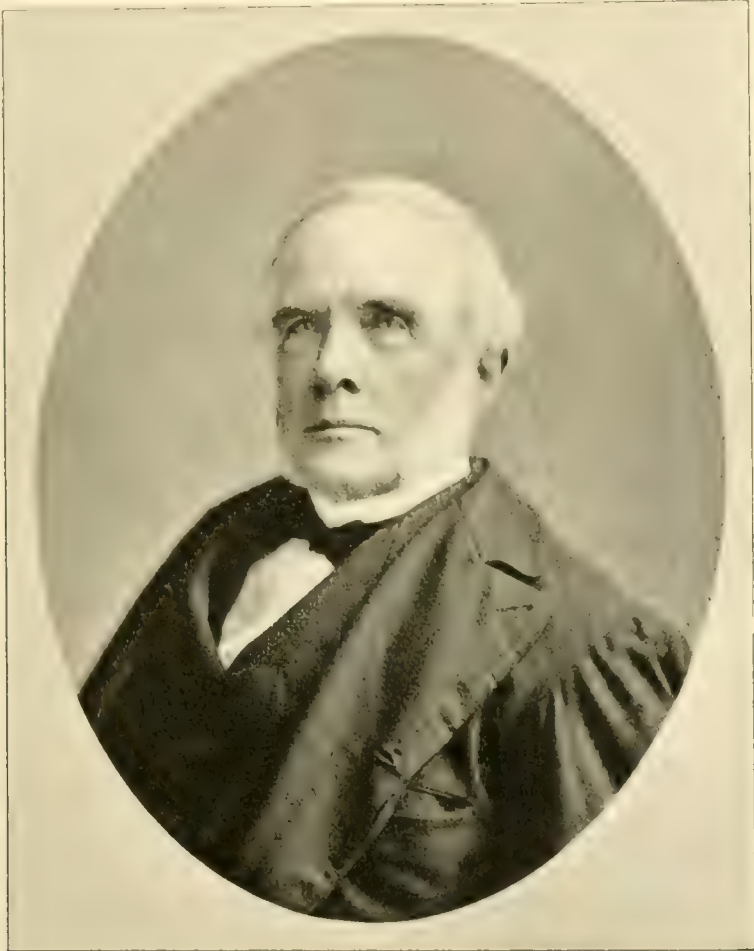
ILLIMAN, BENJAMIN DOUGLAS (born at Newport, Rhode Island, September 14, 1805), is the son of the late Gold S. Silliman, of Brooklyn, who died in his ninety-first year, and a grandson of General Gold Selleck Silliman, who was an able and prominent lawyer of colonial Connecticut, attorney for the crown in Fairfield County, and brigadier-general in the patriot army during the Revolution. He was a man of large influence, an early promoter of the Revolution, and conspicuous in the battles of Long Island, Harlem, White Plains, Danbury, and elsewhere. Three days after the battle of Long Island, in which he commanded a regiment, Washington promoted him to the command of a brigade of five regiments. General Silliman was the son of Judge Ebenezer Silliman, who was for seven years speaker of the House, and for twenty-eight years a member of the Council or Upper House of the Connecticut Legislature, and was annually elected as judge of the Superior Court of the colony for twenty-three successive years. He died in 1775.

Mr. Silliman's mother was the daughter of Reverend David Ely, of Huntington, Connecticut. Her rare intellectual endowments, culture, and attainments were only excelled by the loveliness and great excellence of her domestic character and life. His father's mother was a daughter of the Reverend Joseph Fish, of Stonington (who was graduated at Harvard in 1728), and through her was directly descended from John Alden and Priscilla Moulins, both of whom came over in the *Mayflower* in 1621.

Mr. Silliman was graduated in 1824 from Yale College, at which university his race on both sides were educated. His father and his uncle, the distinguished Professor Benjamin Silliman, were graduated there in 1796, their father, General Gold S. Silliman, in 1752, and the father of the latter, Judge Silliman, in 1727. His mother's family were also educated at the same seat of learning. Her great-grandfather was graduated there in 1722, her father in 1769. He was a trustee of the college for twenty-one years. He died in 1816. Her brothers took their degrees in the classes of 1801, 1803, and 1806. Among Mr. Silliman's classmates who became distinguished in public life were the late Chief Justice Origen S. Seymour, of Connecticut; Reverend Richard F. Cleveland, father of the president of the United States; Honorable Willis Hall, attorney-general of this State; General Elias W. Leavenworth, secretary of state of New York and member of Congress from the Onondaga district, and Honorable Ashbel Smith, who was minister to France and to England from Texas before its admission as a State into the Union, and afterward president of its university.

On leaving college Mr. Silliman pursued the study of law in the office of the distinguished Chancellor Kent and his hardly less distinguished son, William Kent, who afterward became a judge of the Supreme Court of the State for this circuit, and succeeded Judge Story as professor of law in Harvard University. The closest friendship con-

tinued between him and them during their lives. He was admitted to the bar at the May term, 1829, of the Supreme Court in New York, and from that day to this, with the exception of a visit to Europe in 1848, has been busily and steadily engaged (almost "threescore and ten" years) in the practice of the profession, in which he has been energetic and prominent. He is now, by seniority, the Nestor of the Bar. He has always had a valuable clientage, including many important cor-



BENJAMIN DOUGLAS SILLIMAN.

porations, and has been steadily engaged in cases of all kinds, at common law, in equity, and admiralty, alike in the State and Federal courts, including the United States Supreme Court.

At a notable dinner at Delmonico's given to Mr. Silliman by leading members of the bar of New York and Brooklyn, May 29, 1889, to celebrate the sixtieth anniversary of his admission to practice, he gave an

interesting sketch of the courts, the judges, the bar, and its business, and of much of the law and practice at that early date and of the great changes and progress to the present time.¹ Very interesting addresses were delivered on the same occasion by Joseph H. Choate, who presided at the dinner, and by David D. Field, James C. Carter, Judge Pratt, Frederic R. Coudert, William C. Dewitt and Chauncey M. Depew.

Mr. Silliman's professional career has been thus singular in its length as well as its activity. Within the long span of his legal practice the most important scientific and political events of the age have occurred. His early reminiscences relate to the time when New York was a comparatively small town and Brooklyn a mere village, and the circle of his personal association and friendships embraces men of a former and of the present generation who have attained the highest professional, political, literary and social distinction at home and abroad. "There were giants in those days." Such men as Chancellor Kent, David B. Ogden, Josiah Ogden Hoffmann, George Wood, John Duer, Samuel Jones, William Kent, Marshall S. Bidwell, Thomas J. Oakley, Samuel Nelson, Peter A. Jay, Reuben H. Walworth, Henry R. Storrs, Ogden Hoffman, Hugh Maxwell, Gulian C. Verplanck, Samuel B. Ruggles, Charles O'Connor, Edgar S. Van Winkle, Francis B. Cutting, James W. Gerard, Benjamin F. Butler, Joshua A. Spencer, Jasper W. Gilbert, William H. Seward, William C. Noyes, John H. Reynolds, the Sanfords, the Emmets, Murray Hoffman, Greene C. Bronson, Nicholas Hill, Charles P. Kirkland, Hiram Denio, Joseph S. Bosworth, George R. J. Bowdoin, Lewis B. Woodruff, Jonathan Miller, Alexander S. Johnson, James T. Brady, John A. Lott, Samuel Beardsley, William Mitchell, and the great number of their distinguished compeers who have passed away, to say nothing of the very eminent living members of the profession, have rendered the bar of New York indeed an illustrious fraternity. In the same period no part of the world could produce a more attractive society than that of New York. Her statesmen, scholars, poets, wits, her "merchant princes," her men of strength and wide general culture have made their day and generation of rarest interest. It is no small boon to have lived at such a time and in such a sphere.

While yielding to none in devotion to his client's interests, Mr. Silliman has always regarded allegiance to right and justice as the paramount duty of every lawyer. In an address to the graduating class of Columbia College Law School, delivered in 1867, he said :

No man can consistently with personal honor or professional reputation misstate a fact or a principle to the court or jury. The man who would cheat a court or a jury would cheat anybody else. Measured by the lowest standard, that of expediency, no lawyer can in any case afford to act meanly or speak untruly. He owes no such duty to his client; an honest client would not be safe in the hands of a lawyer who would do either.

¹ Through the courtesy of Mr. Silliman this address, so full of interesting reminiscence, appears as a chapter in the preceding volume.—RICHARD H. CLARKE.

He also reminded the young men about to enter on the practice of law that it would be their province

To dissuade more suits than they would bring, to promote peaceful and reasonable compromises in all cases where proper and practicable, and to shelter their clients from litigation as the physician would shelter his patient from continued sickness.

In politics Mr. Silliman was, in early life, a Whig. On the dissolution of that party he became an energetic Republican. During the Rebellion he was an uncompromising supporter of the Federal government. Adhering firmly to his political convictions and to the tenets of his party, he has ever been influential in his advocacy of them. He has often been a delegate to local, State, and national conventions. As far back as 1839 he was a member of the Harrisburg convention which nominated General Harrison for the presidency and John Tyler for the vice-presidency. This was one of the first (if not the first) of national conventions for nominating presidential candidates, such nominations having been previously made by caucuses of members of Congress at Washington, or in some cases by one or more of the State legislatures, or by other local meetings. Its members were few in number compared with the later conventions.

While active in political work, Mr. Silliman has generally, though not wholly, abstained from public office, as inconsistent with his plan and purpose of professional life and labor. In 1843 he was selected by the Whigs of the second district as their candidate for the twenty-eighth Congress, but, although he led the whole ticket at the polls, the Democrats carried the election by a small majority. He was nominated by the same party in 1853 for the State Senate, but declined the nomination. He had previously represented Kings County in the State Legislature. On the organization of the eastern district of New York he was appointed by President Lincoln to the office of United States attorney. Finding that his official duties interfered with his private practice, he resigned the office in 1866. In 1872 he was appointed by the governor and Senate a member of the commission (which held its sessions at Albany) for proposing its amendments to the Constitution of the State. In the deliberations of the convention he bore an active and prominent part. He was the chairman of one and a member of other important committees, and efficient in advocating the amendments which were adopted. Although the convention consisted of sixteen Republicans and sixteen Democrats, its debates were absolutely free from party politics, and its action was in no respect influenced by party interests or purposes. Its discussions were conducted with entire harmony and dignity. Each member acted not as a politician, but as a statesman, and the leading parts of the revision of the Constitution which was the result of their labors were ratified with great unanimity by the people.

In 1873 Mr. Silliman was nominated by the Republican party as their candidate for the office of attorney-general of the State, and received a flattering and gratifying support at the polls, though the ticket (with the exception of two of the candidates who had also been nominated by a third party) did not prevail.

In 1873 the honorary degree of doctor of laws was conferred on him by Columbia College. In 1874 his alma mater, Yale College, also conferred on him the degree of doctor of laws. While a member of the Legislature in 1838, he introduced and procured the passage of the bill incorporating the Greenwood cemetery, that great and beautiful city of the dead, already (in 1896) numbering more than 290,000 in its silent population. He has been prominently identified with the social, political, and benevolent institutions of the day. Among them he was for more than twenty years the president of the Brooklyn Club, president of the Yale Alumni Association of Long Island, is a director of the Long Island Historical Society, a trustee of Greenwood cemetery, and was the president of the New England Society in the city of Brooklyn, from its organization until 1886, when he declined a re-election. For nearly twenty years he was one of the managers of the "House of Refuge for Juvenile Delinquents" in New York. He was a vice-president and one of the founders of the Bar Association of New York City, and a director in other benevolent and literary institutions. While his life has been devoted mainly to the law, he has found time for continued literary study and recreation.



IMMS, JACOB HENRY (born in Harford County, Maryland, March 15, 1840), is the son of Jacob and Henrietta Simms. He attended Paine's business college, New York City, studied law with Charles S. Spencer, was graduated from the Boston University Law School in 1882, and was admitted to the bar in this city June 13, 1884. He is editor and publisher of the *New York Central Echo*, and has been active in Republican politics, a delegate to many State conventions, and a candidate for various offices.



LOAN, WILLIAM HENRY (born in Farmington, Jefferson County, Wisconsin, November 9, 1847), is the son of Patrick Doyle Sloan and Anne O'Neill. He was educated in various schools and academies, studied law with Hall & Skinner, of Watertown, Wisconsin, attended the Albany Law School, and was admitted to the bar May 17, 1872. His practice has been largely as attorney for the glassware associations of Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, and New York City, and he has argued many important cases.



SMITH, ARTEMAS BRIGHAM (born at Westminster, Worcester County, Massachusetts, March 21, 1844), is the son of George Smith and Eunice Garfield. He was educated at the schools and local academy of Westminster and at Wesleyan Academy, Wilbraham, Massachusetts. He was graduated from Am-



Artemas B. Smith

herst College in 1868, studied law in the offices of Rice & Blackmer, of Worcester, Massachusetts, attended the Columbia College Law School, and was admitted to the bar in this city in April, 1870. He has continuously practiced here ever since, and is in the enjoyment of a successful business.



SMITH, C. BAINBRIDGE, is the son of the late John Taylor Smith, and is the descendant of an old family of Newport-Pagnell, Buckinghamshire, England, which since the reign of Queen Anne has been illustrious in the history of the colony and State of New York. His ancestor, William Smith, ruined by the great Port Royal earthquake, removed from Jamaica to New York during the reign of Queen Anne, and having repaired his fortunes induced several branches of the family, including his brother, Thomas Smith, with three sons, William, John, and Thomas, to remove to New York. Of these sons, William, a graduate of Yale College, became the leader of the colonial bar and was the first of a line of distinguished lawyers. Biographical sketches of this eminent jurist, of his equally distinguished son, the chief justice and historian, and of others of the line, will be found in the preceding volume.¹ Through his father, Mr. Smith is also nearly related to Commodore William Bainbridge, whose portrait adorns City Hall, New York, and who, in command of the *Constitution* ("Old Ironsides"), captured the British frigate *Java*.

Mr. C. Bainbridge Smith was born at the old family seat in Haverstraw, Rockland County, New York. His father was cut off early in life by a stroke of paralysis in the midst of a brilliant career. Though greatly impeded by the untimely death of his father, and in spite of a marked predilection for the army or navy, Mr. Smith embraced the family profession, becoming a student in the law office of William Curtis Noyes. He was an untiring student, and was admitted to practice when twenty-one years of age. He early attained distinction at the bar. The reports contain many important cases in which, at an early age, he met the foremost lawyers of the day, and they attest the ability which characterized his practice. His success before juries has always been remarkable, while in the cross-examination of witnesses he displays consummate skill. His briefs are models of concise legal presentment, and there is scarcely a modern text-book upon any legal subject which has not been enriched with valuable precedents drawn from the labors of the two score years of his active practice in cases of importance.

Mr. Smith is an omnivorous reader, preserving the habits of a student to the present time. He is author of poems contributed to magazines and journals. The fruit of his ripe experience as a lawyer is a valuable legal treatise now almost ready for publication. He has never actively entered the field of politics, but was a staunch supporter of the government during the Civil War, materially aiding in the organization and outfitting of New York troops.

¹ The direct line of descent to Mr. C. Bainbridge Smith is as follows: Thomas Smith¹, of Newport-Pagnell, Buckinghamshire, England, who arrived in America August 17, 1715; Honorable William Smith², who was recorder of New York City, member of the council, attorney-general, and Supreme Court justice of the colony, and refused the appointment as chief justice; Honorable Thomas Smith³, an able lawyer, mem-

ber of the provincial congress of 1774 and one of the committee of one hundred; Thomas Smith⁴, also an able New York lawyer; Honorable John Taylor Smith⁵, a graduate of Columbia College and able lawyer, district attorney of Rockland County, judge advocate general, and editor and proprietor of the *Rockland Register*, the only newspaper at that time in Rockland County; C. Bainbridge Smith⁶.



W. Painebridge Smith



SMITH, FRANK SULLIVAN (born at Short Tract, Allegany County, New York, October 14, 1851), is the son of Doctor William M. Smith and Adeline Weeks. His father was a surgeon in the Civil War, surgeon-general on the staff of Governor Dix, and health officer of the port of New York from 1880



Frank Sullivan Smith

to 1892. His grandfather, Doctor Reuben H. Smith, also a physician, was, when a young man, a soldier in the War of 1812. His great-great-grandfather was an officer in the Revolution.

Mr. Smith was educated at Angelica Academy, Allegany County, New York, and at Yale University, from which he was graduated in 1872. He studied law with Honorable D. P. Richardson, of Angelica, New York, and was admitted to the bar at Rochester, April 7, 1876. He practiced law at Angelica until 1887, and since that time has practiced in New York City.

Upon the organization of the law department of Cornell University in 1887 he was offered the position of dean, but declined. He held the office of school commissioner in Allegany County from 1873 to 1876, was a delegate to the Republican national convention in 1884, and was secretary of the Republican State committee from 1887 to 1891.



SMITH, FRELING H. (born at Chatham, Columbia County, New York, January 31, 1844), is the son of Joseph William Smith and Ruth Benjamin, of Scotch descent on both sides. His great-grandfather served in the Revolutionary War and his grandfather in the War of 1812. His father, a prominent citizen of Chatham, is still living at the age of eighty-seven. His mother was a cousin of the late Judge Welcome R. Beebe, of New York.

Mr. Smith attended the district schools of his native place and Stephentown, Rensselaer County, whither the family removed in 1855; a boarding-school in an adjoining town, and in 1860 the seminary at Amenia, Dutchess County, completing his preparation for college at the Hudson River Institute, Claverack, New York. He was graduated from Union College with first honors in 1865, and from the Columbia College Law School in 1867, having been admitted to the New York bar two weeks before graduation.

Through Professor Dwight of the Law School he was offered the position of private secretary by Honorable Edwin D. Morgan, then United States Senator, but refused to be diverted from his purpose to enter at once upon the practice of the law. The following October he entered the law office of Van Vorst & Beardsley, of New York City, as managing clerk. Owing to the elevation of Mr. Van Vorst to the bench of the Court of Common Pleas, and the absorption of Mr. Beardsley in real estate practice, the charge of litigated business devolved mainly upon Mr. Smith, affording a large and varied experience. In 1868 he became managing clerk in the office of Moses Ely, and one year later partner, under the firm name of Ely & Smith, the partnership continuing until 1883, when Mr. Ely retired from practice. Mr. Smith has since continued in business alone. His interesting cases include: *Collins vs. Ralli*, growing out of the fraudulent acts of the cotton brokers, H. M. Cutter & Company, and the stock certificate forgeries of Eben S. Allen. In the former case Cutter & Company had procured large quantities of cotton from New York dealers ostensibly to deliver to purchasers, but which they stored in warehouses, taking



Frederick B. Smith

out negotiable warehouse receipts and selling them on the Cotton Exchange to innocent parties. Suits were brought to recover from the innocent purchasers, mainly Ralli & Company, by the owners of the cotton. The questions arising were novel and first settled in this case. The cases growing out of Allen's crimes first presented to the courts of this State the question of liability of corporations for forged certificates of stock issued by one of its officers. This question was settled in the actions brought by the Fifth Avenue Bank, the Manhattan Life Insurance Company, the Mutual Life Insurance Company, and other cases in which Mr. Smith appeared.

He has never held nor sought a political position or engaged in outside business ventures. In the spring of 1887 he traveled extensively in all parts of Europe, and in 1895 visited Egypt, the Holy Land, and other eastern countries.



SMITH, JOHN SABINE (born in Randolph, Vermont, April 24, 1843), is the son of Doctor John Spooner Smith and Caroline Sabine. His father was an eminent physician who practiced for more than fifty years in Randolph; his grandfather, Samuel Smith, was the first white child born in Windsor, Vermont, and married Lucy Woods, daughter of a captain in the Revolution; while his great-grandfather, Captain Steele Smith, was leader of a band of pioneers who passed up the Connecticut River in boats from Farmington, Connecticut, and founded the town of Windsor, Vermont. Captain Steele Smith was an extensive landowner and took a prominent part in the early history of that locality. Mr. Smith's mother was born in England, the daughter of Reverend James Sabine, an Episcopal clergyman who officiated in London, and afterward in this country, at Boston, Massachusetts, and Bethel, Vermont. Her grandfather, Isaac Danford, was a well-known English barrister.

John Sabine Smith gained his education largely through his own efforts. After a preparatory course at the Orange County Grammar School, he entered Trinity College at the age of sixteen. Thrown upon his own resources, by teaching and by other expedients he completed his course, graduating at the age of twenty at the head of his class. During the next four years he conducted a select school at Troy, New York, at the same time reading law under Honorable Gardiner Stowe and ex-Judge George Gould. He also taught one year at the Harrington School, Throggs Neck, Westchester County. He was admitted to the bar at Poughkeepsie in May, 1868, and coming to New York City procured a position as assistant in the office of William E. Curtis, afterward chief justice of the Superior Court. In a short time, however, he entered upon the practice of law on his own account, laying the foundation for the extensive and lucrative practice which he now enjoys.

His cases of interest include the following: *People vs. Brandreth*, in which the effect of a discharge in bankruptcy upon the claim of a State as a creditor was first decided in the State of New York; the Sing Sing Bank cases, where the enforcement of the liability of stockholders of a State bank under the Constitution was considered and limited; the Allen Estate *vs.* the Stonington Railroad and the Sprague Estate, involving the right to land under water; the Bankers and Merchants Telegraph Company cases and the Southern Telegraph Company cases, in which the priority of the rights of receivers under State and Federal courts was determined; the *People vs. the Open Board of Stockbrokers' Building Company*, relative to property in Broad and New streets, where the Court of Appeals disposed of the vexed question of the right of a trustee for a voluntary association to hold and convey real estate; *McMahon vs. Flynn*, concerning the origin of the New York City Electrical Subways; *Smith vs. the Equitable Mortgage Company*, in which, in connection with the water supply of the city of Athens, Georgia, the legal question as to what is pure water was determined; and *Adams vs. Zebley and the St. John City Railway Company*, showing the force and equitable effect of the defense of public policy.

In the last eight or nine years Mr. Smith has been actively interested in politics as a Republican leader in New York City. He became a member in 1879 of the Young Men's Republican Club, which was later transformed into the Republican Club of the city of New York, the most prominent political club in the country, and since 1886 he has been actively identified with its projects and work. He was one of the organizers of the Republican League of the United States, and took an active part in the first national convention of Republican clubs, held in New York City, in December, 1887. He was chiefly instrumental in the election of the president of the Republican Club of the city of New York, as first president of the National League. In 1888, as member of the executive committee of the New York State league, and chairman of its sub-committee, he had the practical management of the State league, and made it an important force in politics; while during the same year he was acting chairman of the campaign committee of the Republican Club of the city of New York, preceding the election of President Harrison. He originated in the Republican Club, in 1889, the special propaganda to secure the election of a Republican mayor of New York, and it was under his leadership, as chairman of the celebrated committee on municipal elections, that the fight was made in 1890 for a straight Republican ticket. In 1891, as chairman of the club committee of fifty having the campaign in charge, he was active in the movement to elect Mr. Fassett governor of New York. As a result five great mass-meetings were held in this city, at the first of which, at Carnegie Music Hall, Mr. Fassett made his initial appearance during the campaign. At this meeting, as at all others of



Wm. Labine Smith

the series, Mr. Smith presided and delivered addresses. In 1892 he was again made chairman of the campaign committee at the Republican Club and conducted a phenomenal campaign in New York City, raising a large fund, issuing hundreds of thousands of documents and carrying on over one hundred meetings. In recognition of his services during this campaign a dinner was given in his honor by the Republican Club in December following the election. Mr. Smith served three years as vice-president of the Republican Club, and in January, 1893, was elected its president. Through his personal efforts, during his presidency, the club membership was not allowed to diminish, but a considerable increase was secured, notwithstanding the discouraging results of the election of 1892.

While not seeking political preferment, he in 1892 was nominated for the office of surrogate, and not only ran ahead of both the national and county tickets, but received a larger vote than was ever before cast for a Republican candidate in New York City on a straight city or county ticket. In 1893 he was placed in nomination for judge of the Court of Appeals in the Republican State convention, and received the nearly unanimous vote of the delegation from New York City. During the same year he was president of the Republican county committee of New York. He is now a member of the executive committee of the Republican State committee.

In 1894 he was a member of the celebrated "Committee of Thirty" appointed to reorganize the Republican party in the county of New York, and as counsel for that body successfully argued its claims for recognition as the regular organization before the Republican State committee, winning a signal victory, despite the able and vigorous opposition of an irregular faction, which sought recognition. He was also active in connection with the constitutional convention of the summer of 1894. Through his efforts a code of proposed amendments had been drawn up and printed by the Republican Club of the city of New York, and this book, placed in the hands of members of the convention, provided an effective basis for the work done. He also advocated various amendments before the different committees of the convention. His opposition before the committee on cities to the proposal to confer an unlimited power of veto of State legislation upon mayors turned the tide against a measure transferring a special prerogative of the governor of the State to the mayor of a city. The proposed scheme had been advocated without opposition by men of great eminence until he demonstrated the danger of subordinating the executive branch of the government of the State to the executive of a municipality. In harmony with his views, the measure was defeated, and the modification now in force adopted. He also successfully presented before a committee of the convention a plan for enlarging the State Legislature, which he had previously originated in a committee of the Republican Club of the city of New York. As a result, an

amendment was adopted increasing the membership of the Senate to fifty, and of the Assembly to one hundred and fifty.

Mr. Smith is a member of various social organizations, including the University, Lawyers', Republican, and Quill clubs, and the Phi Beta Kappa Society. He is a trustee of the Church (Episcopal) Club, and a member of Grace Church; was one of the founders, and is the treasurer of the East-side House, an establishment on the university settlement plan; is president of the Society of Medical Jurisprudence; and is a trustee of Trinity College, for several years was president of its New York alumni, and is chairman of the committee engaged in raising money to erect a science hall for that institution.

Notwithstanding his extensive practice as a lawyer, Mr. Smith is a devoted participant in the work of various charitable and philanthropic institutions.



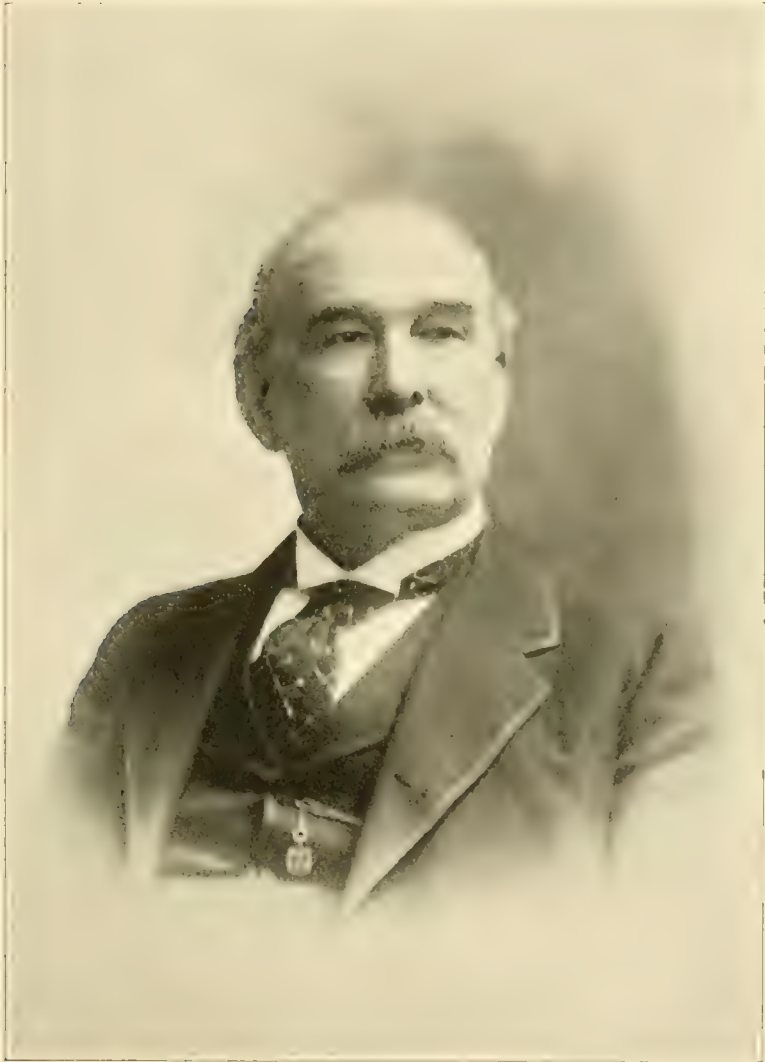
SMITH, NELSON (born in Middletown, Delaware County, New York, September 29, 1832), is the son of Samuel Smith, his ancestry being English on his father's side and Dutch through his mother. His great-grandfather, Abel Smith, born on Long Island in 1702, married Ruth, daughter of Samuel Jackson, granddaughter of Colonel John Jackson, member of the colonial Assembly, lieutenant-colonel of militia, and judge of the Court of Common Pleas, and great-granddaughter of Robert Jackson, one of the original settlers of Hempstead, Long Island, and a member of Governor Nicholl's convention, 1665. Through another great-grandfather, Harmonus Dumond, Mr. Smith is descended from Katrina Schuyler Dumond, daughter of David Schuyler, mayor of Albany.

He was educated at the Delaware Academy, afterward taking special courses in New York City, and studied law with Honorable Samuel Gordon and Honorable William Murray. He was admitted to the bar and commenced practice in New York City in 1855, and was soon after admitted to practice in the Supreme Court of the United States. He has devoted himself closely to his profession, enjoying a wide practice, his reported cases embracing nearly the entire range of the law. At the same time he has kept up his interest in the study of the sciences, natural rights, government, political economy, and kindred subjects.

He took an active part in support of the Democratic cause in the national campaigns of 1884, 1888, and 1892, and throughout the campaign of education to promote the reform of the tariff. He contributed many articles and made numerous speeches which were printed and circulated as educational documents. In 1892 he was a presidential elector. He was a delegate from New York City to the constitutional convention of 1894, and was an active and influential member. He was credited with many of the reforms effected by the judiciary article of the revised Constitution, notably the creation of the new court

known as the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court, which took the place of the old General Term.

For four years, from 1890 to 1894, he was chairman of the general committee of Tammany Hall, which position he resigned in January, 1894. He has always been a warm sympathizer with the cause of Ire-



NELSON SMITH.

land, and at one time was chairman of the central branch of the Irish land league of America, which position he held for about four years. He is a member of the American Bar Association, State Bar Association, Association of the Bar of the City of New York, the Law Institute, and the Press, Manhattan, Reform, and Democratic clubs.



MITH, WILLIAM WICKHAM (born in New York City, September 21, 1859), is the son of John A. Smith and Mary Lane. He was educated in the public schools of New York and the College of the City of New York, from which he was grad-



W. W. Wickham Smith

uated in June, 1878. He entered the law offices of Redfield, Hill & Lydecker, and also attended the Columbia College Law School, being

graduated in 1880. From September, 1878, until September, 1884, he was a tutor in the College of the City of New York. In October, 1880, he was admitted to the New York bar, and entered upon a successful practice in this city.

In October, 1886, he was appointed assistant United States district attorney for the southern district of New York, and continued in this office until April, 1890. He attracted wide attention for his defense of the government in various litigations arising under the tariff laws. In these cases he displayed a familiarity with all the intricacies of revenue laws. Resigning as district attorney in 1890, he was for some time employed as counsel for the Manhattan Railway Company in the land damage cases, in the defense of which he was very successful. He has also appeared as counsel in nearly every important tariff case since 1890. He was one of the counsel in the cases involving the constitutionality of the McKinley tariff act.

In 1890 he became a member of the firm of Curie, Smith & Mackie. The firm has a very large practice in revenue cases. While he has devoted himself especially to contests arising under the tariff law, with which he has familiarized himself, Mr. Smith at the same time is a general practitioner in the law.



PELLISSY, DENIS ALOYSIUS (born in Ennis, County Clare, Ireland, December 15, 1846), is the son of Denis Spellissy and Elizabeth Moloney, sister of Father Moloney, an eminent priest, who received medals from several monarchs. The Spellissys are a branch of the Dalcassian clan, the hereditary body-guard of the king. Of this clan was the famous Brian Boru, subsequently king of Ireland, who met and defeated the Danes in the battle of Clontarf, A.D. 1014.

Mr. Spellissy received his early education at Springfield College, an affiliated branch of the London University, in his native town, taking prizes in ancient and modern history, mathematics, Greek, Latin, and French, and subsequently attended colleges in Galway and Dublin. For a time he pursued a commercial life in Dublin, and coming to New York in 1864 found employment along the same lines here. While engaged in the office of a prominent broker he commenced the study of law, and presently entered the office of Congressman Meade to pursue his studies. In 1870 being admitted to the bar, he commenced practice here. He has enjoyed a successful business, and has served as referee in important cases by appointment of the Supreme Court. By the same court he was appointed to commissions in connection with the condemnation of lands for public purposes and the opening and extension of streets in the upper part of the city. He has been especially interested in the labor problem, and brought many questions connected with it before the courts for final solution. The question of the eight-hour law he carried for the dock

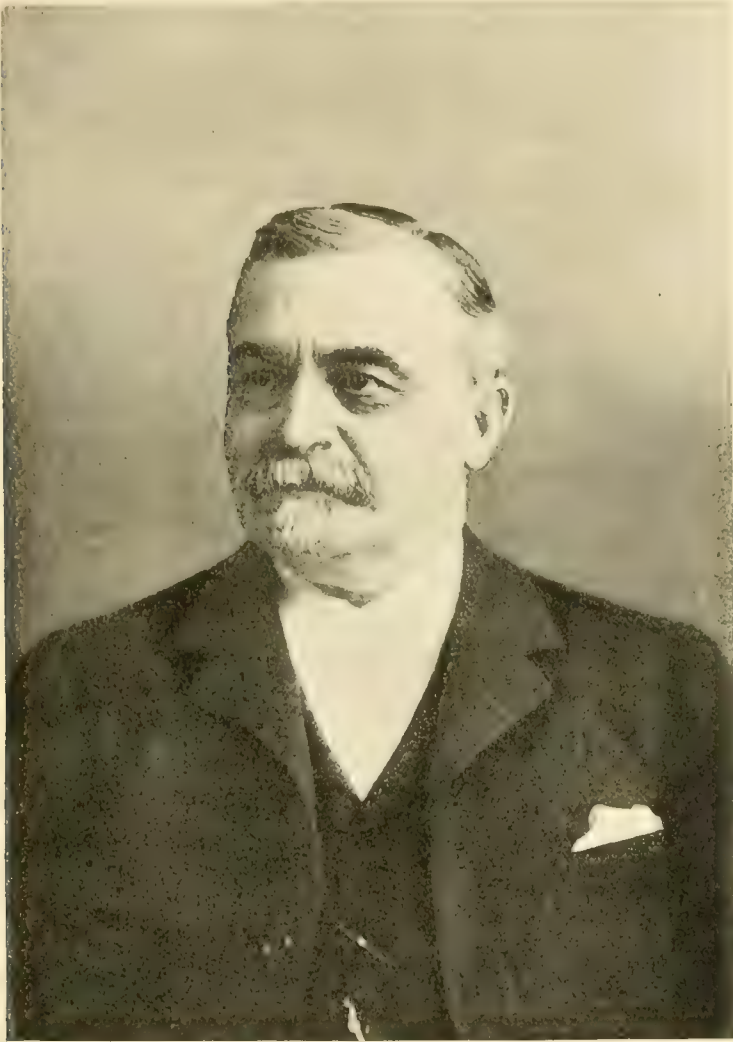
laborers to the Court of Appeals. In the tenement-house case his successful efforts to retain a tenant in possession of his premises led to a subsequent change of the laws. He appeared before the legislative committee in advocacy of the bill which effected this



Sam A. Spellacy

change. In 1893 he took a prominent part in connection with the parish schools, the endowment of which, by the State, he favored, drafting a bill for that purpose.

Mr. Spellissy has always maintained an active interest in politics in connection with the Democratic party, and in 1889 was the nominee of his party for State Senator from the eleventh senatorial district of this city.



Delbert Stafford



STAFFORD, DE WITT (born at Essex, Essex County, New York, July 9, 1842), is the son of James and Cecelia Stafford, and is a lineal descendant of Thomas Stafford, who emigrated from England in 1638, and was one of the first settlers in Newport, Rhode Island. He was educated in the common schools and

local academy of Essex, New York, and at the Barre Academy and Fairfax University, Vermont, and studied law at Elizabethtown, Essex County, New York, with the firm of Hand & Hale, consisting of Honorable A. C. Hand, Honorable Matthew Hale, and Honorable R. L. Hand. He was admitted to the bar at Plattsburgh, Clinton County, New York, in April, 1867, and at once began practice at Elizabethtown as a member of the firm of Kellog & Stafford.

In 1869 he removed to New York City, where he has been in active practice since, associated for more than twenty years as a member of the firm of De Groot, Rawson & Stafford. He enjoys a successful practice and has been connected with various extensive cases. He was a presidential elector in 1880, and was secretary of the electoral college, of which Honorable Edwin D. Morgan was president.



TAYTON, WILLIAM H. (born in Smyrna, Delaware, March 28, 1861), was educated in the public schools. He graduated from the Columbian University Law School of Washington, was admitted to the bar at Washington and New York, and in May, 1891, began practice in New York City as a member of the firm of Rochfort & Stayton.



TAPLETON, LUKE DAMASCUS (born in Brooklyn, New York, December 11, 1869), is the son of Thomas Stapleton and Catharine Quinn. He was educated at Saint James Commercial Academy, Brooklyn, and at Manhattan College, being graduated from the former in 1885 and from the latter in 1889. From Manhattan College he subsequently received the degree of master of arts. He was graduated from the law department of the University of the City of New York in 1891, having also read law in the office of Pearce Barnes, of New York City, and with George V. Brower, of Brooklyn. He was admitted to the bar in Brooklyn in February, 1891, and at once commenced practice in that city, where he has since continued.

He has given special attention to criminal law, having appeared in twenty-three capital cases, in no one of which has a client been executed. He was counsel for De Vito, the Italian banker, charged with being the chief instigator of the naturalization frauds, and secured his acquittal. He was the successful counsel for Mrs. Juliet Calhoun Isham, granddaughter of John C. Calhoun, who was defendant in the famous Isham divorce case, Mr. C. J. Patterson being associated with him, while Tracy & Peckham and Warner & Perkins were counsel for the plaintiff. He also defended Servant, who shot Cora Chapman, wife of Hawley Chapman, the insane actor.

Mr. Stapleton is prominent in connection with the Democratic organization of Kings County, being a member of the executive com-

mittee. In 1885 he was urged for the office of district attorney, but declined to become a candidate. He was appointed one of the conferees on behalf of the regular organization to meet E. M. Shepard to harmonize the Democratic party of the county. He is a member of



Lewis D. Stapleton

the Manhattan Alumni Association, the Associated Classes of the University of the City of New York, and of the Medico-Legal Society.

In 1893 he was married to Katharine F. Nowlen.



STEELE, HIRAM ROSWELL (born at Stanstead, Canada, near the Vermont line, July 10, 1842), is of New England ancestry, his parents having been born in Vermont, in which State he received his education. After preparing for college he studied law in the office of his brother, Honorable Benjamin H. Steele, late of the Supreme Court of Vermont. In 1862 he entered Company K, Tenth Vermont infantry, and served with his regiment until wounded May 12, 1864, at Spottsylvania Court House. On May 18, 1864, he was appointed by President Lincoln a captain and commissary of subsistence and ordered to duty in the department of the Gulf. At the close of the war he was chief commissary of the southern district of Mississippi, with headquarters at Natchez, Mississippi.

He remained in the South and in 1868 began the practice of law at St. Joseph, Louisiana. He filled successively the offices of district attorney, assistant attorney-general, judge of the parish court, judge of the Superior Court at New Orleans, and an unexpired term as attorney-general of Louisiana. He came to New York in 1890 and resumed the practice of law as a member of the firm of Steele & Dickson. He is a trustee of the New York Life Insurance Company.

In 1877 he was married to Mary E. Porter, of Brooklyn, by whom he has five children, all born at Natchez, Mississippi.



STEPHENS, GEORGE W. (born at Coeymans, Albany County, New York, February 22, 1844), was graduated from the College of the City of New York at the age of nineteen, standing third in his class. Two years later he was graduated from the Columbia College Law School and admitted to the bar, having spent one year as clerk in the office of William E. Curtis, afterward chief justice of the Superior Court of the city of New York. Since his admission Mr. Stephens has been an active practitioner in New York City. From 1877 to 1892 he was a member of the firm of Foster & Stephens. Since the dissolution of that firm in the latter year he has practiced alone.

He has been chiefly engaged in the provinces of municipal, commercial, and real estate law. For many years he has acted on one side or the other in most of the lawsuits relating to the affairs of Long Island City. His greatest success has been in the Court of Appeals. He has the remarkable record of having argued as appellant's counsel eleven distinct appeals in that court, obtaining eight reversals, while in two of the other three appeals the affirmance was by a divided court. In the same period he argued a still larger number of appeals as counsel for the respondent, and succeeded in all of them but one. He now holds the responsible position of change of grade commissioner for the twenty-third and twenty-fourth wards of this city to assess the dam-



Armand K. Steele

ages sustained by property-holders by the sinking of the tracks of the New York & Harlem Railroad. The claims before this commission aggregate several millions of dollars.



George Stevens

Mr. Stevens has appeared in not a few cases of great importance and involving interesting questions of law.



STERN, SIMON H. (born in Richmond, Virginia, October 13, 1847), is the son of Meyer Stern and Diana Hunt. During his infancy his parents removed to New York City, where he has resided ever since. His education was begun in the public schools and continued in the private school of Doctor Quackenbos, of New York. His legal studies were pursued in the office of Henry Morrison, of this city, and in the Columbia College Law School under Professor Dwight. In April, 1869, he was admitted to the bar in New York City, where he has since continued to practice.

As the senior partner of the firm of Stern & Rushmore, he is at the head of a large clientage. He carries on litigations of a civil and mercantile nature, affecting the interests of bankers and merchants of the city, and involving large interests. He has refused to ally himself with anything of a public nature outside of the strict lines of his profession. He is a member of the New York, Lawyers', and other prominent clubs.



STERNE, SIMON (born in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, July 23, 1839), is the son of Henry and Regina Sterne. He was educated in the Philadelphia public schools, at the University of Pennsylvania, and at the University of Heidelberg and other European universities. He studied law in the law department of the University of Pennsylvania, from which he was graduated June 6, 1859, and also in the offices of John H. Markland and Judge Sharswood, of Philadelphia. He began practice at Philadelphia in 1859, but shortly afterward removed to New York City, where he was admitted to the bar in June, 1860, and where he has practiced since.

Mr. Sterne was the counsel for the bondholders in the Louisiana bond case before the United States Supreme Court; was counsel for New York City in various suits arising out of the Tweed ring frauds to recover interest moneys from various banks; was counsel for the plaintiffs in the litigation known as the New York City sinking fund case; was appointed in 1879 counsel for the Assembly committee of New York to investigate the alleged abuses in the management of the railroads of the State; was counsel of the interstate commerce commission in its suits against the Lehigh Valley Railroad Company, and against the Texas & Pacific Railroad Company; was formerly counsel of the Central Crosstown Railroad of the city of New York; and for many years has been general counsel of the Missouri, Kansas & Texas Railway Company and its affiliated lines. The Assembly investigation in 1879, referred to above, was conducted by him for a period of over eight months, five volumes of testimony being taken. This investigation resulted in the appointment of the board of railroad commissioners, and in many other reforms in connection with railroad management in this State. He was also consulted by the Cullom



Amion H. Stern

Senate committee on commerce in 1886 and 1887, and drafted some of the important provisions of the interstate commerce act passed on the recommendation of that committee.

He was the secretary of the reform committee of seventy in 1870 and



Simon Sterne

1871, and a member of the committee of seventy appointed in 1894. He was a member of the commission appointed by Governor Tilden in

1875 to devise a plan of government for the cities of the State of New York, and was appointed in 1887 by President Cleveland to investigate and report on the railroads of Europe. In 1895 he was appointed by Governor Morton a member of a commission to recommend changes in the method of legislation in this State. He is the author of a book on "Representative Government," a work on the "Constitution of the United States," and of the articles on "Administration of American Cities," "Legislation," "Monopolies," "Railways," and "Representation" in Lalor's "Cyclopædia of Political Science and United States History."



STEVENS, MORRIS PUTNAM (born at Clifton, Baltimore County, Maryland—now a part of the city of Baltimore—June 14, 1867), is the son of Honorable Francis Putnam Stevens and Alexina Bouldin. He was educated in the public schools of Baltimore, also attending the Baltimore City College and Johns Hopkins University, studied law with his father, was graduated from the law department of the University of Maryland in 1888, and in 1895 received an honorary degree from the law department of the University of the City of New York.

He was admitted to the bar in Baltimore, June 14, 1888, and for two years practiced as a member of the firm of Francis P. Stevens & Son. Since 1890 he has practiced in New York City, both as the representative of that firm and in association with Alonzo C. Farnham, under the firm style of Farnham & Stevens.



TEWART, IRA BLISS (born in Batavia, Genesee County, New York, October 28, 1855), is the son of Reuben Nelson Stewart and Harriet Dewey Ford, both of old New England families. His early education was confined to the public schools of Batavia, in which he applied himself so closely as to attract attention in the community. At the age of sixteen, when about prepared for college, he felt it his duty to undertake his own support. At the age of twenty, becoming dissatisfied with mercantile life, he entered the law office of Judge Myron H. Peck, of Batavia, to pursue a course of legal study, and was admitted to the bar at Rochester, New York, as attorney in October, 1878, and at Buffalo as attorney and counselor-at-law in June, 1879. Practicing for a brief period in Batavia, he removed to New York City in the fall of 1880, where he has since built up a thriving practice, giving especial attention to mercantile law.

He has been counsel in many intricate mercantile cases, and has appeared in important cases in general practice. He is counsel for several large corporations and mercantile houses, and is frequently consulted by many older attorneys. Along literary lines he has furnished the legal ground-work for several novels.

For three years he has been treasurer and one of the board of managers of the Empire State Society of the Sons of the American Revolution, and for about the same period has been a vestryman in Saint Matthew's Protestant Episcopal Church of New York City. In



John Oliver Stewart

1890 he was married to the youngest daughter of Honorable Benjamin Franklin Hall, chief justice of Colorado by appointment of President Lincoln.



TICKNEY, ALBERT (born in Boston, February 1, 1839), was graduated from Harvard College in 1859 and from the Harvard Law School in 1862. He served in the Civil War as lieutenant-colonel of the Forty-seventh Massachusetts volunteers, campaigning in Louisiana on the staff of Major-General Banks, and as inspector-general on the staff of Major-General William H. Emory. He was in command of the United States forces on the Opelousas Railroad, between New Orleans and Brashear City, in May and June, 1863, and of the United States forces engaged at Lafourche Crossing against Confederates under Colonel Major on June 19, 20, and 21, 1863. After the war he came to New York, and was clerk in the office of Evarts, Southmayd & Choate. Since 1866 he has been engaged in the practice of the law in this city.

He was counsel in the prosecution of the claims against the United States government for the proceeds of the cotton seized by General Sherman's army at Savannah at the close of the march to the seacoast; one of the counsel for the prosecution of judges Barnard, Cardozo, and McCunn in 1871 and 1872; with Mr. O'Connor and Mr. Carter one of the counsel in the Jumel litigation; counsel for the Erie investigating committee in 1873; counsel for General Gouverneur K. Warren in the years 1880 and 1881 before a military court of inquiry composed of Generals Hancock, Newton, and Angur, in the matter of the removal of General Warren by General Sheridan from the command of the Fifth Army Corps at the battle of Five Forks, resulting in General Warren's vindication; with Mr. Choate was counsel for General Cesnola and the Metropolitan Museum of Art in the litigation as to the genuineness of the Cesnola Cyprus collection in 1883; was counsel in the litigations as to the Broadway surface railroad in 1886 and 1887; was counsel for Jacob Sharp in his trial for bribery in 1887, where his conviction was reversed by the Court of Appeals, and was a member of the Bar Association committee which investigated and reported on the acts of Judge Maynard as to the Dutchess County election returns in 1891.

He is a member of the Harvard, Commonwealth, University, and Downtown clubs, the Metropolitan Museum of Art, American Geographical Society, and the committee of seventy of 1894.



WEEZY, RICHARD LELAND (born in Riverhead, Suffolk County, New York, June 15, 1853), is the son of Isaac Sweezy and Sarah Perkins, and descended from John Sweezy, one of the company who settled the town of Southold about 1640. His great-grandfather, Richard Sweezy, was born in 1721 and died in 1812 near Riverhead. Mr. Sweezy was educated in the Riverhead public school, grammar school number 49, New York City, and in the College of the City of New York, being graduated from the latter

in 1874. He read law with Man & Parsons, of this city, and was admitted to the New York bar in October, 1876.

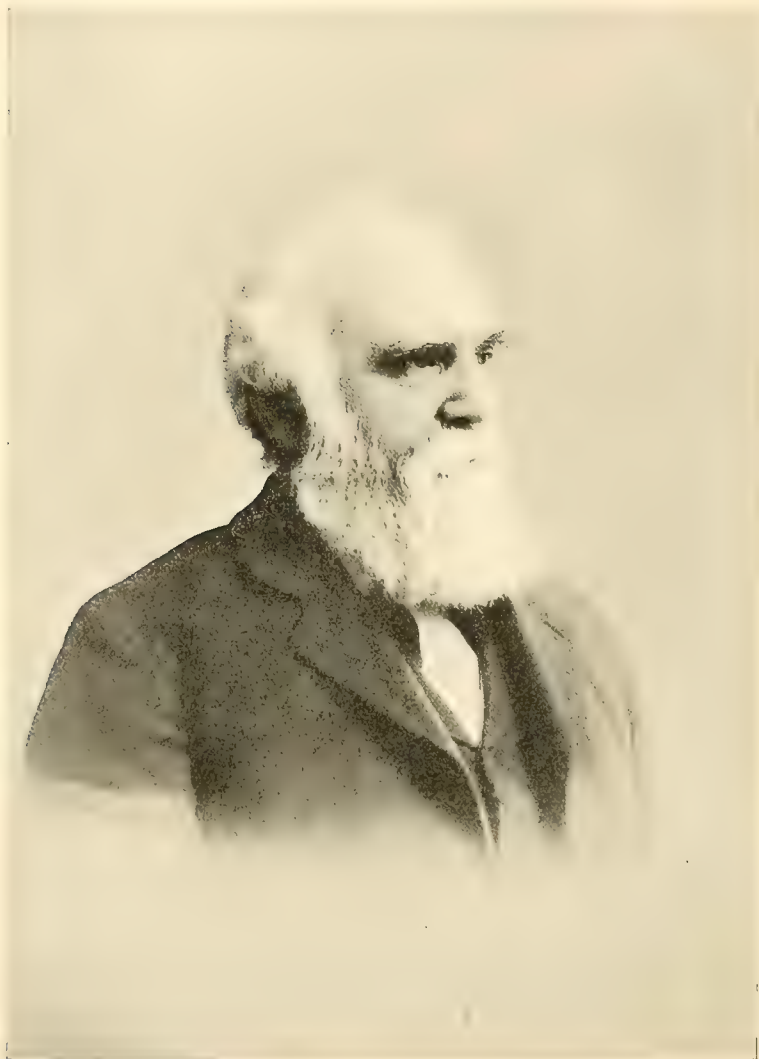
He at once commenced practice and soon established an excellent business. Since 1883 he has been a member of the firm of Glover,



Richard L. Sweezy

Sweezy & Glover. He has appeared in a number of important cases. These include the cases of *Gilman vs. McArdle* (99 N. Y. 451), involving the subject of religious uses and trusts, and the recent King habeas

corpus case (64 Federal Rep. 325, 321), where the jurisdiction of the United States courts to grant writs of habeas corpus upon the ground of diverse citizenship was passed upon. From 1891 to 1894 he was president of the Associate Alumni of the College of the City of New York, and in 1896 was appointed by the mayor of New York as an inspector of schools.



Enos W. Taft



TAFT, ENOS NELSON (born in Mendon, Massachusetts, August 12, 1826), is the son of Leonard and Martha Taft. He traces his descent from ancestors who came from England to New England in early colonial days. He attended the district schools and the high school of Mendon a portion of each year, employing the remainder of his time upon his father's farm.

He was prepared for college at Worcester Academy, Worcester, Massachusetts, and in 1851 was graduated from Yale College, receiving later the degree of master of arts. He was also graduated from the Yale Law School, and was admitted to the Connecticut bar at New Haven in 1853. In February, 1854, he was admitted to the New York bar in this city, where he began practice March 1, 1854, and where he has since continued.

Mr. Taft is in the enjoyment of a large practice, and has appeared as counsel in many interesting and important cases. Some of these cases have involved questions at law of a unique character.

From 1872 to 1887 he was in partnership with Honorable Erastus C. Benedict and Robert D. Benedict. Soon afterward his son, Theodore M. Taft, became his partner. This association continues to the present time. March 11, 1890, he was appointed United States commissioner for the southern district of New York. In 1860 he was married to Julia M. Peet, sister of the well-known lawyer, William Peet, and has living two sons and three daughters.



TAFT, THEODORE MUNGER (born in Brooklyn, New York, October 31, 1865), is the son of Enos Nelson Taft (subject of the sketch preceding) and Julia M. Peet.

He was educated at the Adelphi Academy, Brooklyn, New York, and Block Hall School, Lyme, Connecticut, being prepared for college in the latter institution. He entered Williams College, and was graduated in 1886.

Mr. Taft studied law with his father, entered Columbia College Law School in the fall of 1887, was graduated in 1889, and was admitted to the bar at Poughkeepsie, New York, in May, 1889.

Since his admission to the bar Mr. Taft has been engaged in the active practice of law in New York City in partnership with his father.



AGGART, WILLIAM RUSH (born in Smithville, Wayne County, Ohio, September 4, 1849), is the son of Doctor William Wirt and Margaret M. Taggart, his father being a native of Belmont County, Ohio, and his mother of Stark County, in the same State, both descended from Scotch-Irish ancestry.



*Very truly
Rush Taggart.*

His father was a successful physician. Mr. Taggart attended the local district schools and the Wooster, Ohio, high school, as well as the Uni-



Howard A. Taylor

versity of Wooster, from which he was graduated in June, 1871. He studied law with Honorable Martin Walker and Charles M. Yocum, of Wooster, Ohio, and was graduated from the Law School of the University of Michigan at Ann Arbor in March, 1875. He was admitted to the bar at Tiffin, Ohio, in April, 1875, and practiced for a short time at Wooster, but removed in November, 1875, to Salem, Ohio, and entered the service of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company upon its Northwestern system in Ohio.

In 1887 Mr. Taggart removed to New York City, and was connected with the law firm of Dillon & Swayne until the spring of 1891, when he was appointed solicitor of the Western Union Telegraph Company, in charge of the litigations of that company in New York City. He was connected with the Wabash, St. Louis & Pacific foreclosure proceedings upon the lines east of the Mississippi River, and the reorganization of those lines, and was counsel in the case of *Sturges vs. the Pennsylvania Company*, and in the recent notorious case of *William R. Laidlaw vs. Russell Sage*. He is also attorney for the Western Union Telegraph Company in the suits instituted by the United States to cancel contracts of the Western Union Telegraph Company with the Union Pacific Railway Company, the Northern Pacific Railway Company, the Central Pacific Railway Company, and the Atlantic & Pacific Railway Company.

In 1872 and 1873 he was connected with the United States Geological Survey.



AYLOR, HOWARD AUGUSTUS (born in New York City, November 23, 1865), is the son of Henry Augustus Taylor and Catherine Augusta Osborn, of early New England ancestry on both sides. All of his ancestral lines were established in New England in the seventeenth century. The Osborns are from Salem, Massachusetts; the Taylors from Taylor Hill, Connecticut. The old Taylor homestead, on the banks of the Connecticut River, below Middletown, has been in the family since 1648, and is still Mr. Taylor's summer home. From Taylor Hill his father came to New York City in 1828.

Mr. Taylor has attained prominence at the bar of New York City within the brief space of eight years of professional life. He was prepared for college at Saint Paul's school, Concord, New Hampshire, which he entered at thirteen years of age, and was graduated from Harvard College in 1886. At college he was prominent in athletics, notably excelling as a tennis player and repeatedly winning for his college the inter-collegiate tennis championship. In 1884 he also won the National Association tennis matches at Newport, and many minor events. Since his professional career begun, these athletics are no longer pursued.

After graduating, Mr. Taylor followed the newspaper business for a

short time, serving as a reporter on the New York *Tribune*. The work being uncongenial, he began the study of law, but without attending a law school. He served his apprenticeship as a student in the office of his present partner, Mr. William B. Hornblower, and was admitted to the bar in 1888. In 1890 he became a member of the firm the present style of which is Hornblower, Byrne, Taylor & Miller. Under Mr. Hornblower's guidance he early acquired an exceptionally good working acquaintance with active practice, finding time after the day's work to lay the foundations of his present knowledge of legal principles. From the outset he displayed quick and penetrative insight and a power of concentration. His briefs are direct, simple, and lucid.

The first litigations in which he appeared prominently before the courts were in connection with the Grant & Ward failure, in which with Mr. Hornblower he represented the receiver of that firm. One suit was against the Aronsons, managers of the Casino, who were eventually compelled to pay a large judgment after carrying the case to the Court of Appeals. In the Lipman cases he succeeded in both State and Federal courts in upholding the rights of holders of "open" warehouse receipts as against "trust receipts" fraudulently issued for the same goods. In the Saratoga Gas and Electric Light Company foreclosure cases, the courts, in accord with his contentions, have enforced the rights of bond-holders as rigorously as in any foreclosure in the State. The litigation conducted by him against Horace K. Thurber was the subject of much comment in the press at the time, as the merchant was thought to have been severely treated until the contrary was proved in the courts. In the Fayerweather will contest he was one of the counsel at the trial. In each Federal jury term he is to be found trying some case on a mercantile or corporation contract, the practice of his firm in the United States courts being extensive. At the present writing he is engaged in a hotly contested litigation before Judge Choate involving the well-known Merzbacher frauds upon the New York Life Insurance Company, Mr. Albert Stickney being the opposing counsel.



TOWNSEND, WILLIAM KNEELAND (born in New Haven, Connecticut, June 12, 1849), is the son of James Mulford Townsend and Maria Clark, both of New Haven. He was graduated from Yale College in 1871, studied law with Honorable Simeon E. Baldwin, justice of the Supreme Court of Errors of Connecticut, was graduated from Yale Law School in 1874, and subsequently received the degrees of master of laws in 1878 and doctor of laws in 1880.

After his admission to the bar in June, 1874, he engaged in practice in New Haven, and was corporation counsel for that city from 1889 to 1891. Since 1881 he has been professor of contracts in Yale Law School, and since 1892 has been United States district judge. His



A. F. Huey

interesting cases include the Mayor of New York City *vs.* Nathaniel Sands, counsel for New York City and the People of New York *vs.* The New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad Company. He is the author of "The Connecticut Civil Officer," "Practice Act and Notes," and various magazine articles.



TRACY, BENJAMIN FRANKLIN (born in Owego, Tioga County, New York, April 26, 1830), is the son of Benjamin Tracy, a farmer, whose family came originally from Ireland, settled in Vermont, removing later to Massachusetts, and finally to New York. He was brought up on the farm until sixteen years old, attending the common schools and Owego Academy. At the age of nineteen he began the study of the law in the office of Davis & Warner at Owego, and was admitted to the bar in May, 1851. He was in active practice in Owego for ten years, being successfully pitted against the veteran lawyers of the county. In November, 1853, he was elected district attorney of Tioga County, being the only candidate on the Whig ticket elected. Three years later he was re-elected for a second term. He was active in connection with the formation of the Republican party in that part of the State, and became one of its local leaders.

In 1861 he was elected to the Assembly, was instrumental in the election of Henry J. Raymond as speaker, and was made chairman of several of the most important committees. With George Dawson, of the Albany *Evening Journal*, he was active in bringing about an alliance between the war Democrats and the Republicans. Authorized July 22, 1862, to raise a regiment in his district, in less than two weeks he reported his regiment full and was appointed colonel. Receiving authority, he also raised another regiment within a month, and would have raised a third, but was not authorized. His regiment was assigned to duty in connection with the defense of Washington, and later in northern Virginia. It afterward formed part of the Ninth Army Corps, and was actively engaged in the Virginia campaign of 1864. At the battle of the Wilderness the brigade was on the extreme right, and took part in some of the heaviest fighting of the day. Under the heavy fire a portion of the line gave way. At this critical moment Colonel Tracy seized the colors and carried his men forward with a charge. This movement resulted in the capture of the works, and for his gallantry he was awarded a medal of honor. Soon after, being prostrated by sickness and sent home, he tendered his resignation, but in the fall re-entered the service as colonel in command of the important post at Elmira, New York, where there were a large number of Confederate prisoners and a camp and draft rendezvous. At the close of the war he resigned, having been commissioned brigadier-general.

July 1, 1865, General Tracy entered the law firm of Benedict, Burr &

Benedict, of New York. Six months later he removed with his family to Brooklyn, where he continued to reside for many years. October 1, 1866, he was appointed United States attorney for the eastern district of New York, and at once declared war against illicit distilling carried on through official connivance. He convicted and sent to prison violators of the law in office and out of office and stamped out the business. In 1868 he was frequently consulted on the subject of revenue legislation, and drafted for the Congressional committee the law relating to distilled spirits, which became the foundation of our present internal revenue system.

Absorbed in his practice during the eight years following, General Tracy rapidly attained a recognized place among the leaders of the bar. His attention was given both to civil and criminal cases. He was associated with William M. Evarts, Thomas G. Shearman, and John K. Porter in defense of the famous suit brought against Henry Ward Beecher by Theodore Tilton, delivering the opening address on his side, and with Mr. Evarts conducting the cross-examination of the two principal witnesses, Tilton and Moulton. He was also counsel for Judge Charles L. Benedict in the interesting suit of *Lange vs. Benedict* (73 N. Y. 12) to recover damages for a sentence imposed by Judge Benedict in a trial in the United States Circuit Court, the United States Supreme Court having declared that the judge had exceeded his power. It was held, however, that, being a judge of a court of general jurisdiction, he was not liable for a judicial act in a matter within his jurisdiction, although the act was excessive. Other interesting cases were the contest between Daly and Livingston for the surrogate's office in Brooklyn; the *People vs. the Commissioners of Public Works of Brooklyn*, in which he convicted the board and turned them out of office; the *People vs. the Commissioners of Charities*, securing a reversal for the commissioners in the Court of Appeals after their conviction in the Supreme Court, and the suit of Kingsley and Keaney, contractors, against the city of Brooklyn, for whom he recovered a hundred thousand dollars. During this period he also appeared for the defense in five murder trials, in four of which he secured an acquittal.

On December 8, 1881, he was appointed by Governor Cornell to the seat on the bench of the Court of Appeals made vacant by the resignation of Judge Folger and the assignment of Judge Andrews as chief judge. He occupied this position until succeeded through the election of Chief Judge Ruger, January 1, 1883. His opinions appear in volumes 88, 89, and 98 of the New York reports. The important cases in which he wrote the opinion of the court include *Story vs. the New York Elevated Railroad Company* (90 N. Y. 122), establishing the fundamental principles of law applying to damages to abutting property, which have been regarded as controlling in these cases ever since; *Stewart vs. the Brooklyn Crosstown Railroad Company* (90 N. Y. 588), main-

taining the liability of a common carrier, under his contract, for injury to passengers arising from the willful misconduct of his employee; *Goodale vs. Lawrence* (88 N. Y. 513); *Thorp vs. Thorp* (90 N. Y. 603), deciding that a marriage contracted in another State, if valid there, is valid here, even though the parties remove for the purpose of evading the laws of this State; *Conger vs. Duryea* (90 N. Y. 595), involving the principle that an acceptance of rent by a lessor, after knowledge of a breach of the covenant on the lessee's part, was a waiver of the forfeiture and an affirmance of the lease; *Ellis vs. Hoorman* (90 N. Y. 467), an important case in mortgage law; *Smedis vs. the Brooklyn & Rockaway Beach Railroad Company* (88 N. Y. 13), involving the question of the duty of a traveler approaching a railway crossing to look and listen for an approaching train; *Sheldon H. B. Company vs. Eick Meter H. B. M. Company* (90 N. Y. 607), involving the doctrine of equitable estoppel, and *Trustees of the Academy vs. Kechnie*, the last case in which he wrote an opinion, involving an interesting point in mortgage law. Upon leaving the Court of Appeals he resumed the practice of law, appearing as counsel in many important cases. These included a reversal in the Court of Appeals on the ground of error in the case of Alderman McQuade, convicted of bribery.

For many years General Tracy had been active in Republican politics in the city of Brooklyn. In 1880 he was a delegate to the Chicago convention which nominated Garfield for the presidency, being one of the famous "306" who held out to the end for the nomination of General Grant. In 1881 he was the Republican candidate for mayor of Brooklyn, and by his withdrawal in favor of Seth Low insured the inauguration of a reform government. In 1882 he was a candidate for judge of the Supreme Court, second department, on the Folger ticket, and shared in that overwhelming defeat, though receiving 23,000 more votes than the rest of the ticket. In 1889 he was chosen as secretary of the navy in the cabinet of President Harrison, his name having been found on both lists of acceptable persons submitted by the rival Republican factions in this State. His success in the administration of the navy department is universally recognized. Taking up the work of naval reconstruction where Secretary Whitney had left it and striking out in new paths he succeeded in giving the United States the nucleus of a navy second to no other in the world in the character of its ships. The three types of ship projected and constructed during his administration, represented by the battle-ship *Indiana*, the armored cruiser *New York*, and the protected cruiser *Columbia*, are recognized the world over as the most successful types of war vessels at the present day. His administration also witnessed the creation and development of the naval militia, and was characterized by reforms both in the methods of employing labor at navy yards, which had hitherto been the seat of political corruption, and in the purchase of supplies and the methods of account and disbursement of the public funds. As

a member of the cabinet he also boldly enunciated the principles of international law governing the right of asylum in foreign ports in the *Barrundia* case, and drew up a definition of neutral duties as applied to the commanders of vessels of war during the Chilian revolution. The position finally adopted by this government in reference to the Behring Sea question was first suggested and outlined by him. He contributed a notable article to the *North American Review* during the pendency of the discussion, in which he took the ground that the right of protection of the seals is a consequence of the right of property of the United States in the seals themselves. Ex-Secretary of State John W. Foster, in an article in the *North American Review* for December, 1895, said :

The right of protection or property in the seals, which in the judgment of the counsel of the United States became the leading if not the only defense of the seizures, was not advanced in the legal proceedings of 1887, and was not mooted until a late stage of Mr. Blaine's controversy with Lord Salisbury. The chief credit for the development of this point is due to Mr. Tracy, secretary of the navy, who submitted a paper of rare legal ability on the subject to the president.

At the end of the Harrison administration General Tracy resumed the practice of law, and has been counsel in a number of important cases. He took the leading part in the prosecution of John Y. McKane, who was convicted and sent to prison, the attempt to reverse this judgment on appeal proving unsuccessful. He defended Erastus Wiman, indicted for forgery, and finally obtained a triumphant victory in the Court of Appeals (146 N. Y. 29). He also defended the sheriff of New York, indicted for criminal negligence in permitting the escape of certain Federal prisoners from Ludlow Street jail, securing a disagreement and substantial victory for the defense.

General Tracy was recently appointed by Governor Morton one of the nine commissioners to draft a charter for the Greater New York, and by his colleagues was unanimously chosen as president of this commission.



TRUAX, CHARLES HENRY (born in Durhamville, Oneida County, New York, October 31, 1846), is the son of Henry Philip Truax and Sarah Ann, daughter of Gilbert Shaffer, of Columbia County, New York, and sister of the well-known lawyer of this city, the late Chauncey Shaffer. He is lineally descended from Philippe du Trieux, one of the French Walloons who were the first settlers in New Amsterdam. He came over in 1623 and was court messenger under Governor Peter Minuet.

Judge Truax attended the public schools, Vernon Academy, Oneida Seminary, and Hamilton College, leaving the latter the first term of the junior year. He subsequently received the degrees of master of arts and doctor of laws from Hamilton College. In 1868 he came to New York City and studied law with his uncle, Chauncey Shaffer, and



Charles H. Truax

before a year had elapsed was admitted to the bar and entered into active practice with his uncle. He enjoyed a successful business, exhibiting marked ability in litigated cases, while at the same time developing the judicial temperament which has characterized him on the bench.

In 1880 he was elected a judge of the Superior Court of the city of New York for the term of fourteen years, expiring in 1894. His more notable decisions include the cases of *Williams vs. The Western Union Telegraph Company*, confirming the right of corporations to consolidate and issue new stocks, and *Abendroth vs. New York Elevated Railway Company*, involving important questions affecting the rights of owners of real estate to recover damages. After his retirement from the bench in 1894 Judge Truax resumed the practice of law in association with his brother, Chauncey S. Truax.

In the fall of 1895 he was elected to the Supreme Court of the first judicial district for the term of fourteen years, beginning with January 1, 1896. He was a delegate to the constitutional convention of the State in 1894.

He is a member of the Manhattan and New York Athletic clubs and the Holland and Saint Nicholas societies. He is a trustee of the Mott Memorial Library. He gave a library of 1,250 volumes to Hamilton College, yet remains the possessor of a choice private library, containing about ten thousand volumes.



RUAX, CHAUNCEY SHAFFER (born in Durhamville, New York, March 11, 1854), is the son of Henry Philip Truax and Sarah Ann Shaffer, whose brother was the late Chauncey Shaffer, one of the most able and eloquent lawyers of the city of New York.¹

He received his early education in the public schools and at Oneida Seminary, and in 1875 was graduated from Hamilton College with high honors, and awarded the prize for oratory on commencement day. In 1877 he was graduated from Columbia College Law School, and about the same time received the appointment of instructor in international and commercial law at Robert College, Constantinople, being recommended for that position by the president and faculty of Hamilton College.

In this institution, sometimes styled "the Oxford of the Orient,"

¹ The direct line of descent is as follows: Philippe Du Trioux¹, Walloon, born 1585, court marshal in New Amsterdam in 1638, married to Susanna du Chiney; Isaac du Trioux², baptized in New Amsterdam April 21, 1642, settled in Rotterdam, New York, married Maria, daughter of William Brouwer of Albany; Jacob Truax³, baptized October 9, 1694, lived near Schenectady, married July 11, 1724, to Elizabeth, daughter of Gillis de la Grange; Isaac Truax⁴, born May 8, 1726, died April

17, 1808, lived near Schenectady, married June 16, 1750, to Mary, daughter of Johannes Wyngaard of Albany; Isaac Truax⁵, of Schenectady, born October 26, 1759, died October 9, 1814, married to Catherine Dochsteder; Hendrik Truax⁶, born February 22, 1792, who removed to Vernon; Henry Philip Truax⁷, of Vernon, Oneida County, New York, married Sarah Ann, daughter of Gilbert Shaffer, of Columbia County, New York; Chauncey Shaffer Truax⁸, of New York City.

designed to afford Eastern students the same educational advantages provided by the universities of Western Europe and America, and from which have been graduated the men who now control the destiny of Bulgaria, Mr. Truax was a professor, and at the same time continued his own studies in Roman law and in ancient history in connection with explorations on the plains of Troy and other classic sites. Unwilling to abandon the practice of law, he resigned, however, and returned to New York in October, 1878. He at once commenced practice. In 1890 he formed the firm of Truax & Crandall. His brother became a member of this firm during the year 1895, between his retirement from the bench of the Superior Court and election to the Supreme Court.

In 1884 Mr. Truax was counsel in the litigation growing out of the Williams Bridge reservoir, as well as in the litigations in 1888 in connection with the construction of the new aqueduct. He also distinguished himself as counsel for the defense in the famous Jacob-Sire suit, the Langley divorce cases, the Adirondack Railroad litigation, and the recent notable case of Thompson *vs.* Blauvelt, tried in Rockland County. In the last mentioned action for \$50,000 damages, the court denied the plaintiff's novel claim that a cause of action for the alleged alienation of his wife's affections could be mentioned against her present husband—married to her after she had obtained, under the laws of this State, an absolute divorce from the plaintiff. He is also counsel for many large corporations and banking institutions.

Mr. Truax has always retained his fondness for the study of the classical languages, and in 1886 founded the Greek scholarship at Hamilton College.

He has often taken an active interest in Democratic politics. He spoke in New York and New Jersey for Tilden in 1876. In 1881 he was a delegate to the Democratic State convention, and in 1888 was a member of the committee on platforms in the convention which nominated David B. Hill for governor. In 1894 he was a member of the New York State constitutional convention, as was the subject of the sketch immediately preceding. This was the only instance where such a distinguished honor was simultaneously conferred upon two brothers.

He is a member of the Bar Association of the City of New York, and served many years on its committee on amendment of the laws; also of the Manhattan Club and the Holland and Harlem societies, being one of the founders of the latter. He is president of the New York Alumni Association of Hamilton College. In 1886 he was married to Alice M., daughter of R. K. Hawley, Esquire, of Cleveland, Ohio. They have three children.



Almon W. Fox



TYLER, MASON WHITING (born at Amherst, Massachusetts, June 17, 1840), is the son of William Seymour Tyler and Amelia Ogden Whiting. His father was professor of Greek in Amherst College. His mother was a great-granddaughter of the famous Jonathan Edwards. He is also a lineal descendant of



Mason W. Tyler

Captain John Mason of Pequot War fame and of Governor William Bradford, of Plymouth Colony. He was educated at Amherst Academy and Williston Seminary, and at Amherst College, from which he

was graduated in 1862, three years later receiving the degree of master of arts.

During the Civil War he served in the Thirty-seventh Massachusetts volunteers, holding every commission from second lieutenant to colonel, and participating in over thirty battles, including Fredericksburgh, Marye Heights, Salem Church, Gettysburgh, Rappahannock Station, Mine Run, the Wilderness campaign, Spottsylvania, North Anna, Petersburg, Weldon Railroad, Fort Stevens, Charleston, Opequan, Winchester, and forts Steadman and Wadsworth. Coming to New York City at the close of the war, he spent one year in the Columbia College Law School, and three years in the office of Evarts, Southmayd & Choate, and was admitted to the New York bar in October, 1866. In 1869, under the firm name of Tremain & Tyler, he formed a partnership with General H. E. Tremain, which continued until 1893, when with John S. Durand he formed the firm of Tyler & Durand.

He personally conducted the suit of *Marié vs. Garrison*, in which one million dollars were recovered, while his firm were also attorneys for the importers in the famous "hat trimmings" cases—*Hartranft vs. Langfield* (125 U. S. R. 128), and *Robertson vs. Edelhoff* (132 U. S. R. 614). They were also counsel in the treaty cases in which the importers sued to recover duties paid upon sugar imported from countries with which the United States had treaties of commercial alliance containing the equality of duties clause, which clause the importers claimed operated to make sugar imported from those countries free after the United States had made a treaty admitting free sugar imported from the Sandwich Islands (*Whitney vs. Robertson*, 124 U. S. R. 190). He acted as counsel for the appellants and argued in the Supreme Court of the United States the removal cases, which determined the jurisdiction of the United States Circuit Court under the Act of Congress of March 3, 1875 (100 U. S. R. 457). He was likewise counsel in the case of the *Pacific Railroad vs. Ketchum* (101 U. S. R. 289), and various other cases argued in the United States Supreme Court.

He was a member of the Common Council of Plainfield, New Jersey, where he has his residence, from 1877 to 1880, a member of the Plainfield board of education from 1885 to 1890, and a member of the board of directors of the Plainfield public library from 1880 to the present time. He is now president of this board, and president of the Charity Organized Aid Association of Plainfield. He is also a member of the Military Order of the Loyal Legion, the Sons of the Revolution, the New Jersey Historical Society, of the Sons of the Colonial Wars and of the *Mayflower* Descendants.



Sam. W. H. H. H.



UNTERMAYER, SAMUEL (born in Lynchburgh, Virginia, March 2, 1858), is the son of Isidor and Therese Untermyer. His father was a Virginia settler and tobacco planter who lost everything through loyalty to the Confederacy, and died upon the receipt of the news of Lee's surrender. His mother converted the remnants of her property and came with her six children in 1868 to New York, where she supported and educated her family by her unaided efforts. Mr. Untermyer was educated at the public schools of this city, attended a single year at the College of the City of New York, and entering his brother's law office and attending the Columbia College Law School was graduated from this institution in 1878, and admitted to the bar the following year.

He at once commenced the practice of law by himself, and at twenty-six years of age had been engaged in some of the most important litigations. In the Bauer and Betz case the principle was established that a lawyer who advises a partner to issue partnership paper in violation of the partnership obligations, with a view of converting the proceeds to his own use, is guilty of conspiracy and liable for all the damages suffered by the aggrieved party. In this case the lawyer was held liable for upward of \$52,000 for conspiracy. He was also counsel for the English syndicates that were for many years engaged in the purchase of our largest breweries, steel works, and other industrial enterprises. It was through his energies that these investments were inaugurated and have been continued. He also organized many of the largest home trusts and trade combinations throughout the United States, and has been for many years the counsel of such corporations. As counsel for the National Wall Paper Company, a consolidation of the wall paper manufacturers of the United States, he successfully defended that corporation from the attacks made upon its legality under the anti-trust laws.

Other important litigations under the anti-trust laws with which he has been connected include the whiskey trust case, and the action against the Central Stamping Company, a combination of manufacturers of tinware, in which he succeeded in maintaining a suit in the name of the attorney-general enjoining the further continuation of the business of this corporation. He also represented the brewers' associations throughout the State of New York in the attack on the constitutionality of the Raines liquor tax law.



VAN BRUNT, CHARLES H. (born in Bay Ridge, Long Island, in 1836), is descended from an old Holland family. He was graduated from the University of the City of New York in 1856, and studying law in the office of Judge Leonard and Governor John T. Hoffman was admitted to the bar in 1860. He continued with this firm as confidential clerk, and later as a partner. He was at one time counsel to the city chamberlain.

In 1869 he was appointed a judge of the Court of Common Pleas to succeed Judge Brady, who had been elected to the Supreme Court. In 1870 he was elected to succeed himself for the term of fourteen years. In 1883 he was elected to the Supreme Court, and is now presiding justice of the appellate division of the Supreme Court for the first judicial district created by the Constitution of 1896.

Judge Van Brunt is a member of the Manhattan and Lotus clubs and the Saint Nicholas Society, and one of the council of the University of the City of New York. He has been twice married. His only son, Arthur H. Van Brunt, is a lawyer engaged in practice in this city.

"Judge Van Brunt has been conspicuous for promptitude, energy, industry, and extraordinary facility in dispatching business with rapidity."¹



VANDER VEER, FRANK FILLMORE (born at Camden, New Jersey, March 8, 1848), is the son of Lloyd Vander Veer and Cornelia A., daughter of Cornelius Ten Broeck Beekman, and is of Dutch and Huguenot descent. His mother was of the well-known family of Beekman for so many generations prominently identified with New York City. Through his father he is sixth in direct line from Cornelis Jansen Van der Veer, of Hamsflete, in North Holland, who came to New Amsterdam in the ship *Ottar* in February, 1659.²

Mr. Vander Veer was educated in private schools and academies in Camden and Philadelphia, being graduated from the Friends' Central High School in the latter city in June, 1866. He matriculated in the junior class of Princeton College, but circumstances did not permit him to finish the course. He began the study of law with John B. Colahan, then one of the leaders of the Philadelphia bar, and by special order of the court was examined for admission to practice in March, 1869, six months prior to the expiration of the term of study rigorously required by law. He was one of two candidates who passed

¹ Brooks' "History of the Court of Common Pleas," page 104.

² The line of descent is as follows: Cornelis Jansen Van der Veer¹, who married Gillis de Mandeville, of a noble French family early settled in the colony of New York; Cornelis Cornelissen Vander Veer²; Peter Vander Veer³, born 1720, who in 1761 removed to Montgomery, New Jersey, where he was a leading citizen, married Jane Schenck, and died in 1777; Garrett Van-

der Veer⁴, one of the prominent men of New Jersey of his generation, who married Marie Merlett, of French descent, manumitted his slaves, more than one hundred in number, and died in 1837; Lloyd Vander Veer⁵, surveyor and conveyancer, lawyer, merchant, and publisher of Philadelphia, who in 1839 married Cornelia A., daughter of Cornelius Ten Broeck Beekman, of Princeton, New Jersey, and died November 1, 1880; Frank Fillmore Vander Veer⁶, of New York City.

the examination, and was formally admitted to the bar September 27, 1869. He was admitted to the Illinois bar November 3, 1869, and to the New York bar, at Brooklyn, December 16, 1871, and from the latter date was continuously engaged in practice in this city until ill-health forced him to retire in 1889. He traveled with his family in



FRANK FILLMORE VANDER VEER.

Mexico, the West Indies, Europe, northern Africa and Asia, resuming practice in May, 1895.

In 1871 he formed a partnership with Honorable John P. O'Neil, formerly district attorney for the eastern district of Pennsylvania, this association continuing until the appointment of Mr. O'Neil to the receivership of the Continental Life Insurance Company. In May,

1875, he entered into partnership with Honorable Delano C. Calvin, which was terminated the following year by the appointment and subsequent election of Mr. Calvin as surrogate.

During the first ten years of his practice Mr. Vander Veer gave particular attention to the administration of estates, attaining great proficiency in this department, his counsel being frequently sought by members of the profession. During the last decade he has devoted himself to corporation practice. He has appeared in important cases for five different railroad companies and is counsel for about a score of corporations. He was attorney and counsel of Benjamin F. Beekman, receiver of the Union Square National Bank, which suspended payment December 13, 1871, all the affairs of which were settled in less than two years, with a dividend to the stockholders after the payment in full with interest of all depositors and claims of creditors.

An interesting case was that of the *Ambrose Light* (Federal Reporter, Vol. XXV., page 408), a Philadelphia ship pressed into service in 1885 by the revolutionists of the United States of Colombia and subsequently captured by the United States steamship *Alliance*, brought to New York, and confiscated as a pirate by decision of the prize court, the officers and crew being held prisoners in Ludlow Street jail. The release of the latter Mr. Vander Veer secured by *habeas corpus*, and instituted a successful proceeding in the United States District Court for the reversal of the finding of the prize court and restitution of the vessel, maintaining that the *Ambrose Light* was as clearly exempt from seizure as were the privateers sailing under authority of the *de facto* government of the American colonies during the Revolution. The careful opinion of Mr. Justice Brown sustained this view, establishing a precedent. He was also counsel for the Merchants Life Insurance Company in the successful prosecution of Doctor Henry Huling for insurance fraud through the pretended death of his niece, Louisa Germ, the coffin when exhumed being found weighted with bricks in place of a corpse. The girl had successfully simulated death, dressed in a shroud, with her face painted and powdered, under the scrutiny of neighbors and friends. He was counsel for Bishop Healy in the Caroline Merrill will contest. He was also one of three attorneys of Tammany Society in the injunction brought against that organization by Hubert O. Thompson. Not approving of the line of defense, he withdrew from the case, but secured a reversal on the appeal made by his advice before General Term, preparing the brief and making the argument.

Mr. Vander Veer is president of the New York College of Dentistry, and was formerly president and is still a trustee and counsel of the American Veterinary College. He was also president and is trustee and counsel of the American Veterinary Hospital. He is an officer of the board of trustees of the University Place Presbyterian Church, for several years was a trustee of St. John's Guild, is a knight of Cœur



G. Millett Van Hook

de Lion Commandery and an officer of other masonic bodies. He was a member of the committee of one hundred citizens appointed by Mayor Gilroy to receive foreign dignitaries, including Princess Eulalia, Infanta of Spain, and the Duke d'Aosta. In 1886 he received the degree of master of arts from the University of the State of New York, and in 1888 was decorated with the Order of Bolivar by the Federal Council of the United States of Venezuela, at the instance of General Guzman Blanco, whose counsel and adviser he had been. He is a member of the City and State bar associations and the American Bar Association. He is a charter member of the Lawyers' Club and one of the founders of the Holland Society. He was for many years a member of the Manhattan Club and is still a member of the Colonial Club, although his other club memberships were resigned when entering upon his extended travels abroad.



AN HOESEN, GEORGE M. (born in New York City), is of an old Holland family. He was graduated from the University of the City of New York, and studied law in the State and National Law School at Poughkeepsie, New York, becoming also instructor on pleadings and evidence in that institution. He engaged in the practice of law at Davenport, Iowa, until the Civil War, when he was commissioned captain of an Iowa company. He was promoted to major for gallantry at Shiloh, and served as provost-marshal for the department of the Mississippi, participating in the siege of Vicksburg.

After the war he engaged in the successful practice of law in New York City. In 1866 he drew up the original legislative bill for an elevated railway, gave the name "elevated" to the proposed structure in place of "aerial," suggested by others. He was elected to the bench of the Court of Common Pleas and served out his term, retiring in 1889. After his retirement he resumed the practice of law, which he has followed since.

He was a trustee of the Holland Trust Company, was a founder and one of the presidents of the Holland Society, was first president of the Beta Psi Club upon its organization in 1882, and is a member of the Manhattan Club and the Saint Nicholas, New York Historical, and American Geographical societies.



AN NEST, GEORGE WILLETT (born in New York City), is the son of Reverend Abraham Rynier Van Nest and Margaret Willett, and is descended from distinguished Dutch, Huguenot, and English ancestry, some of whom are mentioned in Volume V. of the "Memorial History of the City of New York."

Mr. Van Nest was educated by private tutors, and traveled in Europe

with his parents from 1863 to 1870. He was graduated from Harvard College in 1874 and from the Harvard Law School in 1876. He also studied law with the New York firm of Scudder & Carter, and was admitted to the bar in 1882, since which time he has continuously practiced in New York City. He has been connected with various important cases, among which the following were some of those argued in the Court of Appeals: *Kane vs. Manhattan Elevated Railroad Company* (125 N. Y. 185); *Kernochan vs. New York City* (128 N. Y. 559); *Kearney vs. Metropolitan Elevated Railroad Company* (129 N. Y. 76); *Stevens vs. New York City* (130 N. Y. 95); *Minton vs. Manhattan Elevated Railroad Company* (130 N. Y. 332); *New York National Exchange Bank vs. Metropolitan Elevated Railroad Company* (108 N. Y. 660); *Sears vs. Metropolitan Elevated Railroad Company* (129 N. Y. 647); *Gillespie vs. Weinberg* (148 N. Y. 238); the case of the *National Exchange Bank vs. the Metropolitan Company* was the first in which the court found fee damage in equity actions against the elevated railroad companies, and it became the precedent for all other similar cases.

Mr. Van Nest was co-editor with Arthur E. Sedgwick of the seventh edition (1880) of Theodore Sedgwick's "Measure of Damages." He is also author of an article on the "Impeachment of Judicial Officers Under the Constitution of the United States" (*American Law Review*, November, 1882). He was one of the incorporators of the Democratic Club of New York City, was treasurer of the Lawyers' Cleveland Club in 1884, has been a member of the committee of grievances of the Association of the Bar, and has been a member of the governing boards of several social clubs. He is a member of the University, Metropolitan, Downtown, and Harvard clubs, and the Saint Nicholas and Holland societies.



AN SLYCK, GEORGE WHITFIELD (born in Kinderhook, New York, in July, 1842), is the son of Hugh Van Slyck and Orminta M. Pulver, and is of Holland descent, the first American ancestor coming from Holland in 1640. His father was active in public affairs, and conspicuous for public spirit. His brother, the late Colonel Nicholas Van Slyck, was a leader of the Rhode Island bar.

Mr. Van Slyck for several years attended the Kinderhook Academy, completed his collegiate preparatory studies in Providence, Rhode Island, and entered Williams College in 1859. In 1862 he organized Company E of the One Hundred and Twenty-eighth New York volunteers, and went into the service of his country. During the first part of the war he was with his regiment in Louisiana, and participated in the campaign which terminated in the surrender of Port Hudson. Subsequently he was detached from his regiment and served upon the staffs of various generals until the termination of the war. He was

afterward connected with the New York National Guard, being on the staff of General Shaler.

After the war he studied law at Albany with Judge John H. Rey-



Geo. W. Van Slyck

nolds, was graduated from the Albany Law School, and was admitted to the bar. Soon after his admission he removed to New York City, where he has since been actively engaged in his profession.

He has been active in politics in connection with the Democratic party. He was a member of the committee of seventy organized against the Tweed times and took an active part in its proceedings. He is a member of the Manhattan, University, and Lawyers' clubs, was one of the five founders of the Holland Society, and is a member of various literary and scientific societies. He has never been married.



AN VECHTEN, FRANCIS HELME (born in Brooklyn, New York, July 26, 1856), was the son of Junius R. and Helen C. Van Vechten. His ancestors settled at Fort Orange, now Albany, in 1631. His great-grandfather was the well-known Abraham Van Vechten, styled "the father of the New York bar." His grandfather, Jacob Ten Broeck Van Vechten, was a prominent lawyer of Albany, and for many years Grand Master Mason of the State of New York. His father, though educated for the bar, never practiced, engaging in mercantile pursuits in New York City. Mr. Van Vechten was educated at the public schools of Brooklyn, the Polytechnic Institute of the same city, and at the academy in Stratford, Connecticut. He was prepared to enter Williams College, but his father's business reverses compelled him to seek employment, and during the next eight years he was connected with New York daily newspapers, from police court reporter to managing editor. He studied law with Honorable A. N. Weller and Charles Crary, author of Crary's "Special Proceedings," meantime taking a two years' course at the Columbia Law School, and was admitted to the New York bar by examination in 1878.

Mr. Van Vechten commenced practice in New York City, but for the last nine years his practice has been almost exclusively in the second judicial department. He has appeared in many important cases affecting the interests of Queens County. He represented the county in the matter of bonding the town of Jamaica in the sum of four hundred thousand dollars for road improvements, and won the case both in General Term and the Court of Appeals. He defended the same county in some thirty-three actions for damages aggregating over \$200,000, for injuries to various persons by the breaking of temporary foot-bridges across Newtown Creek, and has successfully established the law that a county is not liable in damages for injuries caused by the nonfeasance or misfeasance of its board of supervisors. He has also appeared in numerous election litigations since the passage of the first ballot law in 1890. These cases include that of Sandford *vs.* Patrick J. Gleason in 1893; the litigation concerning the proper form of ballots to be used at the general election of 1895, in which he was counsel for the county clerk of Queens; the recent election case of Hirsh *vs.* Keogh, in which he was counsel for Judge Keogh and Mr. Gleason, and the recent election contest by means of which Mr. Glea-



FRANCIS H. VAN VECHTEN.

son was finally installed as mayor of Long Island City January 1, 1896.

Mr. Van Vechten has been identified with nearly all the public movements in Queens County since 1890, securing the macadamizing of a large number of its highways, and was counsel of the commissioners supervising such roads in the town of Jamaica. He was counsel of the board of supervisors of Queens County for four years, and was the author of the tax arrears act in its bearings upon the county, drafting the bill.



VAN WYCK, ROBERT ANDERSON (born in New York City, July 20, 1849), is the son of the late William Van Wyck and Lydia Anderson Maverick, and is a lineal descendant in the seventh generation from Cornelius Barents Van Wyck, who came to New Netherlands from the town of Wyck, Holland, in 1650, and was married to Ann, daughter of Reverend Johannes Theodorus Polhemus, the first Dutch Reformed minister in Kings County. The Van Wycks have been connected by intermarriage with nearly all the notable old families of New York, including those of Van Rensselaer, Van Cortlandt, Beekman, Livingston, Gardiner, Hamilton, Seymour, and Van Vechten. A Netherland branch of the family has flourished contemporaneously with the stem transplanted to New Netherlands, bearing to this day the coat of arms brought over by the original emigrant and used by his American descendants. Judge Van Wyck was named for his great-grandfather, General Robert Anderson, of South Carolina, a distinguished army officer in the Revolution. He is also a descendant in the seventh generation from John Maverick, who settled in Charleston, South Carolina, in 1620, and whose brother, Samuel Maverick, settled near Boston ten years later. He is a brother of Judge Augustus Van Wyck, of Brooklyn, while his father was a lawyer of distinction and prominent man of affairs in New York City about sixty years ago.

He received his early education in the public schools of New York City, and in 1872 was graduated from the Columbia College Law School as valedictorian of a class of one hundred and twenty-four students. After his admission to the bar the same year he commenced the successful practice of law. Subsequently he was elected a judge of the City Court of New York, was made its chief justice, and has been successively re-elected since. Over ninety per cent. of his opinions, rendered in General Term, have been reproduced in the various volumes of published reports. He is a member of the Saint Nicholas, Manhattan, Democratic, and other leading clubs of the city, and is a trustee of the Holland Society.



WAGNER, ARNOLD HARRIS (born in Palatine Bridge, New York, July 11, 1831), is the son of James Wagner and Katherine Dillenbach, and is a descendant of the Wagners of the Mohawk Valley who were prominent in the early history of the State, serving on the committee of safety before the Revolution,



Arnold H. Wagner

and representing that section in Congress, Senate, and Assembly. The founders of the family were sturdy Lutherans banished from Germany to Holland, coming thence to America in 1705, and settling at first at Livingston Manor, and later, because of British oppression, removing

to the Mohawk Valley. Colonel Johann Peter Wagner did gallant service in the bloody battle at Oriskany, a few miles from Utica, in 1775, which eventuated in the surrender of Burgoyne at Saratoga. Senator Webster Wagner, of palace-car fame, was the uncle of Mr. Wagner.

After an education in the public schools of his native town, in 1849, after the death of his father, he set out for the gold-fields of California, but on reaching New York City was induced to accept a clerkship with the law firm of Allen, Hudson & Campbell. He completed his studies under the tuition of Mr. Hudson, a former college professor, and was admitted to the New York bar in December, 1852, being at the time the clerk of the General Term of the Supreme Court. Mr. Wagner's legal career has been one of close and unremitting application, his extensive practice now covering a period of forty-four years, including the entire range of the duties of an attorney and counselor. Of late years his attention has been given largely to matters relating to titles, and he is recognized as an expert in that branch of the law. He has never held an elective office, but has represented his party as chairman of the Republican general committee and as delegate to conventions.



WALLACE, WILLIAM JAMES (born in Syracuse, New York, April 14, 1837), is the son of E. Fuller Wallace, lawyer and graduate from Dartmouth College, and Lydia Wheelwright. He was prepared for college by private tutors, studied law with the late Honorable Thomas Barlow, was graduated from the Law School of Hamilton College in July, 1857, and admitted to the bar at Syracuse in April of the following year. He subsequently received the degree of doctor of laws from Syracuse University and also from Hamilton College.

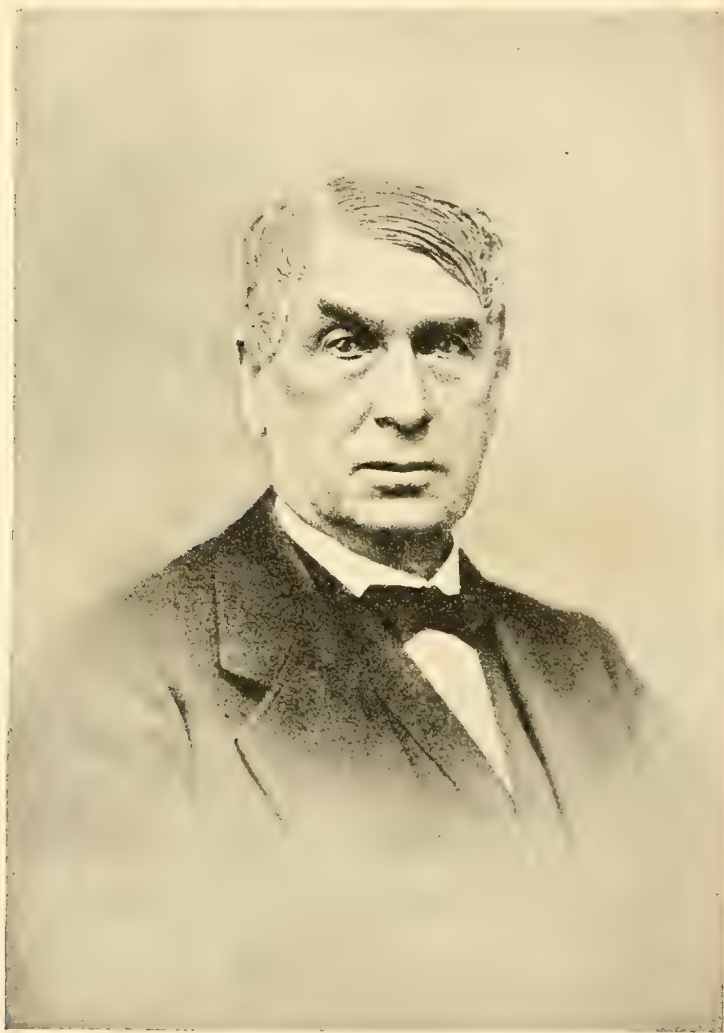
He was for many years engaged in the successful practice of law at Syracuse, and in 1873 was mayor of that city. From 1874 to 1882 he was United States district judge for the northern district of New York. Since 1882 he has been United States circuit judge for New York, Vermont, and Connecticut. He has delivered able opinions in a great number of the most interesting cases which have been tried in the United States courts in recent years.



WARD, JOHN ELLIOTT (born in Sunbury, Liberty County, Georgia, October 2, 1814), is the son of William Ward and Annie, daughter of Major Lochlan McIntosh. He was educated in academies in Sunbury and Waltomville, Georgia, and a well-known school in New Haven, Connecticut, and entered Amherst College in 1831, but did not graduate. In 1891 he received the degree of doctor of laws. He studied law in the Harvard Law School and in the office of Hall McAllister, of Savannah, Georgia,

being admitted to the Georgia bar in January, 1835, before reaching the age of twenty-one, by special act of the legislature.

He practiced law in Savannah, Georgia, until 1866, with the exception of time spent in the public service, and since that date has been



Very Truly Yours

John - E. Ward

in active practice in New York City. He was a member of the Georgia Assembly, and in 1852 its speaker; in 1854 was mayor of the city of



Yours Truly
J. D. Warren

Savannah; in 1856 was president of the national Democratic convention at Cincinnati; was president of the Georgia Senate in 1857 and 1858, and was minister to China from 1858 to 1860. In 1859 he witnessed the battle of the Chinese forts, when the English were expelled and slaughtered, and was present when the forts were retaken the following year.

In 1854 and 1855 Mr. Ward was captain of the Chatham Artillery, the oldest military organization in the United States, organized in 1786, as also of the Irish Jasper Greens, organized in 1842.



WARREN, IRA DE FOREST (born in Albany, December 31, 1831), is the son of Reverend Ira D. Warren, a Methodist clergyman who died in 1869, and Eliza Caldwell, and is a descendant of the Warren family which settled in Roxbury, Massachusetts, prior to 1740. He is one of three brothers, all of whom are lawyers, the other two being Lyman Eddy Warren, of New York City, and the late William H. Warren, of Cortland, New York. He received his education in the common schools and at Cazenovia Seminary. At the age of seventeen he commenced teaching school during the winter season, and thus was enabled to pursue his studies during the summer months. In 1851 he commenced the study of law in the office of Honorable Horatio Bullard A. Cortland, Cortland County, New York, and was admitted to the New York bar in 1852 and to the Supreme Court of the United States, April 4, 1872.

On being admitted to the bar he immediately came to New York City and entered the office of Edward Sandford, one of the leading lawyers at that time. After the death of Mr. Sandford, in 1854, he commenced practice on his own account in this city, and has practiced continuously since for forty-two years. He has devoted himself exclusively to his profession, never having held or sought any official position nor enjoyed any political or court patronage of any description. He has been a successful lawyer and has been engaged in a large number of important cases, many of which appear in the reports of this State during the last thirty years.

He has always extended a helping hand to young men at the bar who, like himself, have started in the profession without money or influence.



WARREN, LYMAN EDDY (born at Cortland, Cortland County, New York, September 4, 1847), is the brother of Mr. I. D. Warren of the preceding sketch. He was educated at the academy at Montrose, Pennsylvania, and the academy at Cortland, New York, and studied law at Cortland with Horatio Ballard, ex-secretary of state. He was admitted to the bar at Binghamton, New York, November 9, 1868, and began practice at Cortland, afterward removing to Ithaca and later to Auburn, New York. In 1888,

before he removed to New York City, he was practicing law at Auburn as the partner of ex-Senator William B. Woodin. He is now the partner of John W. Boothby, of New York City. He was attorney for the estate of Ezra Cornell, founder of the Cornell University, and



L. E. Harris

is the attorney for the Lee Arms Company, owners of the patents covering the magazine rifles with which the armies of the world are equipped. He has been called abroad to defend the rights of this company before almost every European power.



ASHBURN, JACOB (born in Dutchess County, New York, August 9, 1856), is the son of Morgan S. Washburn and Nancy C. Wickes, both of whom were descended from old colonial families residing in Rhode Island and New York. Among his ancestors were several who were officers and soldiers in the



Jacob Washburn

Revolution. He was educated at a local seminary, at the State normal school at Oswego, and at the Columbia College Law School, in 1881 entering the law office of John W. Alexander, of Yonkers, New York.

He was admitted to the bar in May, 1883, and commenced the practice of law in New York City.

In 1891 he was appointed an assistant to District Attorney Delancey Nicoll, of New York City, and held that office until 1893, when he resigned to accept an appointment as probate clerk in the Surrogate's Court, which position he holds at present.

He is a member of various clubs and societies, including the Society of the Sons of the Revolution, and the Association of the Bar.



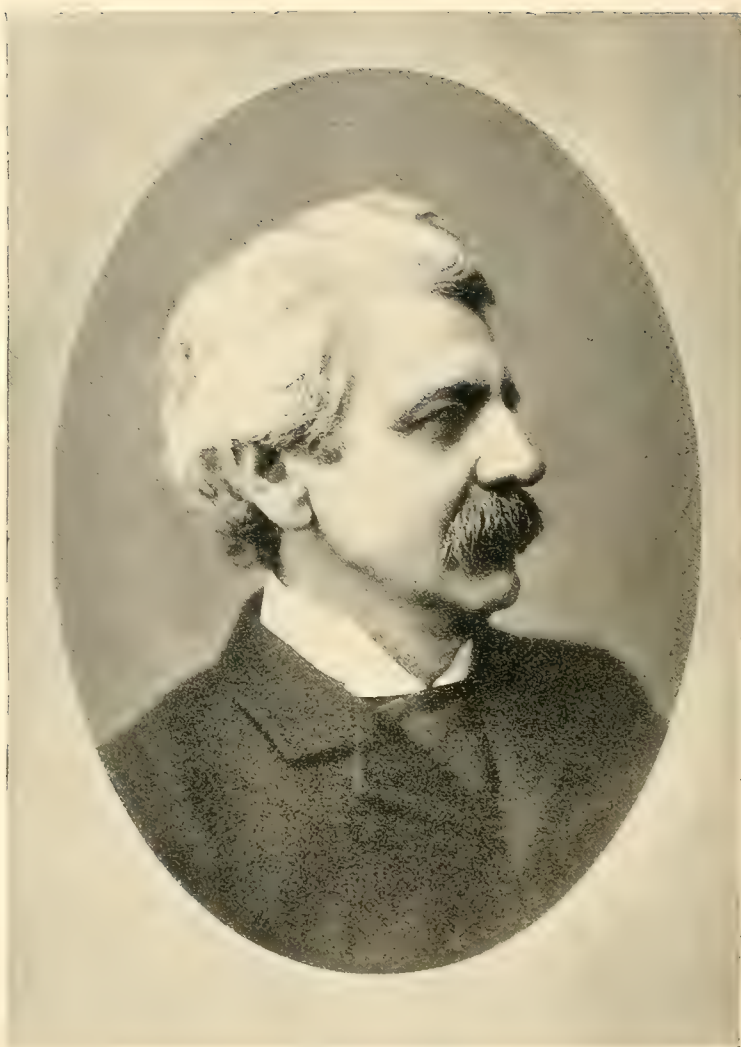
WEED, SMITH MEAD (born at Belmont, Franklin County, New York, July 26, 1833); is the son of Roswell Alcott Weed, the family having settled at Portsmouth, New Hampshire, early in the history of the colonies. His mother was born at Plattsburgh, New York, and was descended from the Mayhews of Rhode Island and from General Roberts of Revolutionary fame on her mother's side, and from the Meads of eastern-central New York on her father's side. Her father, Smith Mead, was for many years a distinguished and honored citizen of northern New York. Mr. Weed's parents returned to Plattsburgh, their former home, in 1839, and there at public and private schools and at the Plattsburgh Academy he received his early education. He was a clerk in a store in Plattsburgh, and also in Boston, for several years prior to 1853, in which year he entered upon the study of the law in the office of Beckwith & Johnson, a prominent firm in Plattsburgh. He was admitted to the bar January 1, 1856, and at once entered upon a course of study at the law school of Harvard University, from which he was graduated the following year. He at once became a member of the firm above mentioned, and practiced actively for three years. The firm was then dissolved, and he continued in practice alone. Later he came to New York City and continued practice at Plattsburgh and in New York until about 1885, when he retired from the active pursuit of his profession and devoted himself to the management of large interests in manufacturing, railroad, and other business enterprises.

For many years he was the leading practitioner at the Clinton County bar, being engaged at circuit after circuit in every case tried, on one side or the other. Outside of Clinton County he was engaged in a large number of important litigations. He was senior counsel for the State in the impeachment trial of Canal Commissioner Darn before the Senate and the Court of Appeals, in 1867. He also very successfully represented the city of New York in the Tilley Foster iron mine case growing out of the condemnation of lands for the water supply of the city.

For thirty years he has been prominent in large business enterprises in northern New York. He developed the Chateaugay iron mines, established the works, and organized the present companies operating



Smith C. Reed



AUGUSTUS N. WELLER.

there, building the Chateaugay Railroad which traverses the most important part of the Adirondacks. He was also largely instrumental in bringing about the construction of the Delaware & Hudson Railroad which opened up to railroad communication the entire Champlain valley on the western side of the lake. He has also devoted a great deal of attention to the furtherance of the Nicaragua canal enterprise, is largely interested in business undertakings in the West Indies, and in interests in nearly every State.

His political career began as president of the village of Plattsburgh. Afterward for six terms, in the years 1865, 1866, 1867, 1871, 1873, and 1874, he was a member of the State legislature. He was a member-at-large of the constitutional convention of 1867. In 1887 he was the caucus candidate of the Democratic party in the New York Legislature for United States Senator.



WELLER, AUGUSTUS NOBLE (born in Chautauqua County, New York, December 5, 1836), received his early education in the Fredonia Academy, Chautauqua County. Upon the completion of his academic course he began the study of law in the office of Snow & Morris, of Fredonia. He was admitted to the bar in New York City in 1860, and in 1863 began active practice here. In 1873 he removed to Queens County, Long Island, where he was soon recognized as a leading member of the bar.

Among notable cases in which he has been engaged against eminent lawyers may be mentioned those of *Bolleman vs. Blake et al.*, in which he was opposed to F. R. Coudert, and *Wright vs. Bennett* of the New York *Herald*, a libel case in which he recovered a verdict for \$25,000, the largest verdict for libel recorded in America up to that time. Among the opposing counsel were Joseph H. Choate, Judge Strong and John Townshend.

In 1885 Mr. Weller was elected surrogate of Queens County, but the Court of Appeals deciding that the term of the then acting surrogate held over to 1887 he did not take office. In 1886 he was again elected surrogate without opposition, and took office January 1, 1887, bringing to the bench a wide experience in litigation and in all branches of the law.

In 1873 he was married to the daughter of ex-Senator Henry M. Onderdonk, of Ohio, niece of William H. Onderdonk, county judge and surrogate of Queens County, and granddaughter of the famous Bishop Onderdonk of the Protestant Episcopal Church.



ENTWORTH, THOMAS FENNER (born in South Berwick, Maine, September 25, 1845), is the son of John Hanson Wentworth and Judith Ann Pottle, both natives of New Hampshire, where their ancestors had lived from early colonial times. He was the youngest of eight children. When he



THOMAS FENNER WENTWORTH.

was but a year old the family removed to Greenland, Rockingham County, New Hampshire. He was prepared for college at the Phillips Exeter Academy (Exeter, New Hampshire), and was graduated with honors from Yale College in 1868. Attending Columbia College Law School, he was duly admitted to the bar in New York in the spring of 1870.

He has practiced law in New York City continuously since except when upon the bench. He has been general counsel for important corporations, including the Buffalo, Rochester & Pittsburgh Railroad. He was counsel for the Manufacturers and Merchants Bank some years ago, and conducted the trial of the Levinson case for embezzlement of the bank's funds in conspiracy with a book-keeper, obtaining a verdict for the bank. July 1, 1895, Judge Wentworth was appointed a city magistrate by Mayor Strong. Although active in Republican politics he had never held office prior to this appointment.

He is a member of the University Club, the City Bar Association, and the Law Institute, and was one of those who joined the Republican Club of the City of New York when it was the Young Men's Republican Club. In 1884 he was one of the vice-presidents of this club, and in 1885 was chosen its president and re-elected in 1886. It was during his presidency that the club was legally incorporated as the Republican Club of the City of New York. He was also one of the founders of the New York Association of Alumni of Phillips Exeter Academy, and was its president in 1889. He is also a life member of the New England Society.

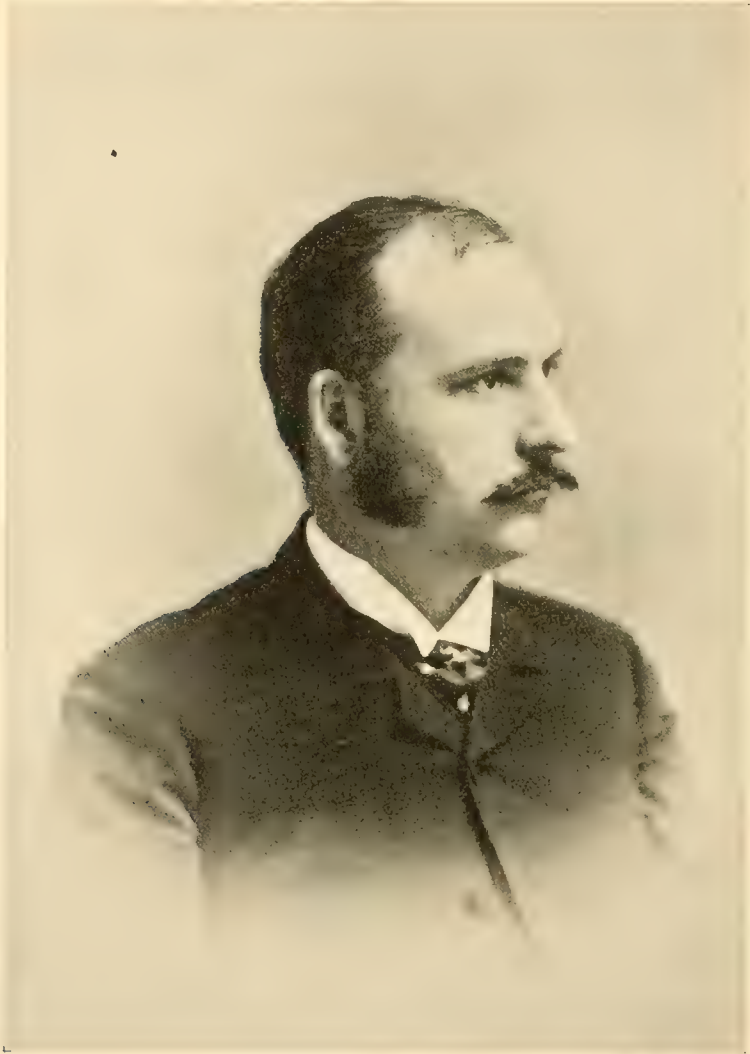


HEELER, EVERETT PEPPERELL (born in New York City, March 10, 1840), is the son of David Everett Wheeler and Elizabeth, daughter of William Jarvis, of Vermont, and great-granddaughter of the British general, Sir William Pepperell, the captor of Louisburg. Mr. Wheeler was educated in the public schools of New York and in the College of the City of New York. He was graduated from the latter in 1856, subsequently receiving the degree of master of arts. He read law in the office of his father in New York City, also spending two years at Harvard Law School, from which he was graduated in 1859. He was admitted to the New York bar in May, 1861, and immediately commenced the practice of law in this city, where he has continued since.

His interesting cases include the litigation growing out of the collision between the *Harrest Queen* and the *Arabic*, the quadruplex case involving the title to Edison's quadruplex telegraph, the Western Union consolidation cases, the cable railway litigation, and the *Nor-mannia* litigation, growing out of the quarantine of this steamer during the cholera epidemic of 1892.

He is the author of "The Modern Law of Carriers," "Wages and the Tariff," and of numerous pamphlets and addresses on the tariff and civil service reform. He assisted in framing the Pendleton Civil Service bill and the New York civil service acts. He was a member of the New York board of education from 1877 to 1879, chairman of the supervisory civil service board of New York City from 1884 to 1889, and commissioner on the Third and Ninth Avenue elevated railways in 1875. He was one of the founders of the New York City Bar

Association, was president of the Free Trade Club from 1882 to 1888, and of the Reform Club in 1889 and 1890. He took an active part in founding the East Side House, a social settlement in East Seventy-sixth Street, New York City, and the Webster free library connected therewith.



Edw. M. T. A. K.



WHITAKER, EDWARD GASCOIGNE (born in New York City, April 13, 1853), is the son of George W. Whitaker and Catharine Alcock, of English parentage, his father being born in Bampton, Oxfordshire, and his mother in Burslem, England. His grandfather was Sir Frederick Whitaker. He inherited a legal taste, his father being a lawyer practicing in England before coming to this country, and from 1851 to 1879 in New York City. His early education was received in an ordinary district school, which he attended winters at Southampton, Long Island, working on the farm during the summer. He afterward attended the academy at Southampton. Later he visited Germany, and entering the university at Bremen was graduated in 1872. Returning to New York City he read law in the office of Charles Cray, and was admitted to the bar in Poughkeepsie in May, 1876, and immediately thereafter commenced practice in New York City.

He soon established a successful legal business. He has been counsel in many important cases—those of the People *vs.* North River Sugar Refining Company and the People *ex rel.* Killeen *vs.* Angle (109 N. Y. 564). While not appearing as the attorney of record, he wrote the original opinions upon which they were founded and which were approved by the court. He has given deep study to special legal subjects. He is the author of "Whitaker's Game Code," containing the game law complete, with its history and copious notes upon its interpretation, as well as general information upon the subject. He also codified, revised, and drew entire the game and fish law of this State, under appointment of the Legislature in 1890. From 1884 to 1891 he was deputy attorney-general of the State of New York. In 1883 he was Democratic candidate for the Assembly from the twenty-third district, but was not elected. Together with the late David Dudley Field and Newton Fiero, he was the author of the present reformed system of reporting the court decisions and enabling lawyers to get the combined official series, including statutes, with advanced sheets; and also of the present system of examining students for admission to the bar. At the present time he is president of the New York State Bar Association.



WHITNEY, WILLIAM COLLINS (born in Conway, Massachusetts, July 15, 1841), is the son of James S. Whitney, at one time collector of the port of Boston. He was graduated from Yale College in 1863, from Harvard Law School in 1865, continued the study of law with Abraham R. Lawrence, of New York City, was admitted to the bar, and engaged in practice in New York. In 1871 he assisted in the organization of the Young Men's Democratic Club, and was active in the movement against the Tweed ring. Appointed corporation counsel of New York City in 1875, 1876, and 1880, he inaugurated important reforms.



OOD, JOSEPH S. (born in New York City, June 13, 1843), is of English ancestry, of a family for several generations settled on Staten Island. His grandfather on his mother's side, Simeon Broadmeadow, was an English civil and mechanical engineer who came to this country in 1828, and was naturalized the



Joseph S. Wood

same year by a special act of Congress. Mr. Wood was educated in the public schools of New York City and was graduated from the College of the City of New York with honors in 1861. For a short time he was a tutor in higher mathematics in the Cooper Union of New York City, and in December, 1862, became the superintendent of that famous institution. January 1, 1865, he resigned that position to become superintendent of public schools of Mount Vernon, New York, being then only twenty-one years of age. With this beautiful and prosperous suburb of New York he has ever since been identified. In 1869 he became interested in the *Chronicle*, a newspaper published in Mount Vernon, and for twenty-four years was its editor and proprietor. Through its advocacy of reforms and improvements, and its exposure of corruption and rascality in public office, this newspaper exerted a wide influence.

In 1882 Mr. Wood and Mr. John Mullaly (one of the editors of the New York *Herald*) organized the movement for the creation of the magnificent system of parks in the northern part of the city of New York. Pelham Bay Park would probably not have been created but for Mr. Wood's personal insistence. The other members of the committee who drew up the original bill which was submitted to the Legislature were afraid that an attempt to create a great park outside the limits of the city would cause the defeat of the whole project, especially as that park would be the largest of them all. They were, however, induced to include it in the bill, supposing the Legislature would strike it out. In this expectation, happily, they were disappointed, and Pelham Bay Park, which is twice as large as the Central Park, and has many miles of water front on Long Island Sound, bids fair to become the grandest park in the world.

In 1876 Mr. Wood resigned the superintendency of the schools of Mount Vernon, and was graduated from the Columbia College Law School. He formed a partnership, which endured for six years, with one of his fellow-graduates, Honorable Isaac N. Mills, who for twelve years past has been the county judge of Westchester. In 1878 Mr. Wood was elected as one of the three school commissioners of Westchester County, holding the office for three years. In 1893 he sold the *Chronicle*, and has devoted himself exclusively since to his extensive law practice.

In 1879 he was married to Susy E. Mixsell, and has two sons living. His only daughter died in the ninth year of her age, in 1891.



YCKOFF, WILLIAM FORMAN (born in Atlantic Township, Monmouth County, New Jersey, April 18, 1858, is the son of Reverend Jacob S. Wyckoff and Sarah H. H. Forman. Privately educated by tutors in his early youth, he afterward attended Rutgers College, New Jersey, from which he was



W. F. Wyckoff

graduated in 1877, three years later receiving the degree of master of arts. In 1879 he was graduated from the Columbia College Law School, being admitted to the bar at Poughkeepsie in May of that year. He

continued his legal studies, however, in the office of Colonel John H. Bergen. In March, 1881, he commenced practice on his own account in the city of Brooklyn, where he has since continued.

His practice has been largely in connection with real estate law, and his successful handling of a number of difficult questions arising in the course of his business have brought him a large clientage. He was a justice of the peace of the town of Jamaica from 1886 to 1890.

In addition to his professional labors he is the author of several historical and genealogical brochures. He is a member of the Holland Society, the Third of October Association of Leyden, Holland, and for twelve years has been a member of the board of domestic missions of the Reformed Church in America.



MACDONALD, GEORGE ALEXANDER, is the son of Alexander Macdonald and Janet Campbell Erskine, and is a representative of two Scottish families that for many generations have been distinguished for their soldiers and jurists. His great-great-grandfather, Captain Donald Macdonald, distinguished himself in the Canadian campaign under Wolfe in 1758, and was twice severely wounded. His son, Alexander Reginald Macdonald, was prepared for the church but devoted himself to the study of music and art. The latter's son, Donald Gordon Macdonald, was the grandfather, and his son in turn, Alexander Macdonald, a successful business man, the father of George A. Macdonald.

He received the degree of bachelor of science in 1891, and also studied law at Columbia College under the late Theodore W. Dwight. In 1892 he was graduated from the law school of the University of New York, being elected to deliver an oration at commencement, and he also pursued studies at the Columbia College School of Political Science. Since 1892 he has been engaged in the successful practice of law in this city.



GEORGE ALEXANDER MACDONALD.

Mr. Macdonald is a member of the Democratic Club and several college fraternities and was president of the Tilden Democratic Club. He is author of "a History of the University of New York" and "How Successful Lawyers were Educated" (New York, Banks Brothers, 1896). The work last mentioned affords "much valuable information and advice for the young lawyer just started in practice,

as well as for those who are contemplating law as their life work. The second part of the volume is devoted to biographies of men eminent in the law. Among those of whom we have monographs are William M. Evarts, Joseph H. Choate, James C. Carter, Clarence A. Seward, Charles L. Buckingham, and others of New York ; F. Carroll Brewster, Henry C. Terry, and others of Philadelphia.”¹

¹ *Brooklyn Citizen*, October 18, 1896.

